

THE

TEMPERANCE GAZETTE.

ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

No. 1.—New Series.]

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AGENTS' APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

January.	MR. GLOVER.	MR. HORN.	MR. DALTON.	MR. BOOTH.
Thursday 1st.	Bromsgrove	Erdington	Wednesbury	Chipping Norton
Friday 2nd.	Redditch	Lichfield	Dudley Port	Banbury
Monday 5th.	Wednesfield	Cannock	Walsall	Coventry
Tuesday 6th.	Crewe	Haywood	Stourbridge	Lozells
Wednesday 7th.	Nantwich	Rugeley	Dudley	Solihull
Thursday 8th.	Knutsford	Rocester	Sedgley	Birmingham
Friday 9th.	Warrington	Teen	Smethwick	Kings Norton
Monday 12th.	Coalbrook Dale	Stafford	Kidderminster	Tutbury
Tuesday 13th.	Wellington	West Bromwich	Worcester	Belper
Wednesday 14th.	Iron Bridge	Toll End	Pershore	Derby
Thursday 15th.	Madeley	Kinver	Broadway	Ashbourn
Friday 16th.	Broseley	Stourport	Stow-in-the-Wold	Leek
Monday 19th.	Shrewsbury	Lye Waste	Banbury	Newcastle
Tuesday 20th.	Shrewsbury	Hales Owen	Leamington	Longton
Wednesday 21st.	Newport	Brierley Hill	Wellsbourn	Wolverhampton
Thursday 22nd.	Market Drayton	Netherton	Stratford-on-Avon	Shropshire Row
Friday 23rd.	Cobridge	Moxley	Redditch	Handsworth
Monday 26th.	Macclesfield	Darlaston	Oldbury	Rowley Regis
Tuesday 27th.	Congleton	Ettingshall Lane	Willenhall	West Bromwich
Wednesday 28th.	Stoke	Bilston	Portabello	Hill Top
Thursday 29th.	Tunstall	Horsley Heath	Town End	Greets Green
Friday 30th.	Penkull	Tipton	Wordsley	Great Bridge

TEETOTAL SPEAKERS' PLAN OF THE POTTERY DISTRICT.

Hanley, Bethesda Schools, Wednesday.—Burslem, Temperance Hall, Wednesday.—Stoke, Town Hall, Wednesday.—Newcastle, Monday.—Longton, National School, Tuesday.—Wolstanton, New Connexion Chapel, Wednesday.—Tunstal, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Thursday.—Fenton, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Monday.—Cobridge, New Connexion School, Wednesday.—Shelton, Bedford School, Thursday.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE AGENCY FUND.

Redditch	£1 10 0	Broadway	£0 10 0
Rugeley	1 0 0	Pershore	0 10 0
Handsworth and Lozells donation ...	1 0 0	Brailes	0 7 0
" " subscription ...	0 12 0	Dudley Port, for gratuitous distribution of "Gazette" ...	0 10 0
North Staffordshire, including Longton	5 5 0	Coalbrook Dale	0 6 8
Macclesfield	1 0 0	Wellington	0 6 8
Wednesfield	0 5 0		
Leek	1 0 0		

TO THE READERS OF THE GAZETTE.

IN commencing the first number of a new series of the *Temperance Gazette*, to be published on new year's day, we cannot refrain from entering our protest against the assertion, which we have often heard made, that the world is ungrateful, friends cold and apathetic and our enemies active and malicious. We think great injustice is done to the world by this sweeping censure, arising from an over estimate of his own merits by the complaining party. If a man bestows a gratuity with a proud and supercilious air to a person in distress, he is surprised at the want of gratitude in the individual whose tenderest feelings he has lacerated while he relieved his necessities; political leaders complain of base desertion by their followers in the hour of trial, forgetting that they made use of these men for their own selfish aggrandisement rather than the public good; and men who are engaged in a good and righteous cause will occasionally be unreasonable in the amount of praise, applause or gratitude which they demand from the world in exchange for their good actions and the pecuniary or other sacrifices to which they have submitted. The two first classes of grumblers have no great claim to sympathy from the world, as it has paid them in their own coin, and there remains no balance to settle between them; but more consideration is due to the last. Even here, the man who struggles to improve the condition of his country, to extend its commerce, and increase its resources—if he has done it from a hope of reward or a thirst of praise, must acknowledge that his motives were too low and selfish to deserve any lasting gratitude from his country. The grand moving principle in our exertions for the public weal and the benefit of mankind should be, that it is right for us to do so—that we are performing our duty. With a consciousness of such a fact we should be content, though no other testimony to our exertions were afforded. We however have no reason to complain of the world or the people in it, and we have found in every benevolent work in which we have been engaged, and not least in the temperance movement, that our friends have deeply sympathised with us and given us most efficient assistance, while from the public at large and private individuals we have had far more than our meed of approbation.

When we undertook the office of editing

this periodical, nine months ago, the necessity of some such publication for the Central Association was deeply felt, and we did not hesitate, in the absence of more competent skill, to undertake an office, the labor and trouble of which we did not underrate. Nine months have since passed over us, and we beg to return our hearty thanks to those friends who have so kindly assisted us by their contributions to our pages, of interesting matter connected with the temperance movement. We have also to acknowledge our obligations to our supporters for the increased and increasing demand for the *Gazette*, and we considered that there could be no more appropriate way of showing our sense of the obligation under which we were placed, than by making it more worthy of their support, by increasing its size, improving its appearance making it a stamped paper, and appointing a London publisher, so that every bookseller in the country may have it down in his monthly parcel.

We are also obliged to those friends of the cause who have forwarded supplies to us for the gratuitous distribution of the *Gazette*, and we consider this a very valuable means of distributing temperance information. It is by this means that many persons first become acquainted with the principles of teetotalism, and have their prejudices removed; and when we consider the extensive districts in Herefordshire, Worcestershire, and Shropshire where this important movement is scarcely known even by name, the advantage of making use of the press, to dispel the ignorance which exists on this subject, and to bring fresh labourers to work in the temperance field, should not be overlooked. Indeed the utility of the press in establishing truth, in dissipating error, in removing antiquated notions of the necessity for making use of intoxicating drinks, and exposing to view the wide spread crime and ruin which they produce in this country, cannot be over estimated. The great results to be anticipated from an alliance with the press, offensive and defensive, have not been sufficiently regarded by the teetotalers in this country; but the acute Americans enlisted the press on the side of temperance at an early period, and many of their writers were men of eminence and distinction. It is perhaps on this account that our cause has its advocates in America among all classes indiscriminately, from the president to the peasant, and the disciples of the fountain form as large a proportion among

the governors as among the governed, among the members of congress and merchants, as among the artisans and laborers; and lastly, in America the proportion of teetotalers is even greater among the ministers than among those who are ministered unto. To whom the honor will belong of being the first sovereign—prime minister, commander in chief, or judge in England, who will embrace our noble cause, is at present a mystery, but it will add a crown of merit to the most worthy, nobility to the exalted, and a power to the most powerful—the enviable power of doing good.

We have no reason to be dissatisfied with the progress of temperance in our own association. It is not long since the friends were not sufficient to support one agent; we have for some months had full employment for three; we have this month been compelled to increase the number to four, and we shall not regret if in the course of a few more months we are obliged by, the pleasing importunity of fresh societies, to add another advocate to the sacred cause of temperance. A vigorous movement has lately been made in North Staffordshire, where many able and highly respectable gentlemen have come forward in the cause of humanity, and have done and are doing much to raise the character of the people and promote their moral worth, and at the same time their innocent enjoyment. In Shropshire a wide field is open for benevolent exertion, and it has commenced under the most favorable auspices. We look back on the past with thankfulness, and we look to the future with assured hope that the great work will go on, whether it will be our lot to take part in it or not. When Wilberforce made his first motion for the abolition of slavery in the house of Commons, he had but one supporter, yet he exclaimed, hope on, hope ever—and succeeded. And shall we be discouraged by trifles, by difficulties, when every day adds to our numbers, and our moral influence on the community? No! our motto is "*Dum Spiro Spero,*" and while we are blessed with life and health we will hope on, and work on, in this great and noble cause.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF AN IRONMASTER.

June 9th, Sunday.—I was passing the King's Head public house at half-past ten o'clock to night, and found it was full of drunken men, shouting, and making

a great noise. I had not gone far before I met two drunken men; a little further, and I met two others; and at the store-house I overtook a knot of six or seven drunken men, one of whom said as I was passing. "What do I care, I don't care for the King!" The "greatest good" of these ignorant people is intoxication.

June 10th.—The forgemmen are almost all drunk to-day, and doing nothing but spoiling the iron. At night there were only two ball-furnaces in the big mill at work; the other men were off drinking. Three furnaces began in the middle mill; but the watchman stopped them at eleven o'clock, because the men were all too drunk to work—the pudlers are also drunk. At the upper works the finers, furnace-men, fitters, and blacksmiths, are all drunk. The inclined plane is stopping, because the hauliers got drunk while at their work this morning. The watchman is drunk. John Jones, the haulier, passed me, borne home by three men, his wife and family bringing up the rear.

June 11th.—Thomas James was married to-day, and lodges with the watchman; consequently, the watchman is too drunk to come to his work, and excuses himself by saying that James is still more drunk.

June 12th.—The railmen are off almost all this week, drinking. The guardians gave a pair of shoes to a pauper named John Herbert, and he sold them for drink, and was found at two o'clock at night lying on the highway in a state of insensibility. Last night the finers were half drunk, and the little work they did was done badly. One of them, named John Rees, had a pint of ale given to him two days ago, and he has been *bad* ever since. The finers drink so much that they are quite feeble when they come to their work after a couple of days' drinking; and they scarcely get well before the end of the week, when the drinking is renewed, and the consequent debility is produced. They are therefore in the best condition for work on Friday, when the effects of the old debauch are worked off, and the new one is not begun. Harris, the collier, is in a bad state of health; and the doctor told him yesterday that he is destroying himself by drink, and if he does not abstain, he will soon die. Last week a party was crossing Neath Ferry in a boat, and being all intoxicated, they crowded to one side—the boat was upset, and the whole party (eight persons) perished

June 15th.—I overtook Tom Clappers, a furnaceman, coming from the furnaces, staggering drunk; and soon afterwards four of the quarrymen, in a similar condition.

June 17th.—Yesterday, Sunday, Williams, Stanforth, and Jordan, were drinking all day at the public house near the church, and Williams, being too far gone to return home last night, came this morning at ten o'clock; the furnaces which he superintends being in a bad state at the time. Richard Thomas went off from his work, and I asked him how he came to leave his furnace, as there is a regulation forbidding him to do so. He said he felt the sulphur on his breast, and went to the public house for a *little rum to slack it*. Mrs. Callaghan, who is very poor, and has been much assisted by her neighbors, though she cannot afford furniture for her house, and her children are almost starving—yet gets drunk whenever she has an opportunity, and will toss off half a pint of rum in no time.

There is an insane man in the work-house, who has required a keeper for the last fortnight; his name is R. Price, and his derangement has been brought on by excessive drinking. He had a similar attack seven years ago, from the same cause. This man has taken the place which was occupied by a quarryman, also from our works, who has been removed to the Devides lunatic asylum. While the fit was on him, he carried a donkey in his arms up and down the railway. If strength derived from excitement is desirable, there is no strength like the madman's. Alas! within the experience of one individual—in one week! how much vice, folly, and misery, is produced by the prevailing love of strong drink.

ALCOHOLIC DRINKING;

THE ACT AND THE EFFECTS A SPECIES OF MADNESS.

A GREAT many reasons have been given, by men more remarkable for their research and pertinacity, than their good sense and loving-kindness, to prove that alcohol is a very excellent thing, and its medicinal properties above all praise. And no sooner is one of their specious reasons upset—one of their fallacies exploded, than they are ready with another to favor the sensual appetites and artificial and insane

indulgences of a drink-depraved people. To refresh and give strength to the body, to cheer the spirits, to sweeten life, to make sorrow bearable, and our hopes buoyant, were the nature and effects of alcohol! at least so poets said and philosophers believed; while every day experience proved the folly of the song, and the falsity of the faith. But now when facts, and philosophy, and even the poets themselves are on our side, we still have to contend with the doctor and the minister! It can be used to great advantage as a tonic, as a diluent, as an aperient, as a diffusible stimulant, and as a fuel—at least so say some of our medical practitioners. While ministers proclaim that as it was drunk formerly—why of course it ought to be drunk now! But ministers may preach and doctors and the doctored persuade and be persuaded that these are excellent reasons why they should drink alcoholic liquors, but it is not for these reasons they drink them; no! alcohol maddens the brain, and disguise it as we may, it is for this that it is drunk! Alcohol maddens the brain! and this is the secret of its power—this is the reason why it produces such wide spread desolation—such unutterable woe! And this is one reason why it should be forthwith abandoned. If it could be made so as to have no influence on the brain, and by consequence on the reason, it might be in some cases beneficial, but it certainly would be but in few cases used. The acquired craving for the alcoholic excitement may have something to do in persuading the man with his weeks earnings in his pocket to have just one pint ere he reaches his home, but it is the maddening influence of this one pint which induces him to have another, then another, and at last to spend all he has, forgetful alike of the wants of his children, and the anxiety and necessities of her he had sworn both to love and support. Of the thousands that stagger from the public houses on the Saturday night and Sunday morning in every large town in the kingdom, there are not a dozen that go to these hot beds of iniquity for the express purpose of getting drunk; there are not a hundred that really know when they are drunk, though a goodly portion may find their beds in the gutter, and the remainder, after reeling to their homes, make their houses ring with the shrieks or sobbing cries of their wives, and their own loud and horrid blasphemies. The effects of alcohol are mad-

ing on the brain! One glass of it will blind the judgement, banish self control, and make reason totter. And then when the judgment is blinded, and self-restraint weakened, it is not surprising that so many make of themselves beasts and scoundrels. Some of the most talented and best hearted of men have become the victims of the vice of drunkenness. And why is it that the good and great have bowed themselves to this vicious despot? Because a small portion taken into the system will erect a drawbridge over which the enemy of mankind can readily pass to take captive the good man's soul and lay prostrate the great man's intellect. Because alcoholic drinking will create a craving for alcoholic drink, and when this drink is taken into the system, it produces a species of madness, laughing or raving, fascinating, drivelling or revengeful, in proportion to the quantity taken and according as that may act on brain. As soon as the effects begin to be felt, so soon the reasoning powers begin to be weakened;* and when the reasoning powers are partly destroyed, is it any wonder that the victim should stand confessed a self-made fool, act like a lunatic, or proclaim himself an ass? If men when in their sober senses will drink alcoholic liquors at all, is it any wonder that the majority of them, when partly beside themselves, should insist upon drinking them to excess?

DRUNKENNESS,

AS A PROPENSITY, NOT INHERENT BUT ACQUIRED.

Many well meaning people think it is man's innate depravity which is the principal cause of his drunkenness, and that therefore without an entire change of heart, brought about by the influence of the Holy Spirit it would be not only absurd but wicked to expect he could rid himself of it. That any human means used for the purpose will only end in failure. But these people seem to forget that the propensity to this vice is of human origin, not na-

* Of course there are exceptions to this rule; but the cases of the poets—Anacreon, Burns, Byron; the orators—Sheridan, Pitt, are not exceptions. Alcohol might give them a command of words; but the ideas, and arguments these embodied, were gathered from a higher source in more sober moments. I myself once had the care of a madman, who was an excellent improvisatore, and who could make some most eloquent and effective speeches. Yet when in his proper senses he was not known either as a poet or as an orator.

R. W.

tural but acquired. That unlike lasciviousness, covetousness, envy, revenge, &c., which are all more or less inherent in man's constitution, and are caused by the extreme development or diseased manifestation of certain organs, this is created solely by habit, and fostered by the most ridiculous and pernicious customs. It is therefore only necessary that we discountenance, by refraining from the first glass, to destroy it altogether. Total abstinence from that which gives birth to this vice and to the craving for that which continues it, is clearly the most rational plan for rational men to adopt, and the only effectual means of reclaiming those who have been made irrational by a contrary practice.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE,

IN THE PRESENT STATE OF SOCIETY, THE DUTY OF ALL CHRISTIANS.

It is absolutely unnecessary that christians should be convinced that drinking intoxicating liquors is or was at all times unlawful, for as St. Paul says that which is lawful may not be expedient. It is only necessary for them to know that the present drinking customs and usages of society, and the use of intoxicating drink as an ordinary beverage, are the chief causes of the drunkenness of the people, and the chief obstacle to the spread of the gospel. And knowing this, if they do not totally abstain, they neither obey the dictates of their consciences nor the commands of their Lord. "He who knoweth to do good and doeth it not to him it is sin."

R. W.

GLEANINGS FROM COURTS OF JUSTICE.

MONMOUTHSHIRE MICHAELMAS SESSIONS.

The orders of the last Sessions were then read, the first business arising out of which was the consideration of the report of the visiting magistrates appointed to inquire into the character and fitness for the office of Mr. and Mrs. Merrett, the governor and matron of the Usk House of Correction.

The following, is the substance of the report—That he had not given receipts for prisoners left in his custody at the gaol, as he was required to do; that he did not exercise a proper or sufficient discipline over the subordinate officers in the gaol; that he did not keep up or encourage moral and religious discipline among the prisoners. The report then concluded by expressing the opinion of the magistrates that Mr. Merrett was incompe-

tent for the discharge of the duties of the governor of the House of Correction.

Mr. Coles said as the matter had now taken the turn it had, he should certainly wish to express his sentiments respecting it. He wished that the report might have been read in the private room, in order that this public discussion might have been avoided. The Hon. Bart, Sir D. Mackworth, and Mr. Williams, would not attend the committee, and the Hon. Bart, would not even vote for the inquiry. The question had now gone abroad; and that being the case, the best thing now was, to investigate, in order to acquit or condemn. He wished the magistrates to consider that justice must be done as well to the public as to Mr. Merrett. He had certainly signed the report of the committee with reluctance—not because of its severity—but because of the concluding sentence in the minutes of the meeting of the committee, which he would presently read to the bench. Notwithstanding there seemed to be an impression that the charge of drunkenness had not been made out against Merrett, yet he considered that it had been most clearly proved; and notwithstanding the difficulty of getting evidence, there was, nevertheless, according to his opinion, the most conclusive evidence against the gaoler. He was sorry to have to go into this now; but as the thing has been so often discussed, he thought he might properly read a part of the evidence upon which the report of the committee was founded. There were six charges against Mr. Merrett, and he thought they had been proved. The public would be astonished, did they but know what had been done; indeed, it was a thousand to one that every prisoner had not escaped. Harford, a turnkey, who was at the gaol, but who had now gone to Tiverton, said he had repeatedly seen Merrett...

Sir Digby Mackworth said he thought Mr. Coles should not be allowed to go into those statements now.

Mr. Prothero thought, considering the remarks of the Chairman, that the magistrates had better come to a conclusion at once. If it were true, as he thought it was, that Merrett was in the habit of frequently getting drunk—that he did not maintain the proper discipline of the prison—that, rather than encouraging morality and religion, he scoffed at the serious impressions made upon the minds of the prisoners—and that he was, as the committee of magistrates had stated they considered him to be, incompetent for the discharge of the duties of his office—then he thought they could not do better than at once remove him.

Mr. M'Donnell said his faults had been principally those of habit, and the visiting magistrates ought, therefore, to have discovered his incompetency before. He certainly was of opinion that it would be improper to remove him hastily from his situation, merely because he now appeared to the committee of magistrates incompetent, when it was remembered that that incompetency arose principally from habits which, as he had before remarked, ought to have been observed before; but which, nevertheless, afforded no reason for so sudden and harsh a dismissal as that recommended by some of the magistrates.

Mr. Coles remarked that, whatever the other

magistrates might think on the subject, he was unshaken in the opinion that the charge of drunkenness had been clearly proved against Merrett.

The above is an extract from a Report in the *Monmouthshire Merlin*. There is a strange infatuation in favor of strong drink, and a wonderful desire to shield all persons who commit crimes, or neglect their duty, through drunkenness; which is not confined to the ignorant and poverty stricken laborers, but extends with undiminished force to some of the highly educated, wealthy, and respectable magistrates, assembled at the sessions of the peace. These gentlemen appoint a committee of their own body to investigate certain charges made against the governor of the jail at Usk; and Mr Cole, one of the committee, states that Merrett had frequently been so drunk that it was a thousand to one that every prisoner had not escaped. Yet the bench of magistrates was so lenient as to put off the consideration of the case to next quarter sessions, that they might have ample time to read over the evidence. Sir Digby Mackworth gave as a reason, that "he could not come to a conclusion on the subject, merely by hearing the evidence hastily read over in court;" yet it was by evidence, as hastily heard in court, that he proceeded to sentence prisoners to confinement, under the care of Mr. Merrett.

But the most curious defence of the accused was the one made by a gentleman of high standing in the county, viz,—that the offences had been committed so often as to become habitual; and they ought to have been observed before. Should the Court of Queen's Bench establish this as the law of the land, a new principle will be adopted; and instead of inflicting a heavier punishment for a second conviction, no thieves will be punished but the apprentices; and the hoary headed malefactor will be acquitted, on pleading a habit of thieving, and three previous convictions. Unfortunately, this charge of drunkenness was associated with consequences which too often flow from indulgence in intoxicating drinks. It is said in the Report that the governor, "rather than encouraging morality and religion, scoffed at the serious impressions made on the minds of the prisoners." Surely, in a matter of so much importance, Mr Merrett should have been acquitted, if innocent—deprived of his office, if guilty—even though it required an additional hour to read the evidence carefully. Much has been said about the

moral atmosphere of a prison, and the genial influence it should possess of softening the heart and awakening the conscience; but if all the qualities which should produce these beneficent effects are absent, the jail becomes a school in which men who are committed for venial offences, are hardened in heart, and perfected in wickedness.

The magistrates who met at Usk are all honorable men, who are anxious for the peace, order, and well-being of the country; and we therefore beg to call to their recollection the charge delivered to them in their capacity of grand jurymen, by Baron Gurney, when he stated that three-fourths of the crimes committed and brought before him were caused by the love of drink; and desired them to use all the influence in their several spheres to discourage the causes which led to the prevalent vice of drunkenness. Let them at all events determine that if criminals are brought to the house of correction through strong drink, they shall not be induced to persist in the vice to which they owe their loss of liberty, by the example of any officer of that establishment.

ABERYSTRUTH PETTY SESSIONS—Nov. 14.

Present—The *Rec. Daniel Rees, and Tom Ll. Brewer, Esq.*

An information, on oath, was laid by James Thomas against Griffith Lloyd, of the Yew Tree Inn, for keeping his house open for the sale of ale and spirits during the hours of divine service. It appeared in evidence that he had, for a long time, been in the habit of keeping his house open during all hours on the Sabbath day. Fined 40s; and ordered to pay 10s. 6d. costs.

An information, on oath, was also laid by James Thomas against Mary James, of the Crown Inn, for selling spirits on the Sunday, during hours of divine service. The case was proved, and she was fined forty shillings; and 11s. 6d. costs.

Information, on oath, having been laid by James Thomas against Daniel James, Daniel Harris, David Thomas, and Thomas Thomas, keepers off beer shops, for keeping open houses on the Sabbath day, during hours of divine service, and each case being proved, they were fined 10s. each, and 11s. 6d. costs. It is high time for the authorities to put a stop to such a public nuisance, so prevalent in the iron districts, particularly on the Sunday after pay, when scenes of drunkenness and outrage loudly call for magisterial interference.

FUNERAL FUNDS.

TEMPERANCE PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,
39, Moorgate Street.

The fifth year of this Institution now drawing to a close, the Directors think it right to give timely notice, that, although the period of dividing the

profits of the Institution is not yet fixed, the first Bonus will probably be confined to the Members assured during the first five years. Those who may contemplate effecting assurances, would therefore do well to forward their applications before the 19th December, or (if resident in London,) on or before the 26th of the same; which will be the last day on which any Member can be admitted within the current year.

Forms to fill up, and every information will be furnished, gratis, on application, either personally or by letter.

The friends of Temperance should be apprised of the remarkable fact, that out of nearly eighteen hundred assurances effected, only twelve claims have been made on account of death.

The duty and advantages of Life Assurance are now almost universally acknowledged; and the peculiar benefits of the Temperance Provident Institution, must be obvious to all who consider intoxicating liquors injurious to health.

THEODORE COMPTON, SECRETARY.

London, 1st November, 1845.

THE returns and calculations recently published by Mr. Neisson, prove the necessity for caution on the part of working men, joining funeral benefit Societies. There can be no doubt that the great majority of the local societies and secret orders, whatever pretensions they may make, are in a state of utter insolvency; and are only supported by the contributions of the new members, who are thus duped, for the benefit of the old.

How long will sober men suffer themselves to be thus deluded, when there are so many sound and well conducted life offices, in which they can find all the benefits of funeral funds and widow's funds, without the risk of losing their hard earnings?

The Temperance Provident Institution, which was formed for the exclusive benefit of prudent teetotalers, and who receive the whole of its profits, admits members for £10. funeral money, and receives payments as low as eighteen pence per quarter, or sixpence per month; and members at all ages are admitted without initiation money

Brother teetotalers. Will you waste your money by giving it to rotten clubs, where you must pay the debts of those who have gone before you? Or will you join an institution formed and supported by those manifest friends of the cause, the Eatons, the Alexanders, the Bowlys, the Heyworths, and a host of others, whose names, whose fortunes, and whose philanthropy are the guarantee of your security?

PUBLICANS' CHEMISTRY.

BEER.—The celebrated Professor Liebig says that wine, spirits, and beer, are necessary principles for the important process of respiration; and it would seem that the stomachs of all mankind, teetotalers included, will secrete those articles from the food which is eaten. We see frequently interesting evidence of this fact in the case of a horse, after a feed of corn, resuming his journey with readiness and energy, although quite knocked up and out of breath a few minutes before. The simple fact is, that the horse converts the corn into beer, which facilitates his powers of respiration, and gives him fresh vivacity. If any man is resolved to carry out total abstinence strictly, he must refuse every sort of vegetable food, even bread itself; for all such diet contains more or less alcohol. In the "Geographical Society's Journal" (vol. ii., p. 286) it is recorded that during a severe winter on the west coast of Africa, the crew of the *Ætna* suffered so much from scurvy, that the least scratch had a tendency to become a dangerous wound. Captain Belcher states, that "fish diet was found to aggravate the complaint; and it is worthy of remark, that when our ships used to suffer so much from scurvy, stock-fish was a portion of their allowance. The only thing which appeared materially to check the disease was beer made of the essence of malt and hops; and I feel satisfied that a general issue of this on the coast of Africa would be very salutary, and have the effect especially of keeping up the constitutions of men subjected to heavy labor in boats."

The above article is from the publican's newspaper—the *Weekly Dispatch*. We had long been aware that some knowledge of chemistry was considered desirable in the beer trade, and from this feeling had arisen a class of men called brewers' druggists, whose business it is to form chemical compounds, by which malt and hops may be saved, in the manufacture of beer. In reference to this application of chemistry to the arts of life, the language of the poet may be quoted very appropriately:—

"A little learning is a dangerous thing."

Perhaps the publicans have felt the force of this reproof; and, desiring to drink deeper, have been studying Liebig. But, unfortunately, to read and to understand are two different things: the former they may have accomplished; but it is clear from the above specimen that the latter transcends their powers. This is the most charitable interpretation; otherwise, we should be obliged to say that they have wilfully mis-stated his opinion. Liebig nowhere states that wine, spirits, and beer, are necessary principles of respiration. But in an article, in the 7th edition of Turner's Chemistry, of which he is joint editor with Dr. Gregory, we are told what is the

process of respiration:—"It is essentially a combustion of carbon, which, in combining with oxygen, is converted into carbonic acid, and at the same time furnishes the animal heat. This carbon is derived in the first place from the tissues of the body, which undergo a constant waste, *but ultimately from food*." Again, we are told,— "To return to the subject of animal heat: the food that is required, and hence the appetite, must be proportional to the amount of carbon required to supply the animal heat. For the same reasons, warm clothing, by diminishing the loss of heat by external cooling, blunts the appetite; and those who remove from a cold to a warm climate always find that their appetite fails. This is a warning from nature to diminish the amount of food taken; and if it were attended to, and the *common but absurd practice* of stimulating the appetite by *ardent liquors* and hot spices abandoned, Europeans might enjoy as good health in the East and West Indies as at home." Liebig also warns people against the use of alcohol, because of its effects upon the brain, and on account of its abstracting oxygen from the arterial blood; two very important considerations.

But another wonder of publican-chemistry remains, viz: that our own stomachs secrete wine, spirits, and beer; and even horses, as soon as they have had a feed of corn, (or grass?) convert it into beer." Surely the lamp of Aladdin never equalled in the rapidity of its transformations the stomach of a donkey! But did it ever occur to these modern chemists that if each person's body contained a private brewery and distillery, there would be no occasion for their services, and their "occupation would be gone." Well may we say, "A second Daniel come to judgment." What an enormous expence will be saved to the country, when every individual is satisfied to brew at home, in the portable brewhouse which kind nature has provided for him. Liebig thought the business of the stomach was to dissolve the solid food, and then, he says, "The whole food is now brought into the form of *chyme*—an opaque homogeneous fluid, which afterwards passes, first into *chyle*, and finally into perfect blood." He seems not to have been aware that the stomach was a brewing utensil.

Dr. Beaumont had the opportunity of making many experiments on St. Martin, a man who, by a gunshot wound, had an opening made into his stomach, and which still remained after the wound was healed. This singular fact presented to him the rare opportunity of observing the interior of the

human stomach, while the function of digestion was proceeding; and he never found alcohol in any form to be produced in the stomach. On the contrary, when beer or spirits had been drunk for a few days in succession, the coats of the stomach were observed very soon to be covered with a red appearance, with occasional patches of white; and if the use was continued, signs of disorder soon ensued. Head-ache and loss of appetite gave signs of the interruption of healthy action; and he found that fluids were soon absorbed, and were all passed out of the stomach before digestion of the solids commenced. The presence of these liquors was a hindrance rather than a help; and retarded the work of digestion, which they are by some supposed to promote.

Again, "The publicans say that a severe winter on the coast of Africa produced scurvy in the crew of the 'Ætna,' that stockfish increased it, and beer appeared to check it." We have no doubt that beer is a good substitute for rum, which is the usual allowance of seamen, and so far Captain Belcher did well; but a better remedy is citric acid—and since that specific has been used freely, the scurvy is scarcely heard of in the navy. It does not follow, that because citric acid is a remedy for a disease that occurs at sea for want of a vegetable diet and fresh meat, that we are therefore to use it on dry land, where we have both; therefore, if we were to admit (which we are not disposed to do on such evidence) that beer cures scurvy, it is no reason that we should drink beer who have not the scurvy. What will the publicans say to the following case, where neither beer nor spirits were used?—"The brig 'Globe,' Captain Moore, is returned from a voyage to the Pacific Ocean. She had on board a crew of ten persons; and was absent about 18 months. She was, during the voyage, in almost all the climates of the world; had not one person sick on board; and brought the crew all back orderly and obedient. All these advantages Captain Moore attributed, in a great measure, to the absence of spirituous liquors. Such is the advantage of teetotalism to seamen, that there are 17,000 of them in the port of New York alone."

It has also been said by the public house interest, though not in this article, that Liebig has stated that there is alcohol in sugar. But he has been sadly misrepresented; for in his "Organic Chemistry" he positively asserts that "Sugar contains, therefore, neither alcohol nor carbonic acid; so that these bodies must be produced by a different arrangement of its atoms, and by their union with the ele-

ments of water." Sugar, or the saccharine principle, in corn and other vegetable matter, is the substance from which beer and spirits are produced by fermentation; these observations therefore apply to all vegetable matter: no vegetable matter, therefore, in its organic state, contains alcohol. The elements of nitric acid exist in the atmosphere—yet we all breathe the air without the fear of drinking in a deadly poison. Scotch snuff boxes are made from wood—yet we never say a tree contains Scotch snuff boxes; though in this case the analogy is more complete than in the proposition of the publicans—for here the elements remain the same as before.

We, therefore, dismiss the beersellers, with the assurance that nitric acid does not exist in the atmosphere; alcohol does not exist in sugar; one hundred millions of men on the face of the earth are now proving that intoxicating drinks are not necessary to respiration, nor is the human stomach a whiskey still! As we cannot praise them for their aptitude for scientific inquiries, we recommend them to avoid Liebig, and stick to the brewer's druggists for their chemistry, whom they have shewn that they do understand.

Ne sutor ultra crepidam.

THE FIRST GLASS.

A TALE OF THE MIDDLE WALKS OF LIFE.

BY J. D. R., OF LOUISIANA.

"Taste not the wine within the cup—
Let not that curse be thine :—
'Tis rich and red, but grief and woe
Lie hid in its rosy depths below.—WILLIS.

ELLEN CANNING had, when yet a mere child, plighted her troth 'to love and honor' a talented though dissolute young man of slender habits. In vain her relations argued that such an union would promise nought save misery, but the warm hearted girl had pleaded so earnestly, 'that since Harry Marston had separated himself from his former gay companions, he no longer frequented theatres, bar-rooms, clubs, or billiard rooms,' as to draw a reluctant consent from her father, though the old gentleman hinted that the loss of his situation as bookkeeper for the extensive western commission-house of the B——'s was owing to his sad propensity for tipping. Though Ellen could not defend the past, she spoke with proud security of the future, in the simple appeal, 'he has joined a *Temperance Society*, now papa.'

Alas, poor girl! she knew not that he whose cause she was so warmly pleading had often before signed the temperance pledge, and so often, unable to resist temptation back-slidden from his promise, although he felt it estranged

him from the esteem and confidence of kindred and friends. For the first few months after their marriage, Marston's conduct bade fair to fulfil his wife's prophecy for the future; but again, strange infatuation! he, without any particular cause or inducement, tried another first glass, and, by way of indemnifying himself for past abstinence, drank to such excess as to lose his employment of book-keeper, and once more alienate the respect and confidence of his friends—all save *one*,—that one, his patient uncomplaining wife—*she* still remained the same.

Soon they were reduced from a respectable competence to poverty, and, by a rapid transition, from poverty to absolute penury; and Ellen, with an infant daughter, was at last compelled, by the fear of seeing her babe die from want of the care and comforts she might secure to it beneath her father's roof, to accept for it and herself that asylum which was not extended to her drunkard husband.

Although Mr. Canning refused to admit Marston an inmate of his family, still for Ellen's sake he furnished the miserable and now thoroughly repentant man with respectable clothing, (even his clothes had been pawned at the *cabaret* for drams) and in consideration of his once more signing the temperance pledge under a solemn promise not to violate it, he furnished him also with letters to a respectable mercantile house in Cincinnati. He left New Orleans immediately, and was shortly after his arrival installed in Cincinnati as book-keeper to the firm to whom he was recommended. For a year his conduct gave entire satisfaction; out of his salary he sent regular remittances to New Orleans, to pay off the debts contracted during his terms of inebriety. During the year his regular upright conduct and attention to business so pleased his employers that, unsolicited, they raised his salary, inasmuch that he ventured to write to Mr. Canning, to whom he had promised neither to write to his wife nor by any verbal message endeavor to induce her to join him. He now wrote, confident in his present upright course and tried abstinence, praying that Ellen might be permitted to come to him. A kind answer was returned, and in less than another month Ellen rejoined him in Cincinnati.

Another year passed, and Marston was left, comparatively wealthy by the death of his father, (a coffee planter in the West Indies) and had entered the commercial house of which he had been book-keeper, as a partner. During this year his family had received the addition of a boy, a beautiful, healthy child, and Marston might ever be seen, when returned from his office, carrying the rosy boy in his arms, his favorite pride and plaything. What

though he felt a father's pride in his eldest child, the beautiful little Althea, with her deep blue eyes and dark curling hair, still was she to him more as a stranger, and he never replied to a question of her age, that she was four years old, without sighing involuntarily at the thought of how small a portion of that time she had been permitted to know him. None of those harrowing recollections were his, as he tossed his little rosy, laughing boy, on high, or nightly whistled him to sleep.

And Ellen was happy—happy in the affectionate kindness of the man whom she had never upbraided in his folly and degradation, now that he was restored to her, to himself, and society.—She once more, as in days when grief alone by name she knew, felt thankful for his reformation, and dreamed that halcyon days were yet in store for her.

Alas! that the brightest dream of a fond wife and mother's existence should be broken, rudely and for ever, by that fatal curse—*one more first glass*. Yet so it was with poor Ellen's dream of hope and happiness.

(To be Continued.)

THE DRUNKARD'S WIFE.

Air—The Troubadour.

SOFTLY the drunkard's wife breatheth her prayer,
Sadly her bosom heaves wild with despair;
Saying, for thee I pine, mourning alone,
Wanderer, wanderer, come to thy home.

He, with the revellers, merrily sung,
Wildly he raised his voice madly in song:
She in a mourning voice blended her tone,
Wanderer, wanderer, come to thy home.

Hark! 'tis her husband's voice rings in her ear,
See how her up-turned eye melts with the tear;
Wife of my bosom, see! I am come!
Come like a wanderer, back to my home.

Brightly the drunkard's home shines in the ray,
Sweetly the drunkard's wife smileth to-day;
Drunkard no longer, her husband is come,
Happiness, happiness, brightens their home!

DUTY OF THE HIGHER CLASSES.—The celebrated Professor Liebig said, strong drinks ulcerated the viscera, and brought the whole human system into a mass of corruption. But until there was a diminution of their use among the higher classes, they need not expect to see it done away among the poorer classes. He had had a conversation with Sir James Clark, a short time since and he said, he believed, that in ten years, one gentleman would not be found to take a glass of wine with another at dinner.—*Mr. Simpson's lecture at Belfast.*

ADDRESS

OF THE SHREWSBURY TOTAL ABSTINENCE
ASSOCIATION.

THE object of all benevolent designs, is to mitigate human misery and increase human happiness; and, as drunkenness is the sin of our times, and perceptible in a thousand forms, and its consequences mourned over by the wise and the humane, it is lamentable that so few are disposed to assist in removing its evils.

The only remedy for a corrupt stream, is to purify the fountain;—for a bad custom, to purify the habits of men. Drunken tradesmen become bankrupt, and their creditors suffer; drunken workmen become idle, and the industrious are taxed to support them; drunken people in all offices and stations of life, are a constant burden upon the community at large. But prevention is better than cure, and cure better than endurance. How easy and how safe, then, would it be to cut off at once all causes of drunkenness, by ceasing, for ever, to drink; and if we would have the effects lessened, we must begin with the causes.

Strong drink has made nine-tenths of our crimes; consequently, it has obliged us to enlarge our jails, and build new ones. It has produced four-fifths of our pauperism;† consequently, it has destroyed the independence of many of our people. It has produced seventy-five out of every hundred of the maladies to which the body is subject; and, hence the crowded state of our infirmaries‡ and hospitals. It has alienated the kindest fathers from their families, and made prostitutes of the loveliest of our daughters, and destroyed prematurely the parents' most hopeful sons. Gambling, thieving, midnight burnings and murders, are all planned and perpetrated by the drunken. How important, then, to stop it; to interfere, by example and effort, so as to bring this wide spread evil to an end.

To do this, there must first be a Society, who, having examined the question, can point to its effects; such as labor performed, and endurance and fatigue sustained, without the aid of stimulating drinks. Such a Society exists in "The Shrewsbury Total Abstinence Association."

This Society is desirous of teaching its principles, both by circulating printed information, and obtaining lecturers duly qualified for this purpose. To do this, they need funds and regular subscriptions; and the return to be made by the success of the Society, will be the reduction of

* "It must naturally strike the jury with surprise to find so heavy a calendar, and so much crime committed, at a time of year when there was no want of employment in the country. Of the prisoners to be tried, a very large proportion are returned to me as addicted to excessive drinking; and drunkenness I believe to be the ground work and origin of all these evils."—*The Hon. Thomas Kenyon, in an address to the jury at the Shrewsbury County Sessions, Oct. 1844.*

† "Mr. Mott, who was contractor for the management of the poor in Lambeth and several other parishes, stated to me that he once investigated the causes of pauperism, in the cases of the paupers then under his charge, and that the investigation extended over three hundred cases. He says, the enquiry was conducted for some months:—I investigated every new case that came under my knowledge, and I found, in nine cases out of ten, the main cause—that is, the cause of pauperism—was the ungovernable inclination for fermented liquors."—*Parliamentary Evidence, p. 32.*

rates and taxes, now required for the support of prison establishments and police-force. Hitherto, this Society has been carried on without an appeal to the public for support, at a small cost,—silently, yet effectively; producing much good; many families having now sober husbands and careful fathers, who were once profligate and drunken; many tradesmen, who once failed in duty to their homes, can now rejoice in their prospects; and many a wicked and blaspheming family has been exalted from drunken and debasing habits, to seek for mercy, and devote themselves to God.

Impressed, therefore, with the necessity of greater efforts being made, "The Shrewsbury Total Abstinence Association" make, hereby, an appeal to the gentry, clergy, and inhabitants of this town and county, to aid their benevolent designs.

Money for all the great speculations of the day can be had for asking: let the lamentations of woe, the piercing cry of hunger, and the bitter anguish of ties severed by the punishment of crime, be all regarded as taking their rise in this great spring of iniquity; let the palor of disease, the calamity of accident, the misery of sudden death, be regarded; and the moans of unutterable but eternal grief, and the groans of the eternally lost, be listened to; and it will soon be perceived what claim such a Society as this has upon mankind.

Wherever Total Abstinence is adopted, industry and self-support are evident amongst the poor, property is secure, and duty and respect are cheerfully yielded; parents and children are better fed and better clothed; debts are rarely contracted; and the social duties and obligations of man are carefully attended to; the Lord's day is observed, and the house of God frequented: whereas, on the contrary, the cost of strong drink is so enormous, and the besotting influence so great, that there follow evils beyond calculation, and misery without limits.

Signed on behalf of the Society.

HENRY GWYTHYER, *President.*

THOMAS BERTENSHAW, *Secretary.*

Shrewsbury, January 1st, 1846

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE CHAPLAIN OF PRESTON HOUSE OF
CORRECTION.

WE have received a copy of the Twenty-second Annual Report of the Rev. John Clay, presented to the magistrates at the Preston sessions on Wednesday last, and a copy of which is to be forwarded to every county magistrate. We wish that the chaplain of the New Bailey Prison would follow so admirable an example. These reports form a body of evidence on the social and criminal statistics of that division of the county, which is unequalled in interest and value by any similar document in the kingdom. The report opens with

‡ "Persons addicted to malt liquors, appear bloated; and in seven cases out of ten, malt-liquor drunkards die of apoplexy, or of palsy."—*Dr. Macnish,*

"In four years, from 1826 to 1829, inclusive, 495 patients were admitted into the Liverpool Lunatic Asylum: 257 of them were known to have brought on derangement by drinking."—*Owens, Esq., Governor of the Asylum.*

the expression of the benevolent writer's unprecedented gratification in presenting this report, a gratification arising "on the one hand from indisputable proofs of the decrease of crime in North Lancashire; and on the other, from evidence, no less undeniable, of the beneficial effects flowing from the improved discipline of this gaol. The continued activity in trade, which withdraws the uneducated and thoughtless from many of the temptations to criminal practices, and the steadily increasing influence of religious education, contribute chiefly to the former happy improvement; while our prison discipline, amending and reforming many who have been subjected to it, has, also, its effect in counter-working the proneness to crime. Fathers, mothers, and even children, returning home after a period of wholesome restraint and religious instruction in gaol, must carry into their families seeds of good, to bear fruit in them for generations."

At present we can only notice two or three of the most remarkable facts exhibited in your report. The decrease in the committals during the year is striking. In the year ending midsummer 1842 they were 1854; in 1843, 2050; in 1844, 1549; and in 1845, only 1183. The indictments are less than one half of those presented in either 1841-2 or 1842-3. In the year ended midsummer 1842, they were 611; in 1843, 620; in 1844, 433; and in 1845, 301. Although only 1130 persons have been sent to the Preston House of Correction in the year, 1183 offences have been committed. Forty-seven persons were re-committed within the year for a second offence, five for a third, and one for a fourth. These re-committals are less than half of those in the previous year. Instead of 17 re-committals of persons, in the first instance charged with felony, there are only 6. The total diminution of offences brought to the sessions in 1845, as compared with 1844, is 132, viz.:—assaults on police, decreased from 24 to 6; housebreaking, from 17 to 9; fowl stealing, from 18 to 3; larceny in shops, from 75 to 28; robberies by operatives from employers, from 48 to 31. Light sentences have been in a greater proportion during the last year than we have ever seen. The following observations are worthy of deep attention: "The year terminating with June, 1843, was one of severe distress, and in that year offences more or less connected with distress, viz. those comprised in 'vagrancy' and 'disorderly in workhouse,' reached their highest limit. It is well ascertained that destitution and poverty are accompanied by moral disorder;—not that poverty is the immediate origin of the delinquency, but the idleness accompanying the poverty: and this is evinced by the fact that 1843, which exhibits the greatest number of vagrancy and workhouse cases, is also most fruitful in poaching and disorderly conduct. Returning prosperity has been instrumental, I am thankful to state, in reducing the two former offences from 501 to 177; but the disorderly and drunken cases are only curtailed by 56; or looking at the subject in another aspect, these last-named offences, which in 1841 formed only 22½ per cent on the whole catalogue of summary convictions, have risen, in 1845, to 36½ per cent. This is an illustration of the effect of high

wages on those who possess neither the knowledge nor principle to qualify them for the beneficial enjoyment of what they toil for; and therefore, in times like the present, drunkenness stands pre-eminently forward as a cause of crime." In North Lancashire the decrease of criminality is striking; supplying to the assizes or sessions only one criminal daily, or annually one for every 1103 inhabitants, according to the census of 1841. Only three counties in England—Cornwall, Cumberland and Westmoreland, exhibit a more creditable proportion. "Young offenders, both as regards sessions, and summary cases, have much diminished; their numbers, indeed, with respect to the sessions cases, of males, is absolutely less than it has been since 1836; and proportionally less than it has ever been since I have kept any record of committals. From 1832 to 1837 (inclusive) the proportion of male offenders under 20, indicted at the sessions, was within a small fraction of 31 per cent; from 1838 to 1844 (inclusive) the proportion was 26·2 per cent; in the year just concluded the proportion is only 21·7 per cent. Perhaps so far nothing can more decisively indicate the steady progress and commensurate advantages of religious education." On the contrary, the number of young female offenders is greater, both absolutely and comparatively, than Mr. Clay ever remembers it. Compared to males of the same age, they are as 1 to 2, and they constitute 10·5 per cent of all the felonious criminals of the year.

The worthy chaplain again illustrates by tables "the inevitable connection between ignorance and crime," and says that "the head and front of the direct causes of moral disorder is now as it has been too long—drunkenness." "124 sessions cases, and 323 summary convictions, are due directly to the state of intoxication in which the offenders had voluntarily placed themselves before falling into their several offences." Mr. Clay thinks "the practice of excessive drinking diminishes or increases with the fall or rise of employment and wages." "In 1842-3, when the operative was suffering most severely from want of employment, intoxication, as a cause of crime, was, compared to other causes, less than 17 per cent; while now that labour and skill are in the greatest demand, and wages are unusually high, the criminality attributable to this debasing propensity has swollen to 41 per cent!" One return gives the remarkably small proportion of 8 per cent of males out of employ indicted at the sessions. Within the previous five years this per centage has ranged between 24 and 41½ per cent, the former having been the rate in 1839-40, and the latter in 1841-2. To account for the great discrepancy between sessions and summary cases, as to the unemployed, we must remember the large number of tramps and beggars apprehended by a vigilant police and at once committed."

SHERIDAN IN THE GUTTER.—"Raise me—lift me up if you can," said a prostrate drunker man in the mud, one morning early, to Sheridan. The reply of the great orator was condescending and charitable—"I find I cannot lift you up my friend, but in the absence of that ability, I will lie down with you."—*Intelligencer.*

Intelligence.

BIRMINGHAM ANNIVERSARY.

THE Birmingham Anniversary Temperance Meeting took place in the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 16th of December, when the subject of building a Hall to hold their weekly and other meetings in, was brought before a very large assembly. It has been for some time manifest, that they could obtain no place large enough for those purposes; and it was proposed that £2,000 should be raised by voluntary subscription, towards the erection of a Hall—the ground in Temple street having already been secured. Dr. Marsh, of Leamington, presided. He began by saying that as a patriot, a philanthropist, a moralist, and a christian, he was in duty bound to support the abstinence movement. The Rev — Baker, of the Lozells, said that this society had caused a deep and searching inquiry as to the nature and properties of alcoholic drinks; and that the dangerous and mischievous customs connected with those drinks were fast giving way; that the man who now refused to take them in company, was not esteemed singular, or remarked on; and that these principles were heralding in Mechanics' Institutes, and improvement Societies, on every hand, as well as being truly the handmaid to religion. Mr. J. Cadbury, as usual, was at home, in his statistical information. He also pointed out a remedy for the potatoe disease, far superior to the curry powder cure—by using the millions of bushels of grain, which was taken in the country to make intoxicating drinks of, for its legitimate purpose—food; which, if done, would give five quatern loaves per week to every family in the United Kingdom. After which Mr. Joseph Sturge was called on, and was received with great cheering, and hailed as the man who for the last twelve years has refused to attend a public dinner, because toasts were proposed in these drinks; who, at pecuniary sacrifice, refused to sell barley for the purpose of malting; who is a teetotaler because he believes it to be (after every other human means has been tried) the only cure (with the blessing of God) for drunkenness. He spoke chiefly on the importance of encouraging Juvenile Societies. Thomas Beaumont, Esq., then delivered a lecture, which I think could not be surpassed, on the Physical Effects of Alcohol on the Human System. Mr. F. Douglas, a man of color, who had escaped from slavery in America, was very appropriately introduced by Mr. Sturge, who stated he was the property then of some man, but he thought there was no danger of his claiming him in that Hall. He spoke well; and said he was amused to hear ladies and gentlemen in this country continually object to sign the pledge, and yet allowing it was good for the drunkard, or for those who were in danger; but for them who were perfectly safe in their moderation, there certainly was no occasion. The very fact of their refusing to sign proved they were slaves, and intended to drink, and could not resist the temptation; and endeavored to creep out of it by saying it was wrong to sign a pledge. And yet these ladies were continually pledging themselves to gentlemen, and the gentlemen to the ladies; and al-

most all the transactions of life were carried on by pledging; it seemed as if any other but the teetotal pledge was right.

The Rev. — Swan stated the Juvenile Society connected with his Chapel were subscribing and collecting subscriptions towards the Temperance Hall. The names of a number of gentlemen were called over who had given some £50 and some £25; and it was stated that one man whose wages were 16s. per week, had promised £5, and was leaving 1s. per week in his master's hands until the whole should be paid. How small do the sums of the rich appear, when compared with this poor man's liberality.

The chairman concluded by some energetic and judicious remarks. He spoke of the serious manner in which Father Mathew administered the pledge; and although he was a Catholic priest, and he, the chairman, a priest of the Church of England, yet he most willingly would be clerk to Father Mathew on such an occasion; and when he prayed that God might bless the postulants, and enable them to keep their pledge, he would most devoutly say—amen. The large company then separated, well pleased with all they had heard, and quite convinced that the Temperance Hall was secure.

JOHN BOOTH.

DERBY.

THE ninth anniversary of the Derby Temperance Society was celebrated on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 18th and 19th.

The public Anniversary Meeting was held on Tuesday evening, in the Lecture Hall of the Mechanics' Institution.—John Moss, Esq., late Mayor, in the chair. The Secretary read a report of the proceedings during the past year, and it is gratifying to observe that our cause continues to progress, though slowly, surely. The report states that the weekly meetings have been regularly held and have upon the whole, been well attended. About 450 signatures have been obtained during the year. It should be observed, however, that the prosperity and success of the temperance cause is not to be estimated so much by the number of signatures as by the enlightenment of the public mind on the nature, properties, and tendency of intoxicating liquors; and in this we have reason to rejoice and persevere. Another very interesting feature presented in the report, is the formation of a Juvenile Temperance Society, now numbering 1000 young persons. By means of these young recruits several of their parents, hitherto indifferent, have been induced to attend the meetings; some have been convinced that the cause is good, and are now members. Often "God has chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty."

The Rev. Noah Jones, of Derby; the Rev. John Babington, rector of Cossington, Leicestershire; G. S. Kenrick, Esq., of West Bromwich; Mr. Thomas Cook, of Leicester (editor of the *National Temperance Magazine*); and the Rev. W. Ayre, of Southam, then addressed the meeting in able and appropriate speeches, characterized by practical truth and sound argument.

[The Rector of Cossington had received an anonymous letter, cautioning him not to attend

the meeting, on the ground of his being unacquainted with the character and religious belief of the parties who would meet together on that occasion. We regret that we are not able to report the eloquent speech which was elicited by this covert attack on teetotalism. The rev. gentleman observed, that if the argument of the objector was fully carried out, he must absent himself from bible societies, because his religious belief would differ from that of some parties who would attend such meetings. He could not attend missionary meetings, for fear some one of doubtful faith should creep into the room; and he must avoid various other benevolent institutions from the same cause. If the argument was good for anything, it must apply to politics as well as religion, and as he happened to be a conservative, he should be cut off from all connexion with public meetings connected with the county, because such meetings would probably contain men of political sentiments adverse to his own. By this means he would be debarred from taking an active part on all the great questions which agitate the country, and on which the well being of society depends. It would isolate and estrange man from man, and put a stop to freedom of intercourse in both private and public life. He repudiated such a doctrine; he believed that total abstinence from intoxicating drinks was calculated to check the stream of vice and misery which flowed from this source, to prevent the desecration of the Sunday, and to bring those persons to church who now spend that day at public houses, and to promote the welfare of the country. On these grounds he came forward this evening to give his public testimony to the principles of this society, and to express his wishes for the success of such a benevolent institution. The Rev. Gentleman resumed his seat amidst enthusiastic cheers.—EDITOR.

The meeting passed off very well, and was undoubtedly the best anniversary meeting the society has ever had.

Votes of thanks were passed to the above gentlemen, for their kind assistance at the meeting, and to the chairman, for his kindness in presiding, which were briefly acknowledged.

On the following evening a number of the members and friends took tea together in the Infant School Room; the evening was chiefly occupied in electing officers for the ensuing year, and transacting other business connected with the society. The Rev. N. Jones presided on the occasion. After the business of the meeting was concluded, a short address was delivered by the Rev. William Ayre, and the meeting separated. H. M.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION

The first anniversary meeting of this Association was held on Wednesday afternoon, in the National School Room, Stoke-upon Trent. The arrangements for the tea party, which preceded the business of the evening, were excellent, and ensured the comfort of each individual. Upwards of 300 persons sat down to tea, which was provided in both rooms, the walls of which were decorated with temperance mottoes, &c. After tea, a public meeting was held in the upper room, which was densely crowded. W. Ridgway, Esq., occupied

the chair until the arrival of the Rev. W. Ford, the president of the Association, whose ministerial duties detained him until some time after the meeting had commenced. A report of the proceedings of the Association for the past year was read by Mr. Gray, of Hanley, the secretary, from which it appeared, in reference to the number of members in the Association, that the statement was not perfect, the districts having sent in returns were Stoke, Hanley, Newcastle, Feiton, Penkhull, and Trent Vale; and the total number of members given was 2,513. Of these 1,788 were adults, and 825 of the juvenile class. The report also alluded to the recent valuable services of Dr. Grindrod in the neighbourhood, and to the kind pecuniary assistance which had been rendered to the committee in reference to the doctor's visit, by Mrs. S. Wedgwood, of Camp Hill. The treasurer's report showed that the subscriptions and donations amounted to £68. 2s.; and that after defraying all expences, there was a balance in hand of £9. 4s. 10. The officers and committee of the Association, of which the Rev. W. Ford was re-appointed president, were elected. Notes were read to the meeting, which had been received by the committee from several clergymen and other gentlemen, accounting for their absence, and containing expressions of attachment to the society. Addresses in moving and seconding the several resolutions, were delivered by W. Ridgway, Esq., the Rev. L. Panting, vicar of Chebsey, the Rev. J. Hilton, G. S. Kenrick, Esq., of West Bromwich, A. Astle, Esq., R. Garner, Esq., Mr. Hemmings, and Mr. Glover, one of the temperance agents. The various addresses were listened to with the greatest attention, and elicited repeated bursts of applause. The latter individual, who spoke in a very eloquent and fervent strain for about an hour and a half, illustrated his observations by some very striking anecdotes. One of them was narrated by the speaker to show that no man had sunk so low, and was so debased by intemperance, but that it was possible to reclaim him. The instance referred to was that of a man who was now a teetotaler, and a member of a Christian Church, who, previous to joining the temperance cause, had such an inordinate thirst for intoxicating drink, that to procure it he did not scruple on one occasion actually to sell his body, (which was to be claimed at his death,) to a publican for a sovereign, which money he received and actually spent before he left the public house. The thanks of the meeting were unanimously given to the gentlemen who had presided, to G. S. Kenrick, Esq., for his valuable services, and to the party who had allowed the use of the school. The meeting, which was throughout a most enthusiastic one, and was said to be the best temperance meeting ever held in the district, was enlivened by the performances of the Stoke brass band. The proceedings did not terminate until about half-past eleven o'clock.

NEWCASTLE.

We are happy to say the cause is prospering here. On the 24th of November, Mr. Glover delivered a lecture in the Town Hall, when 36 persons signed; and on the following Monday, December the 1st, the Hall was crowded, and Dr.

Brunt nobly came forward and signed the pledge, and his example was followed by 71 others. When gentlemen, and particularly medical men, so talented and so universally respected as Dr. Brunt, enlist themselves under our spotless banner, it is impossible to estimate the vast amount of good which their example will produce on the higher as well as the working classes.

KIDDERMINSTER.

PERMIT me through the medium of your valuable *Gazette* to report the result of six weeks' labor amongst my fellow townsmen. On the 25th of September, I left Bradford, to pay the last tribute of respect to my departed mother, the means for which I should not have possessed had I not been a teetotaler. On arriving at the temperance hotel, I unexpectedly found the friends of temperance enjoying the feast of reason and the flow of soul, having that evening had a tea party. At their request, I addressed them at some length on the superiority of our principles for the general reclamation of mankind. On the following Sunday, I addressed two open-air meetings; after which the friends requested me to remain a few weeks, with a view to revive the cause. I consented, at a great personal sacrifice, which sacrifice teetotalism enabled me to sustain. To particularize every subsequent meeting would occupy too much space; suffice it to say, I have delivered thirteen lectures, obtained seventy-nine signatures, exclusive of those who signed on the occasion of Mr. Horne's visit, comprising persons of various ages, from the hoary headed veteran of seventy-five, who was present at the Mutiny of the Nore, down to the school-boy of ten. I drew up an address to the elevated and wealthy, setting forth the claims of our principle on the sympathies of the rich; and waited upon several friends, and obtained their subscriptions;—established monthly temperance love feasts, and introduced other collateral measures calculated to accelerate the onward progress of our cause. It is truly gratifying to witness the pleasing revival which has taken place in so short a time. A continued interest has been kept up; our meetings are still crowded to excess, and a spirit of inquiry seems to pervade the minds of the people. On the 5th of November; the friends honored me with a tea party, previous to my return to the North, which was beautifully conducted.

Nov. 10th, we had a crowded meeting, when, after an excellent lecture from Mr. Horn, I delivered my farewell address. A supper, expressly provided for the occasion, was then served up; the friends enjoyed themselves, and all separated highly delighted with the evening's entertainments. In conclusion, I would say to our gallant band—onward, and we conquer! Our's is a noble, because a moral, warfare, against one of the most formidable enemies of mankind.

No banners are stained in the war that we wage;
No fields dyed with blood, while the battle doth rage;
'Tis guilt, and guilt only, we seek to destroy,
And truth is the weapon we always employ.

GEORGE FLINN.

ALARMING HAIL STORM.

On Thursday week a house in Frederick-street, called the Jolly Mariners, was visited by a hail storm. The landlord, Cornelius Hail, took in a drop too much, quarrelled with his wife, and gave her sundry kicks and blows, contrary to the promises made and provided by the marriage ceremony; and, not content with such castigation, took a stick and broke 53 panes of glass, besides a lamp which hung in the passage. The demolisher then was given into custody, and appeared before the magistrates; but Mrs. Hail did not appear to prosecute. He expressed his deep regret for his outrageous conduct, and promised not again to commit himself, and was liberated, on giving 2s. 6d. to the infirmary. He left the court, and, on the strength of getting so easily off, got more alcohol, and, alas for the frailty of human resolution! went home, had another quarrel, and broke nine panes more, making in all 62. He was again given in custody, and appeared to day. His wife was sworn, but seemed afraid to give evidence against him.

Sergeant Aubrey stated that he was sent for by Mrs. Hail, on Thursday last, when she gave her husband in charge, and that when he went to take him he went towards a cupboard. She told him to be careful, for she believed he was going for a knife. Hail vowed that he would wash his hands in his wife's blood, before he had done with her.

Bound over to keep the peace for six months, in £50., and two sureties in £25. each, and in default to be imprisoned for that period, the despoiler of household goods could not find bail, and he was consequently taken to prison.

Agents' Reports.

MR. HORNE'S REPORT.

On the 17th of November, I visited Bell End, and had a pleasant meeting, when two signed the pledge. On the 18th, I had a small meeting at Bilston, when three signed. On the 19th, Lozells, a good meeting, when five persons signed. This Society is much indebted to Mr. Perkins for his exertions in the cause. I was at Dudley Port on the 20th; and at Walsall on the 24th, when two signatures were obtained. At West Bromwich, on the 25th, I went round and invited the people to come to the meeting, and three signed the pledge. Ettingshall Lane on the 27th; a good meeting, consisting of teetotalers for the most part. Town End, on the 28th, was an encouraging meeting. Barnacle, 28th; a good meeting, and three signed. There was a small meeting at Leamington on the 2nd of December, and one signature. The Coventry friends printed handbills, and caused the meeting to be well announced; and the room was consequently well filled, and nine signatures were obtained. I was at Wellsbourne on the 24th, and on the 25th at Stratford, where there was a good meeting, and the friends seem active and zealous in their work; three persons signed. On the 8th, a meeting was held in Livery street, Birmingham, when the benevolent vicar of Yardley took the

chair. Mr. O. Neil, and others, took part in the meeting; and three signed the pledge. West Bromwich on the 9th. Mr. Wm. Neal kindly took the chair, and we had a pleasant meeting, and two signed.

MR. B. GLOVER.

SINCE my last report I have visited and held meetings at the following places. November the 3rd, Hales Owen, a very pleasing meeting and five signatures.

Nov. 4th, *Stourbridge*.—The meeting was opened by Mr. E. Blurton, the attendance was good and five signed.

Nov. 5th, *Yardley*.—The vicar presided and two friends from Birmingham assisted.

Nov. 6th, *Erdington*.—Rev.—Furward (Independent minister) presided, the vicar of Yardley assisted, and great attention was paid.

Nov. 7th, *Smethwick*.—A good attendance, Mr. Rowse presided.

Nov. 10th, *Stafford*.—A good meeting, an old pensioner who has been for some years a drunkard signed; the cause in this town has been low for a length of time, but the friends are arousing themselves once more—imitating the zeal that is manifested by the societies around them.

Nov. 11th, *Longton*. Tea meeting. This is the oldest society in the Potteries. This festival appeared to revive the friends, and bring back old times to their recollection, when their hearts were warm and their efforts united, in the cause of teetotalism—and led them to determine to try once more what unity and zeal would accomplish. 12 signatures were obtained, some of them important.

Nov. 12th, *Stoke*. "Pottery Association" Festival. The friends say this is the best meeting they have had for several years.

Nov. 13th, *Trent Vale*. The School Room in which the meetings are usually held was not large enough on this occasion. The Chapel was kindly lent, and crowded with an attentive audience. 20 signed the pledge. Mr. Brown, from Newcastle, kindly assisted. The people are more drunken here than in any other part of the Potteries.

Nov. 14th, *Macclesfield*. Meeting held in the usual room, which was comfortably filled. Mr. Clowes in the chair.

Nov. 17th, *Congleton*. A good meeting. Alderman Warrington presided, who is a warm friend to our cause, and has never drunk a glass of intoxicating drinks in his life. The population of this town is 9,000. There are sixty-five public-houses, and only three booksellers; no public library or Mechanic's Institution. This does not speak much in favor of the intellectual pursuits of the people. There is a Juvenile Society here, with 800 good members. Monthly meetings are held in Daneshaw, a village about three miles from Congleton, and in which there is not a public house. The only publican in the place signed the pledge, and gave up his business.

Nov. 18th, 19th, and 20th.—Lectured in the Temperance Hall, Leek. Each meeting was well attended, and several signatures were obtained. The day I arrived they were carrying to the grave another victim of intemperance. On the previous Wednesday evening he came home drunk; his clothes caught fire; he ran into the street; was severely burned—and died the following Sunday.

A few days before there had been a sale in the neighborhood; the company was well supplied with gin. A man who had drank freely of the gin went home drunk, and died the same night. The Leek Society has been established ten years; and during that time they have not once missed holding their weekly meetings; and in this small town there are eighty reformed drunkards. Their Rechabite tent has been established six years; they have nearly forty members, and have not had one death since the formation of their tent.

Nov. 24th, *Mair*.—A small meeting.

Nov. 24th, *Makret Drayton*.—Rev. T. Lee, the vicar presided; the room was crowded, and eighteen signed the pledge. The Society lately established an Evening School and Library; the vicar, and several other friends, kindly consenting to become teachers in the school, in which reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, &c., are to be taught. Several pounds have been already collected for this benevolent purpose. This is a movement in the right direction, and proving that the Temperance Reformation will not end in making men sober only; and it is pleasing to observe that several of our societies are making similar efforts. There are Libraries and Reading rooms at Brales, Macclesfield, Newcastle, Madely, Stafford, and other places.

Nov. 25th, *Newcastle*.—The Stoke Temperance Band played through the streets; the Town Hall was much crowded, and many went back unable to get in the room. A. Astle, Esq., surgeon, presided. Thirty-six signed the pledge.

Nov. 26th, *Wolverhampton*.—Meeting held in the Public Office; Mr. Cooper presided. Mr. Horne and Mr. Stephen White assisted.

Upon the whole the meetings of last month have been the most successful I have had the pleasure of attending in this Association. One hundred and fifty signatures have been received. In the Potteries, especially, our cause is in a prosperous condition; and if our friends will continue united and persevering as they are at present, there is every probability of this winter being the most successful they have had.

NOTICES.

RECEIVED.—Mr. John Corbett—R. Wakelyn—Rev. H. Gwyther—John C. Curtis—D. D. Gourley, Esq.—Mr. G. Porter—Dr. Oxley. Messrs. T. McLean, R. Wakelyn, Aliquis, John Price, John Bee, W. Mellor, John Wilson, F. Btotam, W. Edwards, F. Sharpe, Fredrick Hopwood, J. Estcourt.

We have issued our "Gazette," in a new form, and of enlarged size, according to our promise. We have, however, been disappointed in the delay which has prevented an arrangement being completed with Somerset House in time to allow of our stamping the present number of the "Gazette," but our die will be ready by the next month.

All Contributions and Communications to be addressed to Mr. G. S. Kenrick, West Bromwich.

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ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

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MORAL DISCIPLINE OF THE ARMY.

The light of truth—the principle of teetotalism—is spreading in every direction. Important facts and statements which directly bear upon this great question, and clearly prove the importance and necessity of the temperance reformation, are not as in former times confined to our own publications, but are found in books of general literature, in the works of scientific men, and literary and scientific reviews. We are called upon particularly to notice an article in a work of established reputation, which has long been conducted by men of great talent and eminence in the literary world; we allude to the *Quarterly Review*. In a review of several works which have been published on the moral discipline of the army, the reviewer uses arguments of great weight and power, which are so similar to the language held by teetotalers, that they might have been taken from the temperance periodicals. The danger of placing temptations to drink in the way of the soldier, is so clearly pointed out, and the important question is asked with such apparent sincerity, "Why are attempts not made to wean them from the pernicious disposition? Why sanction, by countenancing, in even so remote a degree, a practice which you denounce?" that we are surprised they have not carried out the principle to its

legitimate conclusion. That inasmuch as the duke of Wellington had stated in his evidence before the House of Commons, that the love of strong drink was the cause of nearly all the punishments in the army, so had the judges from the bench declared that almost all the criminal cases that were brought before them were either directly, or indirectly caused by the same love of intoxicating drinks,—therefore the reviewer was resolved not to countenance, in the remotest degree, the drinking habits of society, which produce so much misery and crime, and he would from this time carry out his principles consistently and sign the pledge of Total Abstinence from these pernicious drinks.

We have often drawn attention to the want of success which has attended our missionary labors among Mahometan nations, and shewn that it was mainly owing to the dissolute lives of our soldiers, sailors, and traders. When a Pagan sees a man drunk, and at once exclaims,—“He has left Mahomet and gone to Jesus,” it is evident that our vicious propensities excite too much horror in the minds of these men to allow them to listen with an attentive ear to the gospel of glad tidings, which are disgraced by the scandalous lives of many of those who call themselves christians. To remove this stumbling block in the way of religion, our reviewer should become a teetotaler and use

his influence to make others follow so worthily an example.

Lastly, is it not a monstrous inconsistency—we had almost said iniquity—that in this country drunkenness is the cause of most of the punishments in the army—yet we discourage an efficient remedy in temperance societies, instead of which a tavern is built in connection with all barracks—holding out a constant and immediate temptation to sins which are to be visited by imprisonments, or the degrading punishment of the lash? While the authorities consider that drink is an absolute necessity of a soldier's existence, of which no chance or accident of wind or weather should deprive him; religion appears to be a matter of very secondary importance; if the church should be situated within a convenient distance and the weather should be fine, the soldier may as well go to church as not—but if there be “the slightest threatening of bad weather,” he stays in the barracks that he may save his clothes, though he thereby damage his soul. We conclude the assertion of Corporal Trim will not be denied, “That a soldier has a soul,” though from the arrangements that are made for his temporal and eternal welfare a different conclusion might be drawn.

The following extracts from the *Quarterly Review* will fully bear out our statements, and we hope will check the disposition to erect military gin-shops in connection with the homes of the soldiers. Contrast this with the wisdom of the Americans who provided temperance boarding houses for their sailors.

“The moral and religious education of the British soldier was too long neglected altogether; and is not even now, we are afraid, attended to as it ought to be. You take young men away from their village homes, and you throw them into a state of society where there is no connexion that deserves the name between them and any minister of religion; where God's laws are habitually violated, however carefully the laws of men are enforced; where dissolute talk, dissolute conduct, immorality, indecency, drunkenness, being considered as the mere outbreaks of youthful spirit, are—not applauded, no; we have ceased to run with such extravagance as this—but are certainly not discountenanced and condemned as they deserve;—and yet you lament that crime should be so common in the army, and wonder that the defaulter's list should be so extensive, and that the provost-prisons should be so crowded, and barrack-cells never without their full complement of inmates. *Moreover, you know that the root of most of the soldier's military offences is drunkenness; and yet if you do not entice him to spend his surplus pay on strong liquors, you furnish him with a very convenient opportunity of doing so.*

“Look at your canteen system; see how it operates even in London. Will the readers of this paper believe that a not inconsiderable portion of the New Barracks in St. James's Park (a portion so considerable as to cramp the pay-sergeants of companies in their accommodation, and to thrust the regimental school

into a low-roofed, ill-ventilated under-ground room) is let by Government as a canteen or drinking-house? And will it further be credited that the amount of rent which the landlord pays is calculated according to the average numbers of the corps by which the barracks are usually occupied—as if it were assumed that each soldier would, perhaps must, lay out so much of his pay in drink, and spend it in the canteen? Common prudence seems to suggest, that if you wish your soldiers to be sober, you shall not bring home temptation to the very doors; but common prudence—to say nothing of a better feeling—seems to be disregarded. Will the charge be rebutted by alleging that canteens, being subject to the surveillance of the military authorities, must therefore be at all events well ordered places; and that if soldiers must drink (and the British soldier is a thirsty soul) it is better they should indulge under the eye of their officers than in remote and discreditable public houses? We know that this argument is used; but if British soldiers be universally addicted to strong liquors, *why are attempts not made to wean them from the pernicious disposition; why sanction by countenancing, in ever so remote a degree, a practice which you denounce?* But why should you build, at the public expense, a gin-palace or beer-shop close to every open barrack in the United Kingdom, unless it be that you desire to win back part of the soldiers' pay into the exchequer, in the shape of a more productive excise, or an increased malt-tax? And if it should further appear, (we do not say the case is so) but if it should further appear, that these canteens make their richest harvests on Sundays, at hours when other places of public entertainment are shut, then is our perplexity complicated.

“Why has the dominion of India been granted by the Governor of the Universe to England? That a few individual Englishmen might acquire enormous fortunes, and a still greater number find employment and earn a competency in that distant land?—Certainly not; but that the victor should carry to the homes of the vanquished his juster laws, his purer morals, his true faith, thus compensating by the benefits which he confers upon all generations, for the wrong which is done to one in depriving it of its natural right to self-government and a national existence. And how is this to be done, if you employ, throughout your heathen settlements, a body of troops among whom there is no ostensible appearance of any religious belief whatever; who, by their daily lives, outrage all the precepts of morality? It is thrown in on your teeth continually, and the argument is sometimes applied as conclusive against the utility of missionary exertion in the abstract, that we have been masters of India well nigh a century, and yet that our religion has made no converts, or next to none, from among the more respectable of the natives. This is not fair: we have made few converts to Christianity *because the lives of our people have been generally such as to inspire the heathen with very little respect for a religion which seems to be despised by its professors;* but had our soldiers gone forth from the first imbued with a just religious principle, and lived as Christians ought to live, and worshipped God openly as became them, we will venture to say that the movement which is only now beginning at Tinivelly and elsewhere, would have begun long ago, and that British India, if not a christian community by this time, would have shown many a community of native christians scattered over its surface.

“As regards the troops, it is certain that the slightest shower of rain—indeed we may go further and say the slightest threatening of bad weather—operates, whether to their regret or otherwise, to keep them away from the public service of God altogether. No commanding officer will march his men half a mile, or a quarter of a mile, or less, through the rain, in order

that they may be present at Divine worship; and the men are sharp enough to notice that in nine instances out of ten there is a strong inclination on the part of their officers to vote that the weather is threatening, if it be not positively bad."

ATTACK ON ST. CHRISTOVAL.—Here, as on other occasions when mingled with the Portuguese soldiers, we had frequent dealings with them for their rations of rum, which they reserved in horns, and being very abstemious from liquors, were always willing to dispose of. If provisions were scarce, they would only exchange their rum for bread; if plenty, they would have money; but as we sometimes had neither, stratagem was resorted to in their place. Their common salutations, when holding out their horns, was "*Compia ruma?*"—"Will you buy rum?" Our answer, "*Si senhor, provinos primeiro.*"—"Let's try it first." Taking a hasty mouthful and passing it to another, we exclaimed "*Ah nao esta bom ruma!*"—"It's not good rum!" And in this manner their horns were often nearly emptied in these trials; on which discovery, their owners would exclaim, in great agitation, "*Ah, ladrao! bibe todo!*"—"Ah, thief, you have drunk it all! When higgling, and not likely to agree in those bargains, they would put the horn to their mouth, and giving a great stagger, DECLARE THEY WOULD GET DRUNK AND FIGHT like the *Ingleses.*—*Peninsular Sketches, by W. H. Maxwell, Esq.*

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE ON THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

WE are called upon by a sense of even-handed justice, to direct the attention of our readers to the various articles against universal temperance which appear from time to time in the writings of our opponents, and every thinking mind must be struck by the strange inconsistencies with which they abound. One page confutes the preceding page, and a plausible argument is completely upset by a succeeding paragraph, so that the labour of refuting their statements and exposing their sophistry is confined to the simple process of bringing the contradictory passages together that they may neutralize each other, and what remains of their lucubrations are mere words, harmless words, signifying nothing, possessing no force or vitality. We do not wish to depreciate the talent of the writers; it would be presumptuous in us to measure our ability with the logical acumen of the contributors to the Dublin University Magazine, and it is possible that we should be annihilated if we were to meet the Collegians on equal terms—but all these disadvantages are compensated by the superiority of the ground which we occupy—the broad table land of teetotalism. The false position they are obliged to take up, in assaulting us, counterbalances every other advantage which they may possess.

In the magazine for December they commence their objections to our principles by

the very formidable announcement that the word Teetotalism does not please them. But why does it not satisfy their refined and cultivated ears? Because it is unworthy of the "grand object and the beneficial consequences which characterize our cause." Ours is indeed a glorious cause, for which a sufficiently honorable title may not have been found, but it depends not upon a name but its intrinsic merit for its success; on the other hand no name, however euphonious and high-sounding, can gild those efforts which are made to paralyse its exertions and render powerless its beneficent principles. Great statesmen however have not despised the ridiculous appellation of Whig or Tory when they approved of the politics which those names indicated, and while we reverence the sacred name of "Christian," which was at first applied to the disciples of our Lord in derision, so we rejoice in the word "Teetotalism," because it represents the means by which drunkenness, that great stumbling-block in the way of christianity, is about to be removed from the civilized world.

"We use the word teetotalism with reluctance; for we would wish to employ a term corresponding to the greatness and importance of the movement which has taken place amongst us, and we feel that this slang importation from a vulgar people is unfit for and unworthy of its subject matter developed on the grand scale, and with the beneficial consequences which distinguished the temperance reformation in Ireland. The good effects are manifest. Decency and comfort are very generally seen, in place of the physical and moral wretchedness which so frequently attended the use of ardent spirits amongst the lower classes in this country. In the better classes, also, like instances might occasionally be pointed out; but the main operation has been on the bulk of the population, and on them it has wrought a change unquestionably and signally for the better."

The reviewer then proceeds to object to pledge or vow, and argues as follows:—

If it be not of something for the better it is so wholly void, that God it is said cannot accept it, so that to make the Mathewite vow in general, or in any other case than that of confirmed habits of drunkenness, a valid one, it is essential to affirm that the condition of total abstinence from spirituous stimulants is a better good than any condition of their use, except for medical or sacramental purposes."

We recommend the reviewer to give up his whiskey, and give our principles a fair trial on his own person and he will find there is more in teetotalism "than in his philosophy is deemed of," he will acknowledge that it is a better good than he imagined. But he must not confine the application of the ques-

tion to his own person, he must place in one scale the previous attempts at the moderate use of intoxicating drinks resulting in the almost universal drunkenness of the Irish people, and on the other total abstinence, resulting in "Decency and comfort (which) are very generally seen, in place of the physical and moral wretchedness which so frequently attend the use of ardent spirits among the lower classes of the country." No body can answer the reviewer better than he answers himself, and since one practice produces "physical and moral wretchedness," and the other removes them, we need not say he must cling to the latter and avoid the former. He adds however,

"But if this be so, Mahomet was a wiser law-giver than Christ, which we need hardly say is a proposition not to be admitted by any christian divine."

We do not see any occasion for this admission. We are no where forbidden to abstain in the Bible. When the Israelites were under the immediate direction of Jehovah in the wilderness, they were total abstainers. When the Rechabites refused to drink wine when solicited by the prophet to drink, they were commended and rewarded for their refusal. Our Saviour said, "A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit;" and our reviewer has shown us that the drinking customs of society produces evil fruit, the tree therefore is not good. And the apostle of the gentiles, says, "it is good not to drink wine if thereby thy brother is offended or made weak." Further, the review continues:

"We repeat, therefore, if the movements were to be acted over again, we would not purchase even the existing amelioration at the cost of imposing questionable vows upon the people through the agency of an ignorance and a superstitious credulity, which must necessarily remain with, and qualify the good that they have been instrumental in creating. To these evils of the system, is also to be added, that loss of self-reliance, which every man who trusts to external forms and formularies, for keeping in the right path, must experience, and which so long as the Mathewite medal is regarded as an amulet, must continue to mix its ingredients of evil in the good which it accompanies."

Now it has been usual to associate drunkenness with ignorance, and we believe very justly. If, therefore, Father Mathew and the friends of the temperance movement propose to make people ignorant, and credulous, by making them sober, they were most egregiously mistaken; for ignorance, drunkenness, and vice, are intimately connected. It

is said, men becoming teetotalers lose all self reliance, but the reviewer is at issue with those who charge them with excessive confidence and self respect; we therefore hope the truth lies between the two, and the happy medium has been chosen.

"This good also has been much exaggerated. The improved condition of the Irish populace is owing, to a great extent, to the improved system of our police. Habits of peacefulness and order, except where every exertion for the national improvement has been counteracted by Ribbonism, have been impressed both in town and country, by the constant presence of those whose duty it is to protect the peaceable, and bring the turbulent to punishment. In the aggregate of improvement, Sir Robert Peel divides the credit with Mr. Mathew to a considerable extent, while in the instrumentality employed, he has recourse to nothing but what is agreeable to reason and to all authority, divine and human."

The last quotation robs the temperance reformation of half the merit which the former part of the article had bestowed upon it, and it appears that to the system of police a great part of the merit is due. But we deny this assertion entirely. If punishment and stringent laws would have made a nation peaceful and happy, Ireland would have been a perfect paradise, for it has had an unequalled share of these blessings, and in former times it was supplied with a whole army with fixed bayonets for its police force. Drunkenness cannot be eradicated by a police force, or crimes by prisons and transportation. These evils will be found as long as the causes producing them exist. Men who are sentenced to prison for their first offence come out more wicked than they were before, and are committed again and again till their career is terminated in this country by transportation. The way to produce a moral change in a people is to remove temptation, to touch the heart, to convince the understanding, and to induce the people to take the business in hand and join in carrying out the great work of reformation themselves. The system of a police force is adopted throughout Ireland, but the sobriety of the different districts does not depend on the numbers of men employed but upon the number of persons who have taken the temperance pledge. Districts are still to be found in the country where drunkenness and faction fights are as rampant as ever, notwithstanding the presence of the police, and they are precisely those places which Father Mathew has never visited. Even the prisons in Dublin are thrown open to the benevolent exertions of the temperance missionaries, and men who have been brought there through the influence of strong drink

are taught to abjure the evil spirits by which they have been deluded, and when the term of their imprisonment expires they become sober citizens, instead of confirmed thieves. While the prosperity of the manufacturing districts in this country has led to increased dissipation and drunkenness among the operatives, we are happy to say there never were so few commitments for drunkenness in Dublin as there are at the present time. Notwithstanding the ill-omined forebodings of false prophets, the temperance movement is extending in Cork, Limerick, and other parts of Ireland.

THE REMINISCENCES OF A WANDERER.

No. 1.

THE EMIGRANT CAPTAIN.

In the summer of 1834, the inhabitants of Toronto were filled with dismay on hearing that the cholera had again made its appearance in the country. Every thing was adopted, that human means could devise, to prevent that terrible disease visiting the city. The houses were all cleaned and ventilated; the walls lime-washed, and the filth that had accumulated around was quickly removed; but all, apparently, to little purpose. Among those whose constitutions were injured by poisonous drinks and bad living, several cases were reported, even before any sanitary measures could be put in force. For, as is generally the case with all epidemic disorders, the disease took its rise amongst profligacy and filth, poverty and wretchedness, and then ascended to the houses of the provident and wealthy; which taught the higher classes, in the most forcible manner, that it is their interest, as well as their duty, to use their best exertions to remove ignorance and vice, misery and want from their neighbourhood; the most proximate, if not the chief cause of which is now acknowledged to be the general use of intoxicating liquors. The disease, however, in its most virulent form, seldom attacked those of temperate habits; while among the intemperate it made great havoc. It was while the cholera was raging at its highest that I first became intimately acquainted with the subject of this reminiscence. What I am now going to relate of him, my readers must understand, was either gathered from my own personal experience with him, or else derived from those who had known him for years. The whole may be relied on as being true in every particular.

Captain S— had been an Officer in the British Army; but, having a wife and eight young children, he found his pay was not

adequate for their support; and on hearing that the government granted, to all retired captains, 800 acres of land in Canada, he sold his commission and emigrated thither. But the convivial habits he had acquired in the army unfitted him for a Backwoodsman; and when he arrived in Toronto he was so flatteringly treated that he was induced to remain there. The drinking fashions of Britain having been transplanted to this colony, his love for drink, and company where drink was considered the chief charm, had now an excellent opportunity of being strengthened, of shewing its true nature, and of proclaiming to the world its tendency and power; for his gentlemanly manners and address, his fine person, his varied experience, and his former station in society secured him the admiration and respect of the Colonial Patricians, and made him at their houses a welcome visitor. And as an after dinner companion he was thought to be unrivalled, for he had a great command of words, could clothe folly and romance in the garb of philosophy, and veil, if not adorn dissipation. Magnet of a fashionable circle, the intoxicating liquors went round freely, as usual, but in his presence, in those days, coarseness and indecency dared not to shew themselves as usual. If the ladies retired to their drawing room, it was more as a form than as a matter of necessity. But your convivial acquaintance is, after all, a sorry companion without the aid of the bottle; and however polished and interesting may be his behaviour at a party, at home it is anything but charming. A draught of alcoholic drink, has, certainly, for a time an exhilarating effect, but this is always followed by peevishness and irritability. The Captain brought with him the reputation of being one of the kindest husbands and best of fathers, but he did not maintain it long after his arrival in Toronto. Vice is vice, however it may be disguised, and he who practises it is sure, sooner or later, of punishment. The misfortune is, it also brings pain to those who are comparatively innocent. The course of life the Captain was leading, made his home wretched, though he was not guilty of what is generally considered drunkenness; and his extravagance at last plunged him into difficulties; when, of course, away flew all his fashionable acquaintance, and closer, and closer to his heart came the intoxicating bowl! His ill temper naturally increased, as increased his passion for the liquor, and as decreased the means of gratifying it. His poor wife as is usual in such cases, had the whole of the blame, and the most of the suffering. But there is a limit to even the endurance of a woman. Continual

neglect destroyed the constitution of her who had been so tenderly reared. And far away from the land of her fathers, and the friends of her youth, with the twin sisters little Nell and Kate hanging around her neck, and the others standing weeping by her bed-side, she blessed them with her spirit, and then it left its frail tenement for a mansion in the sky!

The Captain seemed to grieve at the sad loss he had sustained by the death of his wife; but his love for stimulants prevented him from knowing what to do, or attempting to do anything. His eldest daughter, now about seventeen, had to be a mother to her younger sisters, and had also to do all the household work. She was a nice amiable girl, and fully capable of performing all the domestic duties. But melancholy seemed ever to cloud her brow. Her face, after the death of her mother, was never once brightened with a smile. Her heart was crushed; and well it might be, poor girl! Day after day had she to go to the mart of the Auctioneer with something, which perhaps her mother had prized—her own trinkets, her keepsakes, her Father's books, or small articles of furniture to raise a trifle with which to purchase food for her little family, and the accursed poison for her infatuated father! Yet this man was eloquent in praise of alcohol! Indeed from the time of Anacreon until that of his successful English translator, I don't think anything was ever said so beautiful and plausible in favor of it, as was said by him. Drink bewildered his brain, and while it floated him to perdition, it seemed to strew flowers on his way! If it had not been for this he would have seen the necessity of setting to in earnest to better the condition of his family. But alcohol so affects the brain, as to unfit a man for the performance of the commonest duties, upsets all stability of purpose, and destroys the power and the disposition to distinguish that which is right from that which is improper.

Having already secured a second-rate literary reputation, he thought he should be able to gain fortune and fame by writing a work on the cholera, something after the manner of Thucydides and Boccacio, only his he intended should be adorned with original views, and enriched with statistical details. He even proceeded so far as to advertise for a person to help to collect for him the necessary information. And had it not been for his drinking habits, he would have succeeded in producing a work remarkable both for its originality and beauty. For he had talents of a high order, and was well versed in literature and science. His views too, were of a flattering description, but might not be the less philosophical on that account. But

where is the man "known to fame," who having a love for intoxicating drinks has not either been cut off in the prime of life, or else his genius and reputation have been wrecked? And how many thousands have there been born, who possessed talents capable of adorning, instructing, and delighting mankind, whom drink has sent early to their graves, "unwept, unhonored, and unsung!"

At the time the advertisement appeared, I was in great distress, and not knowing his true character, and nothing at all of his circumstances, I was induced to apply for the situation. I accordingly proceeded to his house; on rapping at the door, a female dressed in deep mourning made her appearance, and enquired my business, with a voice so soft and musical, and with so sad, yet so tender an expression, that I could not for the moment answer her: she appeared to my heated imagination, as an angel, sent to mourn over a city which a pestilence was destroying! I at last told her what I wanted, when she ushered me into a room which was nearly destitute of furniture, and had altogether anything but a prepossessing appearance. My spirit sank within me, and I began to wish myself away from the house, when, in the next apartment, I heard children at play. Their merry voices cheered my heart, and sent my memory back to the days of my childhood, when frolicsome joy gamboled with rosy cheeked health, while innocence looked on and smiled! I fell into a reverie; which was soon disturbed by the captain making his appearance. He received me in a very cordial manner, and bidding me be seated, I soon found myself at home. After some conversation connected with the object of my visit; he agreed to engage me; and I was forthwith to commence operations. He then handed me a tumbler of rye whiskey, and on tasting it I pulled wry faces, at which he pretended to be surprised. I did not know till then what intoxicating drinks were really drunk for. I thought that for them to be palatable was an indispensable qualification. While this tasted like smoke, fire and boiling water mingled. "Excuse me Captain," said I, "it is so terribly strong I cannot possibly drink it." "Oh" he exclaimed, "I see you are not as yet seasoned. Bring a pitcher of water, Margaret," addressing his daughter; then turning to me he addeed "I would venture a bit you will not always require your whiskey diluted!" And he proved that he was either an experimental philosopher, or a prophet, or both, for in twelve months after this interview I would have walked a dozen miles to have obtained a tumbler of this self same drink; such is the power of habit, and such the horrid enchant-

ment possessed by even the vilest liquor! I remained in the situation but a short time; for I never saw any money and was but poorly supplied with food. Besides, the desolate appearance of his house was a type of that of the whole city. A pestilence ravaged both, which though dissimilar in their nature, were somewhat alike in their effects. I left Toronto; when I returned again, I found that the Captain had been sold up for rent; and his children turned into the streets, without a friend, or a hole to fly to for protection, or shelter, and the younger portion of them literally without shoes or stockings to protect their poor little feet from the cold! Sweet, wretched, and apparently deserted children! God will protect you, for He hath said "He will temper the wind to the shorn lamb"! "And where was the father?" you ask; why, arrested and cast into prison, at the suit of a liquor merchant!

As you pass along King Street you will observe a large ugly looking building raising its horrid front between the Episcopal Church and the Scotch Kirk; and if you cast your eyes up to one of the narrow and grated windows you will see, or would see sometime ago, the face of a man looking prematurely aged, trying to thrust himself between the bars. His eyes seem sunk in his head, his cheeks are hollow and wan, and the long grey hairs which hang in a disorderly manner down his shoulders, make him look the embodiment of misery and want. If you knew the man a few years before, you could not recognise him now. He is so changed, so altered. But know—he is the remnant of a "man of fashion," the "Emigrant Captain." Look at him again, and in that one glance you will see the doings of strong drink, and at the same time both its eulogist and victim!

R. W. BARNACLE.

THE FIRST GLASS.

Continued from page 9.

On returning home from his office one evening, Marston, being caught in a shower, stopped in a tavern, where were assembled many of his acquaintance, some reading the papers, others talking politics around the bar. Marston complained of being wet, and was advised to take a glass of brandy; he knew full well his propensity; and that to be temperate *he* must abstain from it entirely, yet he was now no longer the dependent clerk, whose inebriety might be punished with instant dismissal and loss of character; he stood now as a merchant and a man of wealth; whom it could not possibly injure

—that *one glass*. Besides, to whom was he accountable?

Man! Marston! ask, to whom accountable? to your wife, your children, and—your God! Had he not showed that he could keep his word when *necessary*? Had he not abstained totally for the last three years? Then how could this *one glass* injure? The sequel showed.

When Marston returned home later than usual his wife hastened to meet him with his infant boy in her arms. Pushing past her he complained of headache, but Ellen was not deceived; the smell of brandy, though of late unused to it, was never to be mistaken. She had seen him thus before.

The babe clasped his rosy hands and crowed for joy as he stretched out his little arms to be taken, but Marston, complaining of his noise, put him rudely back. The child, affrighted, put his head in his mother's bosom, and sobbed himself to sleep. The first glass being indulged in but created a desire for more, and the next day 'twas with unspeakable horror that Ellen saw, by her husband's manner on his return to dinner, that he had been drinking, but she knew not how deeply.

Seeing that she was afraid to trust the child in his arms, as was her wont, Marston, with the obstinacy peculiar to inebriety, insisted upon taking him. But the little fellow, remembering his repulse of the preceding night, or perhaps frightened at the violence of his manner, clung the closer to his mother. Marston, as has been said, had been drinking more deeply than his wife suspected. The fumes of the liquor he had swallowed, had risen to his brain and maddened at what he called "the brat's obstinacy," he snatched him from his mother; Ellen clasped her hands as she saw him furiously swung on high, and called or rather screamed, "Oh, hurt him not, Harry!" but ere the words were ended, the helpless, unoffending babe, was dashed to the first landing on the stairs.

A scream from his wife so wild and heart-rending that the agony of death seemed to have passed in it, roused Marston to a full sense of what he had done. He ran to raise the quivering form of that boy, late so much his joy and pride, and bore him bleeding and mangled to a bed. He was completely sobered!

Finding that life was not extinct, he turned his attention to his wife, while a servant was despatched for a physician. Long and fruitless seemed every effort to recall that life which from that young stricken mother seemed for ever fled. But I pass over the horror with which she shrunk from his support, and inquired for her child, and the agony with which she heard that though he might live, his spine had been injured, and he would be a

cripple for life. Marston might again be seen carrying the babe about in his arms, but how different his manner—how altered the former gay tone of his voice! He now no longer called on the rosy, laughing boy to notice all that passed around, but stilled the plaintive moanings of the little sufferer on his breast, with a tenderness and solicitude that spoke the deep feeling that lay in the father's heart for his crippled boy.

The patient little victim was six months old at the time of the accident, as that act of violence was reported to the physician and servants to be, and he lived till his birth-day came round, when his fringed eyelids closed "calmly as to a night's repose, like flowers at the deep feeling that lay in the father's heart for his crippled boy."

Marston never again tasted of "the wine within the cup," business prospered with him, and he was accounted by the world a prosperous and a happy man. But they saw him not when tears fell fast upon the upturned face of the little Althea, as she asked "why little brother died?"

Not long after the death of her little darling, Ellen returned home to her father's in New Orleans—to die.

Doctors call her malady consumption, but her husband alone knew that her sun of earthly happiness had set for ever when his arm had, with maniac force, tore from her breast its cherished darling and hurled it to—its grave!

He asked not, hoped not for her to live, although with the sacrifice of his own, gladly would he have bought the life of her he had so injured, for he felt that though young, amiable and loved, still must death now be welcomed by his Ellen as the kind friend who would terminate her earthly sufferings.

And when, a few weeks after, a letter sealed with black was placed in his hands, he read it through with the settled calmness of despair, and bowing his head down on the fair brow of his living child, he murmured—"Althea, your mother has gone to your little brother, my child, God's will be done."

DRUNKENNESS AND CRIME,

WE beg to call the special attention of our readers to the charge delivered by F. Twemlow, Esq., to the Grand Jury at Stafford, in the early part of last month. We wish every Magistrate who was present on that occasion would write in letters of gold over his chimney piece the words of the chairman, that "DRUNKENNESS IS THE GREAT PROMOTER OF CRIME," and public houses should be used for the refreshment of travellers, and not for the *harbouring of idle people, there to spend*

their money and time in drinking in a low and improper manner. Let the chairman carry out this important truth to its just conclusion, and he will find that the only way to avoid drunkenness and prevent men from squandering their money in public houses—is to avoid them entirely, and become teetotalers.

"The court opened at nine o'clock, for the trial of prisoners. The Grand Jury having been sworn, the Chairman briefly addressed them; remarking the calender presented rather a formidable appearance, containing the names of no fewer than 151 persons charged with various offences, which it would be their duty to investigate. That already exceeded the calendars in the corresponding sessions of 1844 and 1845; and it was probable the number would be considerably increased before the court closed. It was painful to think that they commenced the new year under circumstances so inauspicious, so far as crime was concerned, there being a considerable increase as compared with the two previous years.

Upon looking over the depositions, he observed a species of crime becoming exceedingly prevalent about Wolverhampton and Bilston: it was that of robberies from the person, committed by women, on the public streets. If the person resisted, there were generally two men in the neighbourhood in concert with these women, who came up, knocked the man down, and made off with their booty, leaving the woman in many cases in the hands of the police. It was necessary that these offences should be checked; and in order that this might be effected, all cases of such a nature should be severely punished. There was another cause of crime to which he would allude and *that was drunkenness, which was often urged as a palliation of offence, but was the great promoter of it, and that, too, in various ways.* One man, for instance, went into a public-house, got drunk, fell asleep, and had his pockets picked—a very common case in that county; and another got drunk, committed a felony, and then pleaded drunkenness as his defence. A very common mistake with persons who keep public-houses—more especially those who keep them for the sale of beer—was, that their houses were intended for the amusement and gratification of the public. They had skittle-grounds, and music rooms, and various sources of amusement, all of which encouraged drinking; and indeed the Legislature appeared to view the subject in a similar light; for by a recent act these places are empowered to keep billiard rooms, &c. Now, when we looked into former acts, to see what these houses

TEMPERANCE GAZETTE.

were licensed for, he found that they were established for purposes altogether different from those to which they are generally applied. On looking at an act passed in the reign of James I. for instance, he found the true purpose intended to be served by the institution of public-houses very clearly and plainly laid down. *The act declared that the principal use of public-houses was for the refreshment of wayfaring people, for their lodg-*

ment, and the supply of food; and not meant for the harbouring of idle people, there to spend money and time in drinking in a lewd and improper manner. This was the purpose for which they were intended, and he should be happy to see that it was properly understood. After alluding to several of the cases in the calendar, the Chairman concluded by requesting the Jury to retire, to consider the bills."

Intelligence.

AGENTS' APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

February.	MR. GLOVER.	MR. HORN.	MR. DALTON.	MR. BOOTH.
Monday 2nd.	Oldbury	Newcastle	Yardley	Coseley
Tuesday 3rd.	Lozells	Longton	Erdington	Stourbridge
Wednesday 4th.	Dudley	Burslem	Wolverhampton	Lye-Waste
Thursday 5th.	Dudley Port	Shelton	Wednesfield	Hales Owen
Friday 6th.	Tipton	Trent-Vale	Wordsley	Feckenham
Monday 9th.	Darlaston	Macclesfield	Coventry	Astwood-Bank
Tuesday 10th.	West Bromwich	Congleton	Leicester	Alcester
Wednesday 11th.	Bilston	Leek	Mount Sorrel	Stratford on Avon
Thursday 12th.	Wednesbury	Crewe	Derby	Leamington
Friday 13th.	Smethwick	Nantwich	Ashbourn	Kenilworth
Monday 16th.	Malvern	Market Drayton	Rocester	Birmingham
Tuesday 17th.	Worcester	Wellington	Uttoxeter	Sedgley
Wednesday 18th.	Pershore	Shrewsbury	Tutbury	Rowley
Thursday 19th.	Broadway	Shrewsbury	Burton-on-Trent	Town End
Friday 20th.	Campden	Madely	Tamworth	Tipton
Monday 23rd.	Brailes	Coalbrook Dale	Lichfield	Stafford
Tuesday 24th.	Stow-in-the-Wold	Iron Bridge	Rugeley	West Bromwich
Wednesday 25th.	Chipping Norton	Broseley	Abbots Bromley	Toll End
Thursday 26th.	Banbury	Kidderminster	Great Heywood	Shropshire Row
Friday 27th.	Redditch	Stourport	Cannock	Ettingshall Lane
Monday, March 2.	Alcester	Bewdley	Walsall	Gornal
Tuesday, 3rd.	Stratford-on-Avon	Stourbridge	Willenhall	Cradley

TEETOTAL SPEAKER'S PLAN OF THE POTTERY DISTRICT.

Hanley, Bethesda Schools, Wednesday.—Burslem, Temperance Hall, Wednesday.—Stoke, Town Hall, Wednesday.—Newcastle, Monday.—Longton, National School, Tuesday.—Wolstanton, New Connexion Chapel, Wednesday.—Tunstal, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Thursday.—Fenton, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Monday.—Cobridge, New Connexion School, Wednesday.—Shelton, Bedford School, Thursday.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received towards Agency Fund.

	£.	s.	d.
Congleton	0	10	0
Stow-on-the-Wold	1	0	0

Gratuitous distribution of "Gazette."

	£.	s.	d.
From a Friend of Temperance ...	5	0	0

Societies whose Quarterly subscriptions fell due in January, are requested to pay them to the Agents of the Association.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—A Paper of Mr. Porter, and several other Communications, are unavoidably postponed.—A Report of the interesting Tea Meeting at Trent Vale will appear in the next No.

The Rev. H. Gywther, whose indefatigable exertions in the temperance cause have merited the warmest thanks of all those who take an interest in the moral improvement of this District, has added another obligation to the many we owe to him, by selecting from the best sources a collection of hymns to be called the "Central Counties Hymn Book." A work of this kind was much wanted, as there is but little variety in our Temperance Hymns, in consequence of which two or three in our selection are constantly sung, and the others are perfectly useless. The new Hymn Book will be ready for distribution on the 1st of March, and can be sent to the various societies which desire to avail themselves of this opportunity in the same parcels as the Gazette.

TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL IN SHREWSBURY.

On Monday evening the Temperance Society of this town held a festival in the large room of the Lion Inn, which was attended by highly respectable persons of the town and neighbourhood. The Rev. L. Panting, M. A. vicar of Chebsey, was called to the chair. He had, he said, until these societies commenced, considered a drunkard a totally lost man—inaccessible to reason and religion; but now an efficient remedy had been found in these most useful and praiseworthy societies. He said he had himself abandoned the use of alcoholic beverages for the sake of example, and considered it was the duty of every christian minister to do the same. The worthy Chairman next congratulated himself and the meeting on being honoured that day with the presence of the learned gentleman on his right (Dr. Gourley, of Madeley,) whatever unscientific men say, it went for little or nothing, as the question must be decided by scientific men; he accordingly rejoiced at meeting with that gentleman, for he always considered that when he depended on him for support on this subject, he leaned as against a firm pillar.

The Chairman then said he had great pleasure in calling upon his talented friend Dr. Gourley, of Madeley. This gentleman was received with great applause, who, after returning thanks for this mark of kindness, said he had always considered the subject of temperance as the peculiar province of the clergyman and the medical man; and for his own part, he always felt ashamed when he saw any other rising to do their work. The subject had especial reference to the moral and physical constitution of man; the former part had been so ably and feelingly set forth by the learned and amiable Chairman, that he should confine the few observations he had to make to the influence of alcohol on the human frame. Alcohol is injurious to a healthy man by inflaming the delicate coats of the stomach, which secretes the gastric juice, by absorbing the oxygen so necessary in the digestion of food. By hindering the purification of the blood by the oxygen—by stimulating the system beyond the rate nature intended it to go, in order to the due and proper performance of all the functions of the circulation and the offices dependant upon it. Some say it is a supporter of combustion, and is therefore necessary to afford fuel for animal heat; so it is. It contains nearly 52 parts in 100 of carbon, hydrogen 14, and oxygen 34. Yes, it contains the elements of combustion to such a degree, that it has in numerous instances caused combustion of the whole frame. No person in his senses would think of keeping a barrel of gunpowder in his house for no other reason but because it contained carbon. The elements of combustion are supposed to be an agent in respiration; so it is; and a very powerful agent too in hurrying the circulation and putting the apparatus of respiration, and indeed all the delicate machinery of the human body out of order. It is most inexcusable in medical men prescribing alcoholic drinks, because if they are presented as a stimulant they possess much more powerful and certain stimulants, and because also

there is danger in laying the foundation of a bad habit; and medical men, even if they do erroneously suppose it may be useful for the moment, ought to have regard for the future welfare of their patients, and not encourage those habits we find it so very difficult to correct. I fear in this way medical men have made many drunkards. Medical men ought to be as much the curators of health as the curers of disease; they ought to be philanthropists as well as physicians. If alcohol did nothing more than hurry circulation in a perfectly healthy man, if such can be found, it necessarily induces premature old age, as the circulation, although it maintains life, its office is also to wear out the human system, and the faster the circulation goes the sooner that will be accomplished, and the system will be worn out. I have herein given you but a very imperfect sketch of the injuries occasioned to the human frame by alcohol, but there is no part of the human body to which it is so injurious as to the brain, the seat of the mind; as to those messengers of the mind, the nervous system, when this destructive agent is continued for any length of time it is certain to produce disorder of the system, hence the immense number of diseases, many of which become hereditary, and the extreme difficulty of curing them; and this is not to be wondered at, when the cause which produces them is entirely overlooked or disregarded. This reflection brings us to the secret of the success of the hydropathists in curing many diseases which the medical man, who depended on drugs alone, could never cure; a total and rigid reform of vicious habits, restoring the digestive organs by a suitable and nourishing diet, and enjoying healthful exercise and restoring the skin, that wonderful but little understood regulator of animal heat to its healthy functions. I have been an eye witness to some of these extraordinary cures which have excited the wonder and the admiration of the world, but cease to excite our wonder, when we know the cause. To the use of alcoholic drinks the judges tell us, we owe nine out of every ten cases of crime; and to the same baneful source we may attribute the same proportion of diseases. This alcohol produces artificial madness, and we need not be surprised at the number of crimes committed under its influence. While this artificial madness is common amongst us, it allows exhausted nature no repose, but keeps up a continual irritation, and every day renders the habit more fixed and difficult to be eradicated; you may possess the power now of dispossessing the destructive tyrant, but procrastinate, and the fiend alcohol, will become triumphant. Let me entreat you as you love your health, your happiness, the happiness of your friends and family—discard at once and for ever this murderous assassin of your peace and happiness, your health and reason; and in the language of one of the African kings to his people, "You will become an ornament to society, and win the good opinion and applause of mankind." The learned and scientific gentleman sat down amidst the loud plaudits of the respectable hearers, who listened with profound attention to the honest doctor's able address. Mr. Humphrey also addressed the meeting in an effective manner.

WORCESTER.

DR. GRINDROD, whose lectures have attracted overflowing audiences, and procured numerous signatures to our pledge in every town he has yet visited, has delivered a course of lectures at Worcester, illustrated by his splendid drawings. The attendance increased each evening, till the room was crammed. Several medical men attended, and the chair was filled by the Rev. I. Adlington, chaplain of the county gaol. The medical men, despite the injury that will be done to their profession by the general adoption of the principle enunciated, seem pleased; and a vote of thanks to the Dr. was seconded by one of them, for his able and instructive lectures. No adequate idea can be formed of these lectures, or of the paintings by which they are illustrated, from a report—they must be heard and seen to be appreciated.

The learned Dr. (whose manner is exceedingly pleasing) alluded to the variety of intoxicating drinks, both *fermented* and *distilled*; pointed out the difference between them, and the peculiar effects each produce on the human frame; both being injurious, in proportion to the amount of alcohol they contain, and its admixture with foreign matter. He pointed out the *derivation* of the terms used to designate these drinks, and the average amount of spirit they contain, as shown by Professor Brande's experiments. So extensive are the adulteration and manufacture of *foreign-named wines*, that the Dr. believes "that there is not in the United Kingdom five gallons of pure port!" They are in general a compound of cider, sugar, logwood, tartaric acid, &c. &c. After reading a variety of testimonies from the works of eminent medical writers, he proved that alcohol is a poison, and classed with *arsenic, opium, &c. &c.*

The celebrated Liebig said "That beer, wine, spirits, &c., furnish no element, capable of entering into the composition of the blood, muscular fibre, or any part which is the seat of the vital principle."

He pointed out the delusion of moderate drinking, and quoted an old quaint writer who said that at the times when wine was sold in the apothecaries' shops as a medicine, the doctors *walked on foot*; but in these latter days, when it was sold at taverns, they *rode on horseback!* "but now," said the Dr., "its use is so general, that they ride in carriages, like potentates!"

In his second and third lectures he proved that the human frame was constructed with a view to *perfect* health; and traced most of the diseases to which we are subject to the use, directly or indirectly, of these drinks;—he also pointed out the danger of moderate drinking, the formation and strength of the drunken appetite, and the evils, physically, which result therefrom. The drawings of the brain and stomach of a teetotaler, a moderate drinker, and a drunkard, presented a striking contrast. In a plain and simple manner he elucidated the principles of digestion, mastication, insalivation, and deglutition, and the injury done by intoxicating drinks to each; and finished his third lecture by a powerful appeal on behalf of our society.

On Friday, the 2nd instant, the fourth and last lecture was delivered, during which he pointed out the injurious effects of snuff taking and tobacco smoking.

A gratuitous lecture to the juveniles was given by Dr. G., and the Hall was literally crowded.

The interest created, the information given, and the pleasing manner of the lecturer, have produced an excitement so great, that the public generally are anxious to hear him again, and the Committee intend to engage him at the earliest opportunity. His talents and learning commanded the admiration, and his urbanity the affection, of all with whom he came in contact.

Upwards of 200 persons signed the pledge in consequence of these lectures; and at a subsequent meeting on the 13th instant, nearly thirty signatures were obtained, after a lecture delivered by Mr. Dalton, the Agent of the Association, when the room was filled to overflowing.

ROYAL LEAMINGTON.

Dr. Grindrod delivered a course of Lectures in the Music Hall, on the physiological effects of intoxicating drinks on the human system, commencing on the 17th of December last. The course included two lectures to juveniles and one to females, all of which were numerous and respectably attended, considering the very unfavorable state of the weather. On some of the evenings the rain descended heavily, and nothing but an intense desire to become acquainted with the important subject of the lectures could have induced individuals to leave their homes. The walls of the Hall were literally covered with large and splendid pathological drawings, principally representing the variety of diseases caused by the use of alcohol.

The Rev. Dr. Marsh presided at the first lecture, which was partly occupied in explaining the different kinds of intoxicating drinks, which were divided into two classes;—fermented and distilled liquors, with an account of their names and manufacture, and the proportion of spirit they respectively contained. The adulteration of wines was discussed at considerable length, and numerous medical authors, of high reputation, quoted in proof of intoxicating drinks having no claim to the appellation of "nutritious beverages," and a great amount of evidence was adduced of the evil effects of all kinds of liquors containing alcohol, in deranging the functions of the human system and causing the most frightful diseases, as illustrated by the drawings. At the conclusion of the lecture Dr. G. earnestly invited discussion, and the Rev. Chairman enquired whether intoxicating liquors were necessary as a medicine, and if so, should they not cease to be administered when sickness terminated? To which Dr. G. replied that, in no more than one case in ten thousand was it necessary to use intoxicating drinks medicinally.

At the next lecture, the Rev. O. Winslow occupied the chair. This was a most important and edifying lecture, explaining the process of digestion. From the food entering the mouth, it was traced through the various stages of assimilation until it formed a part of the living body, or was expelled the system as useless. The subject was so ably treated, and so much simplified and illustrated by the drawings, that the meanest capacity must have understood it. One gentleman acknowledged that he had derived more informa-

tion upon the subject from that one lecture that he had from a course of lectures for which he had paid five guineas. A number of questions were asked and promptly answered, one of which was, "does bread contain alcohol?" The answer was, it did not. For although there might have been a small portion in the dough, the heat of the oven in baking would extract all the spirit. The lecturer condemned pepper and mustard as having the effect of retarding digestion.

At the third lecture, on the 22nd, *T. W. Horn*, Esq., presided. Dr. Grindrod pointed out the pernicious effects of alcohol upon the mouth and stomach, causing ulcers and cancers of the latter; vitiating the gastric and other secretions, and preventing the proper digestion of the food, thereby sapping life at its very foundation. Its evil influence upon the intestines, heart, lungs, blood vessels, brain, liver, &c., was pointed out and explained. The evidence adduced was of the most thrilling and convincing description. The pernicious effects, of moderate drinking were discussed, and the opinions of a great number of eminent medical men quoted in support of the position that continual so called moderate drinking is even more injurious than occasional excessive indulgence—as in the former case the system has no opportunity of recovering from the influence of the drink.

A chemical gentleman of the town, at the close of the lecture, enquired whether alcoholic drinks were not useful in promoting respiration, and in producing animal heat? To this question the lecturer replied, "That alcoholic drinks were quite unnecessary for the purpose mentioned; as sufficient of the elements required for that purpose was taken in our ordinary food, without the danger of suffering from the injurious qualities of alcohol." He then quoted Dr. Pereira, of the London University, who says—"If I had to point out the *injurious qualities* of alcohol, I think I could soon prove, that though it evolves heat in burning, it is an *obnoxious and expensive fuel*. Consider its volatility, the facility with which it permeates membranes and tissues, and its *injurious operation* BEFORE it is burnt in the lungs, on the stomach, the brain, and the liver. Remember, that though spirit burns and evolves heat, there are, *under ordinary circumstances*, other BETTER, SAFER, and CHEAPER combustibles to be burned in the vital lamp."

On Christmas Eve, a fourth lecture was given, at which Mr. *John White*, an old friend, but a new convert, to teetotalism, occupied the chair. A great deal of medical evidence was adduced to show that the use of tobacco and snuff was injurious and dangerous. Many of the drawings were explained, and the diseases they represented described. A variety of anatomical preparations were also exhibited, amongst which was the heart of a drunkard preserved in alcohol.

On the afternoon of the 26th, a lecture was given to females only; and in the evening the last free lecture took place, *T. H. Thorne*, Esq., in the chair. This lecture was not confined to the physiological question, but comprised a general view of teetotalism, enriched by a great variety of anecdotes. This told remarkably well. At the close an unanimous and cordial vote of thanks was carried amidst loud acclamations, to Dr. Grindrod, for

his valuable lectures, and the desire he had manifested to give every explanation to all objections that were made. Votes of thanks were passed to the gentlemen who had respectively presided, and the meeting closed.

The number of pledges taken amounted to 330, including many influential persons, who are now anxious to make themselves useful in the cause. The lectures have been very successful; much prejudice has been removed, and a great deal of good effected.

T. W.

BANBURY.

We have had a visit from that distinguished and talented advocate of Temperance, *Jabez Inwards*, of Leighton Buzzard, who delivered two of the most eloquent and useful Lectures ever given in this town; and in saying this I am only expressing the sentiments of those who heard him.

His lectures were delivered in the British School Room, on the 1st. and 2nd. instant. The subject of the first was "The Two Pictures," and in describing them he pointed out the evils of intemperance, and the blessings of total abstinence. One part of this lecture demands the particular notice of all classes, but especially of teetotalers, viz.—That 60 millions of bushels of good grain are annually consumed in distillation and malting, which if made into four-pound loaves, and these placed close to each other, would be a sufficient length to reach round the world three times, and would extend over a distance of 75 thousand miles. He then proved that if the principles of total abstinence were to become general, neither this country nor Ireland would have any fear of famine, even at the present time, but that we should have plenty of grain for home consumption, and that it would also secure a greater amount of food to the country at large than the abolition of the Corn Laws. Having completed his description of the frightful picture of intemperance, he turned to that of total abstinence; and here the Lecturer appeared to be almost in raptures, while describing, in heart-stirring language, the benefits that had already resulted from the operations of the Temperance Society.

DERBY.

On Wednesday evening, December 31st, 1845, a number of the members and friends of the Derby Temperance Society took tea together in the Agard Street School Room. After tea, Mr. *Simeon Smithard*, late of Derby, but now temperance missionary of Hull, was called upon to preside. He opened the meeting in a neat and appropriate speech, after which various interesting addresses were delivered. In the course of the evening, the chairman presented to Mr. *Joseph Whitaker*, the late Secretary, a very handsome rosewood dressing case, highly finished and neatly fitted up, on the lid of which was engraved the following inscription:—

Presented to
MR. JOSEPH WHITAKER,
December 1st, 1845,

By a few of his Temperance Friends,
As a Tribute of high regard for his valued services
As Secretary to the
DERBY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Mr. Whitaker, in acknowledging this manifestation of regard, said that it would indeed be want of gratitude on his part, did he not very highly appreciate the present they had offered; but however much he might value the gift, he valued still more highly the feeling of which it was a token. In conclusion Mr. Whitaker assured his friends that so long as life, and health, and strength, were spared, they should be devoted to the service of the good cause in which they all took so lively an interest. During the evening several temperance pieces were sung by Messrs. Simeon Smithard, Andrew Smith, and James Smithard, which had a very good effect, and added very much to the interest and social feeling of the meeting. Mr. Simeon Smithard also sung, very nicely, a beautiful piece, entitled "The Inebriate's Lament."

The meeting passed off with great spirit, and was of a highly interesting character.

HENRY MORLEY.

LOZELLS, HANDSWORTH.

THE first tea party in connection with the society at this place was held in a small room belonging to this society, on Tuesday, Jan. 6th., when between sixty and seventy sat down, and partook, with evident satisfaction, of that "cup which cheers but not inebriates." The Rev. J. Baker occupied the chair, and in a neat and appropriate speech recommended the practice of total abstinence to all present. Mr. Booth, Agent of the Association, followed, and was listened to with marked attention whilst he detailed many instances of the happy effects produced by the adoption of our principles. Mr. Skidmore, of West Bromwich, dwelt with much eloquence and pathos on the evils of intemperance to individuals and society at large. Mr. Johnson, a laboring man, came forward and delivered his first address; may it not be his last! His own history, which was narrated in an artless and unaffected manner, of the misery which he endured during a period of eight years, produced no small effect on the minds of those present. Mr. Hyrons next followed, whose good counsel and advice was received with much pleasure. Mr. Perkins, jun., Theological Student at Spring Hill College, in a short address, which was characterized by earnestness and sound argument, pointed out the necessity of young men, especially, adopting our principles. Mr. Hedges, a hard-working man, a carpenter by trade, spoke with considerable effect, and related several cases which had come under his own notice of individuals occupying a high station in society on account of their talent, but who had become degraded and debased in consequence of their love of strong drink. The last speaker, Mr. Jacob Green, belonging to the Smethwick glass works, a young man, though an old veteran in our ranks, proved that both hard and hot work can be performed without the use of alcoholic liquors. Much praise is due to him, not only on account of his willingness at all times to spread our cause, but from the fact that since he has become a convert to our principles he has educated himself, and made a considerable progress in the science of chemistry, proving at once that when men cease to drink, they begin to think. Portions of temperance hymns

were sung at the conclusion of each address, which created a lively interest; and altogether it was one of those happy gatherings in which one seems to take fresh courage, and to have our faith strengthened in the great and good cause of total abstinence. Several signatures were taken; and after passing a vote of thanks to the chairman and the ladies who assisted on the occasion, the meeting separated, about half-past nine, highly gratified with the evening's entertainment.

A meeting of females was held here on Tuesday, the 13th instant; and although the meeting was small, being exclusively for females, yet the power of female eloquence was such as to draw tears from the eyes of many, and at the close eight signed the pledge.

P. J. SHARP.

FATHER MATHEW.

"Cork, December 19th, 1845.

"DEAR REV. BROTHER,—Accept my grateful acknowledgement of your valued letter, and the address of the Association.

"I am cheered and strengthened by your approbation of my exertions in that sacred cause, in which you so zealously and so successfully labor.

"Teetotalism prospers, and with the divine assistance, will continue to prosper in Ireland. We have fallen, it is true, upon troublesome times, yet our people are faithful to the pledge, and every day brings new accessions to our ranks. There have been, it must be confessed, a few who violated their solemn engagements; but they are very few comparatively speaking, and there are now in Ireland two hundred thousand teetotalers more than there were this time twelve months.

"We have many difficulties to encounter; mighty interests and influences are arrayed against us; but proceeding as we do, in the name of the Lord, they shall all finally yield to the power of truth and virtue. Would to God, that all my Clerical Brethren, both of the Established and Roman Catholic Church, would catch a spark of the heavenly flame of charity, that so brightly and purely glows in your heart—then indeed would the earth be a delightful habitation—all the children of the same father, all the redeemed by the same Saviour, all the believers in the same gospel of love, united together by the bright and beautiful bonds of christian harmony.

"Humbly soliciting your prayers, and fervently imploring the great Bestower of all good, to grant you every spiritual and temporal blessing—I have the honor to be, with profound respect, Rev. dear Sir, your devoted friend and brother,

"THEOBALD MATHEW."

—*Vicarage, Jan. 14, 1846.*

MY DEAR SIR,—I hope our good friend Father Mathew will not be offended by my requesting you to insert his letter to me in your *Gazette*.

It breathes such a spirit of kindness and liberality, and gives such an encouraging account of the progress of temperance in Ireland, that I think the readers of the *Gazette* will be gratified by a sight of it.

With my best wishes and earnest prayer to Almighty God for prosperity to crown all your efforts to promote the good cause of teetotalism. I remain, my dear Sir, your sincere friend,

H. H.

Agents' Reports.

MR. B. GLOVER.

Dec. 1.—I addressed a meeting in Moor street, Birmingham; the room was well filled, and twelve signed the pledge.

2.—*Stourbridge*.—Considering the unfavorable state of the weather, this meeting was well attended; Mr. E. Blurton opened the meeting; three signed.

3.—*Yardley*.—Presided over by the Vicar. We were much annoyed by some rude young men, who during, and after the meeting, broke 43 panes in the school room windows. The Vicar has much to contend with, in introducing our principles amongst his parishioners; but there is little doubt that his patient perseverance will subdue their unkind hostility. There were a few who listened attentively, and seemed desirous of receiving information; and, it is pleasing to find that, notwithstanding the opposition, our principles are advancing amongst the most influential of the inhabitants of the village.

4.—*Erdington*.—Presided over by the Vicar of Yardley.

5.—*Lozells*.—A full and attentive meeting.

8.—*Kidderminster*.—The most attentive meeting I have seen in this place; four signed. The society here is progressing, and to secure it still greater success, it only requires steady perseverance.

9.—*Worcester*.—The Athenæum, as usual, was filled with a respectable and attentive audience. Mr. H. Stone presided; eight signed.

10.—*Pershore*.—Again was our unflinching friend, Mr. R. Warner, in the chair, and Mr. Conn by his side; again was the room well filled, and the people attentive; and again did they all, except one, leave the room without signing. There is not a place in the district where we get fewer signatures than here, neither is there a place where our members are more consistent and firm to their pledge.

12.—In company with the Vicar of Yardley, I went to the quarterly meeting, of the "Shropshire Temperance Association," and to the following meetings; upon each occasion the Vicar presided, and in an able and forcible manner, advocated our principles.

15.—*Madely*.—In the National school room, which has been kindly lent for the society's meetings, by the Rev. J. Gwyther, Vicar of Madeley. The room was filled, and twenty-five signed the pledge, many of them influential persons and likely to be very useful.

16.—*Broseley*.—The Town Hall was kindly lent for this meeting, which was numerous and respectfully attended. At the close of the meeting, the Honorable and Rev. Orlando Forrester, Incumbent of Broseley, came up to the platform, and thanked the Vicar of Yardley for presiding, and said that the Town Hall or his School room was at any time at the service of the society for their meetings. This was pleasing to our friends, for they were somewhat inclined to give up in despair, not being able to procure a suitable room in which to hold their meetings. Sixteen signed the pledge.

17.—*Much Wenlock*.—An attentive audience, in the Wesleyan Chapel.

18.—*Shrewsbury*.—A good meeting.

19.—*Wellington*.—Meeting room filled, and the people attentive. There are a few young men in this place, who were once the worst drunkards in the town; they are now sober, industrious, and engaged in respectable employments, they feel the debt they owe to teetotalism, and nobly do they strive to repay it.

22.—*Market Drayton*.—The evening was unfavorable; still the meeting was well attended, and some signatures were obtained. Rev. T. Lee, Vicar of Market Drayton, supported the Vicar of Yardley upon the platform.

23.—*Newcastle*.—The Stoke temperance band paraded the streets, and the Town Hall was again crowded. The Vicar of Yardley favored us with a very able address, and related several cases of the evils of intemperance that had come under his own notice. A. Astle, Esq., Surgeon, addressed the meeting, and Dr. Brunt was present. At the close of the meeting, 39 signed the pledge, amongst them were several influential ladies; also, T. Phillips, Esq., late Mayor, and T. Mason, Esq. Our cause is rapidly progressing in this town; Mr. Pierce, the valuable secretary, has lately received 200 members. Beside this the Catholic Priest has taken up the question, and at one of his meetings he administered the pledge to 53 persons. The following morning, with reluctance, I parted with the Vicar of Yardley; we had attended seven meetings together, at which 85 signatures were obtained, and well would it be for the cause of morality and religion if we had more like the Vicar of Yardley, willing to labor so kindly and charitably for the good of mankind.

25.—*Congleton*.—Festival, which was held in the Town Hall. The room was much crowded both at and after tea. J. Andrews, Esq., presided, several friends delivered addresses, and 16 signed the pledge.

26.—*Leek*.—A full meeting; assisted by Mr. J. Brown, of Newcastle, who has been regularly advocating our cause in this town for several years, with considerable success.

29.—*Walsall*.—A meeting in the Town Hall, which was kindly lent by the Mayor.

30.—*Wolverhampton*.—A good meeting at the Public office. The friends here are about making an effort to raise a temperance hall.

During the month I have travelled 429 miles, and received 136 signatures. With this month I have completed one year's labors in this association, and would take this opportunity of returning my heartfelt thanks to you Sir, as the president, and to all the friends throughout the association for the kindness I have received; and trust that God will prosper your undertakings.

MR. R. HORN.

SINCE my last I have spoken at the following places:—

December 11, *Horsley Heath*.—Mr. Booth assisted. After the speaking, Miss Fisher rose and said, that she had suffered in her family, and thought that she had no right to complain unless she made an effort; she therefore took the pledge. This young lady is doing a deal of good in visiting from house to house. A good meeting; eleven signed.

12th, *Wordsley*.—A good meeting; four signed.

17th, *Dudley*.—Mr. Booth met me here; two speakers are far better than one; a good meeting; four signed.

18th and 19th, *Redditch*.—Two pleasant meetings; the band went round both nights; two signed.

22nd, *Penkull*.—A wet night; the meeting small. There are some firm friends in this place.

23rd, *Longton*.—A good meeting; two signed.

24th, *Stoke*.—Mr. Blase took part in the meeting.

25th, *Tunstall*.—A splendid tea party and meeting; Mr. Lawton in the chair; Mr. Turner, and W. Ridgway, Esq., spoke in a pleasant manner; all went off well; thirty-four signed.

26th, *Portobello*.—A good tea party and meeting; a number of the friends spoke; four signed.

29th, *Dudley* festival; a good meeting; the Vicar of Yardley in the chair; sixteen signed.

30th, *Willenhall*.—A good meeting; six signed.

21st, *Yardley*.—A watch night. The Vicar received five signatures the next day.

January 2nd, 1846, *Lichfield*.—A good meeting; four signed.

5th, *Abbot's Bromley*.—Mr. Wilson in the chair; a good meeting; three signed.

6th, *Great Heywood*.—Mr. Wilson in the chair; a good meeting; three signed.

7th, *Rugeley*.—A splendid meeting in the Town Hall; Mr. Wilson in the chair; six signed.

8th, *Rocester*.—A good meeting; Mr. Gregory in the chair; eleven signed.

9th, *Uttoxeter*.—A good meeting.

12th, *Stafford*.—A small meeting; eight signed.

13th, *West Bromwich*.—G. S. Kenrick, Esq., in the chair; a small, but a pleasant meeting.

15th, *Kinver*.—Mr. Cox in the chair; two signed.

16th, *Stourport*.—Hard work to get up a meeting; two signed.

The meetings this last month have been well attended; the signatures I have taken this month are 128. As Agents in this Association we are laboring lovingly together, and the cause is prospering; for which the Lord's name be praised.

MR. DALTON.

Jan. 1st.—My first meeting, at *Wednesbury*, was better attended than the meetings in that place had been for some time past, and I think if some extra attention could be paid to it, the cause would revive; two signatures were obtained. On the

2nd.—at *Dudley Fort*, in friend Wheelers house, which was well filled; a pleasant meeting for its size, people very attentive; and I have been informed since, that some pledge breakers who were present on that occasion are resolved to join us again; two signed the pledge.

5th.—*Walsall*, in the P. M., chapel, a very pleasing meeting; Mr. Hill at his post, supported by several "honest men, and true;" one volunteer.

6th.—*Stourbridge*, a listening multitude; did not ascertain the number of signatures, but I believe seven or eight.

7th.—*Dudley*, no meeting in consequence of their having changed the time of meeting, without informing the secretary of the association.

8th.—*Sedgley*, after sending the bellman round, and inviting many myself, succeeded in getting a small meeting; spoke about an hour and ten

minutes, one man signed the pledge, whom I encouraged to persevere.

9th.—*Smethwick*. The meeting was of a very encouraging character; the people appear to be alive to the value of our great cause, and anxious to promote it; five signatures obtained.

12th.—*Kidderminster*. Had our meeting in the usual place, which was crowded in every part, and from the interest which appeared to be excited, I thought we should have a harvest of names, but only two signatures was the result.

13th.—*Worcester*. In the lecture room of the Athenæum, which was crowded in every corner, and Mr. Barnsley told me, next morning, many went away who could not get in. The friends who are taking the lead here, perceive that a powerful impression has been produced by Dr. Grindrod's lectures; and they are anxious to keep the fire burning by the addition of more fuel; they are in correspondence with the Dr., in reference to another visit to that place; near thirty signatures were taken after the meeting.

14th.—*Pershore*. This was one of the most interesting meetings I have had since I came into the district. On the previous evening, Tuesday, they had a lecture by the Rev. Mr. Keen, Baptist Minister, formerly residing in the place, on the principles of Temperance. He was however opposed by a member of a baptist church, a man of great influence and high standing, whose name is Mr. Hudson, who brought several of his farm-servants to shew that they looked healthy and strong, because they were in the daily habit of drinking a portion of ale; he also brought the Bible in his pocket, with passages selected ready for warfare, several of which he read, and of course the account of Paul the physician, and Timothy the patient. This opposition gave encouragement to others to act disorderly, and a considerable amount of confusion ensued, for which Mr. Hudson expressed considerable regret. On the Wednesday evening my meeting was numerous attended and many sought admission in vain; violent opposition was threatened and expected, but the threatened storm subsided, and we had as peaceable a meeting as I could wish to have; the people heard attentively and quietly, and at the close, six signatures were received, chiefly of a pleasing character.

15th.—*Broadway*. No meeting; a room could not be obtained; and several other little obstacles were in the way. They intend to have a tea meeting next month, to give an impetus to the cause; and wish to have one of the agents on the occasion. Worcester and Pershore also are intending to have tea meetings next month, and they wish to have one at Stow.

16.—*Stow in the Wold*. An excellent meeting, a goodly attendance, with the most marked attention; three or four signed. Thus far my meetings have almost all been of a very satisfactory and encouraging nature, and with my visit here, I have been especially pleased, in meeting with old friends, and finding them still warm-hearted, both to myself and the cause in which they are engaged. The Society at Chipping Norton wish me to say they have decided on joining the Association, and wish henceforth to have the monthly appointment of the agents.

Advertisements.

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All Contributions and Communications to be addressed to
 Mr. G. S. Kenrick, West Bromwich.

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ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

No. 3.—New Series.]

MARCH, 1846.

[Price 1d, Stamped 2d

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THOUGHTS ON CURRY POWDER.

At a public meeting at Steyning a short time ago, the Duke of Norfolk was lamenting the condition of the poor, and the absence of all those necessaries from their cottages which would be so desirable during the approaching winter,—and expressed the benevolent wish to do all in his power to add to their comforts. With this view, he recommended to their notice a receipt which in the absence of beef, bread, and clothing, would afford a cheap compensation for these useful articles of domestic economy, and “would make the laborer warm, and go to bed comfortable.” What music to the weary and toil-worn laborer is there in those few words! It is a consummation devoutly to be wished! Yet when the Duke discloses his secret, and states that his remedy for the necessaries alluded to, is a pinch or two of curry powder; it is reported that another Noble Duke stood aghast! and the proposition was received with ridicule.

Now we apprehend that the argument of the Duke of Norfolk was; curry powder is a stimulant, when taken internally it causes a sensation of heat in the stomach which spreads to the extremities, is felt even to the toes, and the tips of the fingers; and if taken in quantity causes a profuse perspiration to overspread the brow.

Those who ridicule the Duke, would tell

him there is no substance in your curry powder, there is nothing to be converted into bone, blood and muscle, there is nothing to supply the continual waste of nature—and therefore the stimulus you give to the poor laborer may cause his pulse to beat more quickly for a time, may produce a greater exudation from the skin, but in exact proportion as it produces these effects, will it more quickly wear out the body of the poor man whom you design to serve and assist. Stimulation is not strength! Curry powder is not food!

The Duke of Norfolk may fairly retort on his brother of Richmond, and ask, were you not an advocate for the abolition of the malt tax, that people might have beer cheap? Are you not a member of the legislature, by whose authority a hundred thousand places are licensed to sell this beer throughout the country? Do you not license persons to sell wine? Others to sell brandy? Is there not an expensive array of supervisors, excisemen, and policemen to watch over these places? And I ask you further, do beer, wine, brandy, contain any appreciable quantity of nourishment, or will they build up the body and sustain the constant wear and tear of life? No, we both recommend “Curry Powder,” under various names, and whatever difference there may be between them is in favour of mine. Mine is cheap, your's is enormously expensive, costing sixty-

five millions of pounds a year to the kingdom; five minutes would be sufficient to take a dose of my mixture, your's will frequently occupy a man a whole day in swallowing it; my mixture would not lead to broils, to faction fights, to family quarrels, to the poor house, the mad house, the jail, while your's is the fruitful source of all these varied evils; my hobby would not cause people to desecrate the Sunday, your's causes more offences to be committed against the laws on that day, than on any other day of the week.

We cannot suppose that his Grace would be able to avoid the force of these arguments, and we therefore conclude that if he had heard them, he would with his usual candor have gone up to the Duke of Norfolk, and said, our object is truly the same, but we have given a hurtful stimulant instead of nourishment, and I believe "Brother we are both in the wrong!"

We fear that there were thousands who joined in the laugh against the Duke, who were not aware that the shaft of ridicule which they aimed at him would pierce their own bosoms also; yet such is the force of self-delusion, that they blushed for him when they should have done so for themselves.

They surround their own "Curry powder" with such endearing and familiar names, that by constant repetition of the terms, they at last believe firmly that their port is generous, their brandy is prime, their sherry is nutty, their gin is cordial, their champagne is dry, their ale is wholesome, and their cider delicious.

The pallid countenance of vice and folly are painted so as to appear at a distance lovely and enchanting, but on a nearer acquaintance the gaudy coloring wears off, and the coarse features are made more hideous by the contrast; yet the slave of habit will still be held in the meshes of the idol when he has learned to despise it. Such are the feelings of many votaries of Bacchus, who in early life sought for a harmless excitement in the bowl, and found themselves at last the slaves of a passion from which they tried in vain to escape. Oh who will run the risk of making life miserable for the sake of a pinch of "Curry Powder," even though it bears the name of "Cordial Gin;" for such we give Carlyle's truthful but startling delineation, that they may have its correct lineaments before them whether they choose to recognize the portrait or not.

"Gin, justly named the most authentic incarnation of the infernal principle in our times, too indisputable an incarnation. Gin,

the black throat into which wretchedness of every sort, consummating itself by calling on delirium to help it, whirls down: abdication of the power to think or resolve, as too painful now, on the part of men whose lot of all others would require thought and resolution: liquid madness sold at ten-pence the quartern, all the products of which are and must be, like its origin, mad, miserable, ruinous, and that only."

Yet for the stimulation of this particular kind of "Curry Powder" alone, the inhabitants of London give a million pounds per annum; for another kind, the people of Glasgow squander twelve hundred thousand pounds yearly; while our toiling population of Birmingham restrict themselves to no particular kind of "Curry," but take it under any name, and give for it three quarters of a million pounds of their hard-earned money. When we look on the poverty-smitten victims of these various stimulants, we are led to exclaim with the prophet, "How is the gold become dim! How is the most fine gold changed."

THE

WISDOM OF OUR ANCESTORS.

SCRAMBLES IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The writer of this article visited Monmouthshire for the benefit of his health, and took an excursion up the Wye, under the care of a boatman of the name of Williams, who from time to time gave a history of the owners of the property, on the banks of that romantic and beautiful river. Among other things, Williams referred to an event, which happened the last time the duke was in power.

"What duke?"

An unlucky question, for it led into a disquisition on all dukes, ancient and modern, and an encomium on the last Duke of Beaufort, as the best soldier that England had ever produced. "He was a true soldier's friend, and flogged every soul that came on parade-ground with a dirty shirt. I don't think there was ever seen such a militia regiment—there was a sight more flogging in it than the reg'lars—so it was quite a comfort to some fellers that did'nt like it, to go into the line. I was in it myself; but I liked the duke, though he would have flogged me as soon as look at me. And such dinners he gave us when our time was over—it was dreadful, *six of our corporals died of drinking in one month.* He was certainly the greatest officer ever I see. I was threatened myself with a thing they call *delirium tremens*, for he dined us in tents for a fortnight at a time. It's a pity the French never

landed; we should have licked them like sacks. I hates a Frenchman, and hope to have a fling at them yet."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

PETITION MOVEMENT.

If any of our readers think the Sunday should be kept holy, that to buy and sell, to follow the ordinary business of life, to drink intoxicating liquors and to get drunk, are inconsistent with the proper observance of this day of rest, we think they will do well to petition the House of Commons without delay, to close all tippling houses during the day of rest. The half measure which has been adopted in London and Liverpool, has greatly reduced the Sunday commitments for drunkenness, and if the measure were carried out, as suggested in our number for November, a Sunday drunkard would scarcely be found.

The working men in Birmingham, after receiving their wages on Saturday, hurry away to the 1800 houses which are open in this town for the sale of intoxicating drinks, and remain there to such a late hour (many of them till twelve o'clock), that all the shops are closed, and they are unable to make any provision for their Sunday meal, the consequence of which is, that 1100 shops are opened on Sunday, to supply the drunkards with food. Thus the crime of the tippler and the tippling houses, in its consequences, demoralizes the shopkeeper and lowers the standard of morality in the whole town.

Again there are publicans who strive to reconcile their Sunday traffic with their religious duties, and one of my neighbors contrives, as he thinks, to worship Mammon and propitiate God by the following ingenious contrivance. In the early part of the day he goes to church, and leaves his daughter or his wife to deal out the treacherous fluid. In the afternoon he strips off his Sunday coat to be better prepared for action, and in his shirt sleeves, clutches the gold which he receives in exchange for that draught, which to some of his customers, is the *cup of perdition*.

The object of the petition to parliament is to remove this great temptation from the shopkeeper, the publican, the tippler, and to improve the general habits of the people.

We will supply any society with petitions, if they do not prefer writing the form themselves from the copy in our November number, or any other, that they may think more suitable.

WORLD'S

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

It is proposed to hold a meeting in London, during the month of August, under the above title. It is probable that a large number of

persons, from different parts of the world, will be in London at that time, and it is considered that some advantage may arise from a conference with the wise men of all countries, whose united wisdom may strike out some plan by which the temperance reformation may be carried out more speedily throughout the world. As there is no special fund for this purpose, individuals and delegates of societies must attend at their own cost. We shall give further information when the plan is more matured. The 4th of August is the day of assembly.

TESTIMONY OF R. R. MOORE, ESQ., AT MANCHESTER.

MR. R. R. MOORE then rose to support the resolution. He said he felt no little satisfaction in meeting old friends in an old cause. It could not have fallen on an evening on which he would rather be present. He had long felt the importance of having suitable buildings in every borough and town for temperance and other public meetings. He was glad to find the Chorlton Hall was not merely for temperance meetings, but for the purposes of general education. The resolution says there is a population of 40,000 in Chorlton-upon-Medlock. Looking at it, at first sight, he thought it would be a profitable speculation to erect such a building. Rochdale, with half that population, has a hall that pays the shareholders well. He did not see why they should not build it in shares; he would take one. The cause of temperance, more than any other enabled them to come forward with confidence. There was no man who, by giving up the use of strong drinks, is not benefitted; they have saved money, and they have saved time, and he thought there were none so selfish who, after saving so much, would not give something to persuade others; they ought to be proud of doing so. They might think him a bad judge of the effects of intoxicating drinks, because he had never tasted them; he had been a teetotaler all his life. However, he knew that being so had saved him a great deal of time. He had been told that some men could not speak if they did not take a little wine. In Scotland ministers cannot preach without it. *He had spoken every night, for 13 weeks together, and never been done up;* but he always observed that men are soon done up who take strong drink. When he was last able to do anything in this cause, there was a period of general distress, and yet the gin palaces and public-houses were crowded. Now men have money, and are desirous to improve their own minds and the minds of their children. He considered the greatest evil of strong drinks—not the home evils they produced, not

the evils to bodily health, not the injury to a man's purse—but the real evil was, that they made a man forget that he had a mind to keep bright and pure, to reflect his knowledge on his fellow-man.

TEMPERANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

I noticed (at dinner on board a steamer—200 present), that every body drank water. I hardly remember one single cork being drawn during the whole dinner: perhaps there was not one! Now here is a fact as truly astounding as the vast proportions and magnificent fittings of the steamer; and I thought to myself, who can stop the progress of a nation that, to an unlimited extent of fertile land, adds these two grand auxiliaries of steam and temperance? Steam has done wonders for America and is only in its infancy; and yet, omnipotent as it is for developing the power and wealth of the growing states, the universal diffusion of temperance is calculated to secure the greatest amount of individual happiness. The greatest men in America have added the lustre of their names to this good cause; and as this has been done from an innate feeling of propriety, and not through any Father Mathew, it is deserving of the highest admiration and imitation. Would that the bishops and clergy of our dear Britain (a far superior country for all classes of Englishmen than the best parts of the States)—would that our clergy would do as they did in America, and preach up the new crusade. Perish the gin palaces, rather than that the hard-working mechanic and his family should not have the bright example of the clergy to encourage them in their first efforts to shake off the expensive and suicidal habits of drunkenness!

But it is not by preaching that the good came. No! the clergy were the first to *sign their names*, for ever abandoning the use of all intoxicating drinks; and then their hearers and congregations immediately followed. All the preaching in the world would have done no good; but, said they, if we see our minister's signature at the head of the list in our town, or parish, then we will follow with our names; and thus this great reform has been accomplished.

The following was first signed during the late war with Great Britain, under the presidency of Madison, and was thought at that period of drunkenness, a vast step and a great discouragement to the then prevailing and national failing of dram-drinking. It deserves consideration in the high places of our own land; for there can be no question if the money now squandered in needless drink were laid out in good four-pound loaves and legs of

mutton for the Sunday's dinner, the poor wives and children of the industrious classes would be much better looking, and soon would also be much better dressed; besides the saving in time and health. But we ought in charity to make allowance for them; they have no example—their preachers only point the way, instead of leading it.

The President's declaration, thirty years ago, against spirituous liquors is as follows:

"Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirit, as a drink, is not only needless but hurtful, and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue, and the happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction that, should the citizens of the United States, and especially the young men, discontinue entirely the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefit, but the good of our country and the world.

"JAMES MADISON. MARTIN VAN BUREN.
ANDREW JACKSON. JOHN TYLER.
J. QUINCY ADAMS. JAMES K. POLK."

The pilot service of the port of New York may be considered as nearly perfect; it consists of thirteen schooners, of about sixty, seventy, up to ninety tons burthen, and costing six and seven thousand dollars each. There are seventy pilots, all middle-aged men, and none are eligible except *total abstinence* men; therefore vessels are never lost owing to drunken pilots; this is impossible. The English might here borrow a leaf out of the American book. It frequently happens, on arriving in the English channel, that the pilot who boards you is a man of seventy years of age; and I have known him hoisted up with a tackle, because he was too infirm for climbing up the side ladder; but an important service like that of pilots should be limited to the ages between thirty and sixty. And, moreover, the first thing an English pilot asks for, is a *glass of grog*; whilst the New York pilot who boarded us, a hundred miles from the port, in common with the other sixty-nine of the fraternity, are pledged to drink nothing stronger than tea or coffee, or they would be refused a license.—*From Rubio's Rambles.—Inquirer.*

THE REMINISCENCES OF A WANDERER.

For the Temperance Gazette.

No. 2.

THE OLD WATER DRINKER.

I AND a very intelligent companion had walked about thirty miles one wintery day, along a road which crossed over one of the mountains in the north-west of Pennsylvania, and as the

sun was sinking to rest beneath a golden canopy of clouds, and we were getting tired, we seated ourselves on a snow-bank that we might more leisurely behold the grand scenery by which we were surrounded. At a short distance we could see the snow-capped scalps of the lofty Alleghanes, below us lay the congealed surface of the broad Susquehanna. We were surrounded by the tall hemlock and the still taller pine, and as the north wind roared through them, they dashed against each other their ice-clad branches. The bear and the wolf had alike found a shelter in some neighboring thicket. A large solitary bird might be seen winging its way from the river to its roost on the mountain's brow; and thirst might have forced one timid deer from its hiding place; but with the exception of these not a living thing was to be seen. We felt as if we were seated on stern winter's throne, which had proclaimed with a monarch's power that everything should appear as miserable as a misanthrope's philosophy, and be as cold as a worldling's cold heart. A hungry man is not often cheerful, and I know from experience that he cannot long look upon the most wonderful and majestic scenery with any degree of interest, however large may be his organ of ideality; and if his wonder is in any measure excited, it is more concerning his next breakfast, than anything with which his eyes might otherwise be delighted. Cold, tired, hungry, we sat on the snow bank and were about falling into that sleep which, as Dr. Solander truly observed, always ended in death, when we were disturbed by the rapid approach of a man who seemed to laugh at winter's stern power, and who, though grey-headed, had almost a youthful, as he had certainly a robust, appearance. Raising my companion, who was stiff and cramped, and bidding us move quickly as we valued our lives, he succeeded in bringing us again to ourselves; and as we were all going in one direction, we proceeded with him along the road, and arrived about an hour afterwards at an inn, where he proposed to stay for the night. We soon found ourselves comfortably seated by the side of a blazing fire, and surrounded by a noisy set of fellows, who had apparently been making free with the landlord's liquors.

Our old friend seated himself at the far side of the room, and then pulled a book from his pocket, in which he commenced writing at a rapid rate, unmindful of their bacchanalian noises, and at first unmindful that he was at an inn. He at length beckoned the landlord to him and ordered supper for three. On hearing this, my companion jumped up, and observed that supper was with us altogether out of the question, as we had scarcely money

sufficient to pay for our beds. "Nonsense! nonsense! man," said he, "I know you are not much troubled with this world's wealth, so I intend to pay for both your suppers and your beds." A burst of hearty gratitude was about being by both of us faintly embodied in words, when he stopped us by observing, that he required no thanks; he was merely lending us a trifle which he should require to be paid, as soon as we were able, to the first fellow creature we found in distress. With one hand I held my side to protect it from the assaults of my heart, with the other I grasped that of the old man, and stood for a few seconds, though filled with emotion, as motionless as a statue. We both exclaimed, "God bless you!" and this was as sincere a prayer as ever escaped the lips of mortal. These unusual words struck on the ears and hearts of the carousers, and observing that they were sure we were "slap up fellows," invited us to drink, which invitation I and my companion gladly accepted, but our benefactor respectfully declined. We went to supper. On our return to the bar, the chief spokesman of the party observed, "Old fellow! we have all been wondering what a temperance philosopher can say against a little spirits or cider this cold weather, and as you seem to be one of those new fledged characters, we are ready to hear you, and for once we will turn the bar of a tavern into a temperance lecture room." The good old man mildly replied, "I am no philosopher, and am not in the habit of delivering lectures, but if you want to know the reason why I detest the very name of all intoxicating liquors, and use water as my only beverage, I will tell you; but it is a long story." "Long or short, let us hear it," they exclaimed with one voice, "it must be a queer 'un to prevent a man taking his glass of gin-sling on a night like this!" "I am an old man, so perhaps my story will be tedious, but if you will be silent, I will give it you." The noise was instantly hushed, and we all of us listened with the greatest attention to the Water Drinker's narrative, which ran, as well as I can remember, something after the following manner.—

"I was born in Jamaica; and when about twenty-six years old, I shipped as steward on board a vessel bound for England, with a cargo of rum. We had not been more than eight days at sea, before we experienced a terrific storm, which I shall not now attempt to describe. It continued in all its ungovernable fury about forty eight hours. When it had in some measure abated, we discovered that our ship had sprung a leak; and soon after, that our water tank had also; and, horrible to relate, when we found it out, we had not remaining above twenty gallons to supply the whole

ship's company. All hands engaged manfully at the pumps; but in consequence of the rolling of the sea, which always continues some time after a storm has subsided, we were a long while before we could sensibly reduce it. When we had done so, we hoisted all sail, intending to put into some port on the American continent, in order to get a fresh supply of one of the most valuable and the least valued of God's gifts. But there was a dead calm! not a breath filled the sails; and they either remained motionless, or else flapped to and fro against the masts, making on our ears a more dismal noise, and striking on our hearts in a more painful manner, than does the bacchanal's roar and curse on the ears and hearts of men of sense and piety." Here he who had been the principal spokesman, and who was now the most attentive listener, uttered a deep groan. The water-drinker continued:—"A storm at sea seldom arouses the fears, though it does generally the bad temper, of the crew: but a calm, under ordinary circumstances, is always productive of uneasiness and impatience. How we felt, you can, perhaps, faintly imagine, when I tell you that the water we had on board was not sufficient to last us many days, and we had no apparatus that could be well used in distilling the sea water. We were, however, allowed an extra quantity of grog; and this seemed to allay our thirst for a time. But there still continuing a dead calm, all hands were filled with dismay. The liquors, too, we partook of at length, rather increased than decreased our thirst, and added to the horror of our situation the horrors of a diseased imagination, which deep potations always occasion. On the fifth day of the calm the captain contrived to manufacture a still, by which we obtained a small quantity of what you would call unpalatable water; which we, however, highly esteemed. Our allowance was a gill a day of this; and a half gill of the fresh water was served out to us every morning. We might now have escaped many of the shocking evils we had to endure, if it had not been for the mutinous spirit of the crew, which the spirits they drank was chiefly instrumental in causing. But when we had secured about two gallons of the distilled water, two men, mad from the effects of rum and thirst, broke one night into the gallery, and drank it all. And then, from fear of the punishment they would undergo, and the shattered state of their nerves, they jumped overboard, and were drowned, even before we knew what had been done. A fortnight had now elapsed since the calm began; and still there appeared not a breath to ripple the shining surface of the deep: our lips were black, scaly, and swollen, and our throats were as hot and dry as heated ovens. We had two

pigs on board; and I was about to kill one—intending, of course, carefully to preserve the blood: when the knife had scarcely entered its throat, the bucket which was placed under it was snatched away by a sailor; and before he could get it to his mouth, it was knocked from him by another of the crew; and as the blood ran along the deck, the rest of the men fell down and lapped it up with the eagerness and ferocity of so many tigers. A mutiny broke out. The captain's orders were disobeyed. The cook's gallery was again broken into, and the very steam that had collected on its sides was licked from them by the cracked tongues of these madmen. The captain was now delirious; the chief mate was drunk; the second mate, with a sword and a brace of pistols, and the carpenter with his broad axe, were standing sentry over the precious water bowl, when the men rushed up to the cabin, with the intention of demanding the water, but not one of them could speak! their tongues either hung out, or clung to the roofs, of their mouths! The acting officer, understanding what they wanted, ordered me to give them the key of the wine closet. This seemed to please them vastly. I need not say that its contents were quickly either drank or spilt. The miserable wretches then fell on the floor, and most of them were soon asleep. When they awoke, their looks were disgusting, yet terrible. The countenances of the damned could not appear more frightful, or express more powerfully the agony of their souls. Grim and horrid phantoms seemed to flit before them; and the least sound which disturbed the reign of silence struck on their hearts as would the blast of the last trump on a sinful world! This picture of the effects produced by alcoholic drinks on the brain would appear to many over-drawn, but you know it is not, because you have yourselves experienced horrors similar in their nature, though perhaps differing greatly in degree. Hours passed away, and the majority of the men appeared to be recovering, when one of the strongest and best of them went raving mad; and after drinking a bucket-full of salt, but stinking, water, jumped into the sea. Not a man moved to save him; and as he was some time before he sunk, his loud wails and still-louder curses rent the now pestilential air, and made the strongest of us tremble, as does the criminal's heart when he is on the brink of eternity, or as does the drunkard's limbs after a debauch. We almost fancied we were at the very gates of hell! In the evening of the same day a small dark spot was discovered on the horizon, which quickly spread into a cloud. The surface of the sea began to be slightly agitated, and the rain, the grateful, the joy-inspiring, rain, began to fall upon the decks. The buc-

kets had a small quantity of rum in them, which had been put there in order that the spirit might evaporate; but the moment we saw the rain descending, we hoisted them above the bulwarks, and emptied their poisonous contents into the deep. We then put them in the most favorable places for catching the precious drops; while some of the men lay on their backs, their tongues sucking in the refreshing water as would sponges; their lips, like parched deserts, doing the same. It was at this time I resolved that I never would touch again any intoxicating liquor, but use only as a beverage that which was so kindly provided for us by an all bountiful God." Here one of the listeners, who had hitherto held a glass of gin in his hands, instinctively tossed it into the fire. "One of the inspired penmen," continued the old man, "says of the Israelites of his day, 'that they drank in iniquity like water;' which is a proof that water was their usual drink. If he had lived in our time, he must have said they drank it as they would alcohol; for certainly if wickedness abounded no more than water drinking, there would at the present day be very little wickedness in the world. I might now stop," continued my benefactor, "but with the permission of the landlord I will go on a little longer, in order to show you some of the benefits I derived from the resolution I then made." The landlord, however, did not hear him; as he was engaged in pulling the plugs from his spirit casks.* After a few moments, in which silence was mingled with surprise, my friend thus concluded his story:—"The rain greatly refreshed us; and a stiff breeze springing up, the second mate went to the wheel, and we soon found ourselves sailing towards one of the southern ports. In four days I found myself in the streets of ———, with a resolution to stop in the country. My spirits have always been buoyant, my health has always been good. I have never been subject to that alternate excitement and depression which are inseparably connected with alcoholic drinking. The world is intended by the Creator for the habitation of rational and humane beings. During my sojourn upon it I have found few of either; and one of the reasons for this is the custom which you know is all but universal, of drinking intoxicating liquors. Examine into the matter, and you will find I am not very far wrong. I have been happy and prosperous, and I feel

* In America there were hundreds of cases occurred similar to this. Many tavern-keepers and keepers of liquor stores, on their return from a temperance meeting, were so convinced of the horrid evils the traffic gave rise to, that they emptied their liquors into the streets, and followed some other and more beneficial employment.

myself yet young and vigorous. From my appearance you would suppose I was not past sixty, while in reality I am in my *seventy-third* year. And all this is owing, first to the blessing of Almighty God, and second to my having been for nearly half a century nothing more nor less than a *water-drinker*."

In this story I have endeavored to show the value of water when compared with alcoholic drinks—the good resulting from the use of the one, and the evils inseparably connected with the use of the other.

Feb. 21.

R. WAKELIN.

TEETOTALISM IN 1819.

The following extract is from Mr. Rush's *Residence at the Court of London*. It is the more striking from the memorandum having been made in 1819. Mr. Rush was visiting at Holkham, and says:—"Something else that he (Mr. Coke) said, may deserve a memorandum. It was, that although banking along the sea-side was considered the hardest work done in Norfolk county by laboring men, those who followed it drank nothing but water; they had plenty of animal food, but found their strength fail them, if they drank either beer or spirits."

QUERIES.

To the Editor of the Temperance Gazette.

SIR—Having read the extracts from the *Quarterly Review* given in your last number, in which the reviewer laments that, "the moral and religious education of the British soldier was too long neglected altogether;" and complains, "moreover you know that the root of most of the soldier's military offences is drunkenness," &c., it occurred to me just to ask the following questions:—

Is it desirable, in a military point of view, that the soldier should possess the full use of his reasoning faculties?

Would it not be dangerous to that kind of service, and useless to the soldier himself?

If it be true that the authorities have forbidden the formation of temperance societies in the army, are they not "wise in their generation?"

As to "religious education:" What kind of religion would the reviewer recommend? Christianity or what? What books? Homer or the New Testament? Might it not perplex the learned chaplain to give a suitable comment on such passages as, "Love your enemies," to sober soldiers?

Feb. 1846.

E. S.

[We believe the time will come when Christianity shall cover the earth, when the sword shall be beaten into the ploughshare, when the wolf and the lamb shall feed together, when there shall be no more war. But as that blissful period must be heralded by an age of perfect sobriety, our reverend friend, in a christian spirit, directs his energies to promote the temperance reformation.

—EDITOR.]

LETTER

FROM JOHN DRYASDUST OF SMETHWICK, TO HIS
COUSIN ROBERT CATCHEM, AT THE LAND'S END.

Smethwick, Feb. 14th, 1846.

DEAR COUSIN BOB,—You will be surprised to find I have left St. Helens, and date from this place, which I never heard of till lately, and therefore I must tell you all about it. You think yourself a very clever man, at your public house, on the wild cliffs, which are beaten by the surges of the broad Atlantic, but to my mind, it is a fitter place for the eagle's nest, than for a quiet snug cottage for an honest man. I know you will laugh at me, and say it is meant for neither, and that you are like a spider in his corner, seeking to catch all the fools who come to look at the last bit of soil in the Queen's dominions. It was a wise plan of yours to paint one side of your sign the "Last house in England," that the greenhorns might all come into your trap, to take a glass of ale in such an extraordinary place, and then to paint the other side, the "First house in England," that they might again on their return, slake their thirst at the first house on British soil, and by this beautiful arrangement, true to your name, you Catchem both ways. As far as cleverness goes, I will back my cousin Bob against the world, but what these fat publicans want in cuteness, is more than made up to them, by the folly of the muddle headed ale drinkers of Staffordshire, who have been persuaded they would die, if they were not to go now and then to the public houses, which are as plentiful here, as the granite pebbles on your seashore. If trade should ever get slack with you at the "First house in England," I advise you to flit and come to this land of Goshen for the publican, and I am certain, that a man of your ability, will soon make a fortune of the "fool's pence," which may be gathered by heaps, if a man understood his trade as well as you do. I should take to the business myself, but I am born to be a poor man, and therefore spend all my hard cash at the public house instead of receiving it, and thus I am working out my destiny.

But you will be wondering all the time what brought me from Lancashire, so I must tell you. The government took the duty off glass last year, and now there is such a roaring trade, that the demand cannot be supplied fast enough, and men are very scarce. They could not get as many men as they wanted here, so a person came into Lancashire to look for men, and like a sensible fellow pitched upon me, but as soon as he wanted me, I did not want to go. However I had no objection to a glass of grog, and to it we went like good ones, and as I had the choice of anything I liked, I determined to make the most of my chance. I never got so gloriously drunk at such a cheap rate, and before we parted, I signed an agreement to come here and work, but I had forgot all about it in the morning, till the man shewed me my signature, and then I was quite ashamed of it, I had written it so badly that I could hardly make it out myself. Well it was not a bad bargain after all, and I will not tell you how much over ten pounds was given me before I agreed—but you will guess that there is not much of it left now, so I may as well tell you that

it was all gone before the end of the first month in footing and treating friends, and "standing Sam" to those I had never seen before and have never met with since,—and as one of them kindly hinted to me as he tossed off the last glass, when my brass was all gone,—“a fool and his money is soon parted.” But money is cheap here, there is plenty more to be had, so I do not care much about that; and as I think you will like to know how we manage the best part of our lives, that is the public house part, I will give you some account of it in my next. So no more at present from your thirsty cousin,

JOHN DRYASDUST.

THE BRIDAL FEAST.

AIR.—“The Mistletoe Bough.”

The banners blaze in the festival hall,
And flowers are wreathing both window and wall,
And the tenants in garments, new and gay,
Are met in the hall on this festive day:
The landlord beholds, with a father's pride,
His beautiful daughter, this day a bride,
While her sparkling eyes and her brow so fair,
Proclaim her the loveliest maiden there.
Oh, what a bridal feast.

The table is cleared and the wine appears,
And each to the bride a full bumper clears,
While she with a blithe and a joyous heart,
And all the fair maids from the hall depart;
Oh, now are the sports of the day begun,
Now there is drinking and laughter and fun,
And toasts are repeated, and many a gay song
Are heard with delight by that jovial throng:
Oh, what a bridal feast.

At length the long night begins to decline,
And a bumper is filled of the strongest wine;
A poltroon is he who drains not the whole—
The last lingering drop of the well-filled bowl;
The bridegroom, tho' he can scarcely stand,
Seizes the glass with a trembling hand,
And drinking long life to his lovely bride,
He falls down a corpse by her father's side.
Oh, what a bridal feast.

He sleeps not alone in his early grave,
The fair bride sleeps with the bridegroom brave;
She heard of his fate with many a tear,
And her young heart broke on her husband's bier.
Oh sad was their fate, but destructive wine
No tongue can recount what evils are thine,
Thou hurriedst off in their joy and their bloom
The maiden and youth to their early tomb.
Oh, what a bridal feast.

W. RYNNOLLS.

DEATH FROM DRINKING.—A scene of a disgusting character, and terminating fatally, occurred at the village of South Bemflect on Friday last. It appears, that on the evening of that day Edward Keys, a labourer, of Thundersley, went into the Hoy public-house, and whilst there a wager was laid by some parties present that he could not drink nine half pints of gin, it being agreed that if he did not accomplish it he should pay double for what he drank. The gin, it was stated, was supplied to him by Mr. Lockwood, the landlord, and he actually drank seven half-pints; he was then taken ill, and a surgeon was called to him, but so fearful was the effect of the enormous quantity of spirits he had swallowed, that medical aid was unavailing, and he died on Monday afternoon.—*Inquirer, Jan. 10.*

Intelligence.

AGENTS' APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH.

March.	MR. GLOVER.	MR. HORN.	MR DALTON.	MR. BOOTH.
Monday 2nd.	Stratford-on-Avon	Macclesfield	Walsall	Stafford
Tuesday 3rd.	Newcastle	Congleton	Willenhall	Bilston
Wednesday 4th.	Hanley	Nantwich	Yardley	Wednesfield
Thursday 5th.	Burslem	Crewe	Erdington	Horsley Heath
Friday 6th.	Penkhull	Willock Heath	Smethwick	Tipton
Monday 9th.	Longton	Market Drayton	Great Malvern	Coventry
Tuesday 10th.	Trent Vale	Shrewsbury	Worcester	Leicester
Wednesday 11th.	Stoke	Wellington	Pershore	Derby
Thursday 12th.	Tunstall	Broseley	Broadway	Ashbourne
Friday 13th.	Upper Hanley	Coalbrook Dale	Campden	Leek
Monday 16th.	Maer	Madeley	Brailes	Rocester
Tuesday 17th.	Wolstanton	Dawley Green	Stow	Burton
Wednesday 18th.	Cobridge	Much Wenlock	Chipping Norton	Belper
Thursday 19th.	Fenton	Newport	Banbury	Uttoxeter
Friday 20th.	Newcastle	Kinver	ditto	Tutbury
Monday 23rd.	Burslem	Kidderminster	Kenilworth	Lichfield
Tuesday 24th.	Penkhull	West Bromwich	Leamington	Tamworth
Wednesday 25th.	Hanley	Wolverhampton	Wellsbourne	Heywood
Thursday 26th.	Tunstall	Cradley	Alcester	Rugeley
Friday 27th.	Stoke	Coseley	Redditch	Cannock
Monday 30th.	Longton	Dudley	Monmore Green	Darlaston
Tuesday 31st.	Maer	Hales Owen	Handsworth	Lye Waste
Wednesday April 1.	Toll End	Oldbury	Droitwich	Wednesbury
Thursday 2nd.	Great Bridge	Brierley Hill	Bromsgrove	Dudley Port
Friday 3rd.	Tipton	Woddesley	Town End	Shropshire Row

TEETOTAL SPEAKERS' PLAN OF THE POTTERY DISTRICT.

Hanley, Bethesda School, Wednesday.—Burslem, Temperance Hall, Wednesday.—Stoke, Town Hall, Wednesday.—Newcastle, Monday.—Longton, National School, Tuesday.—Wolstanton, New Connexion Chapel, Wednesday.—Tunstal, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Thursday.—Fenton, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Monday.—Cobridge, New Connexion School, Wednesday.—Shelton, Bedford School, Thursday.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE AGENCY FUND.

Stratford-on-Avon	£1 0 0	Macclesfield	1 0 0
Wolverhampton	1 4 0	Market Drayton	1 0 0
Monmore Green	0 5 0	Shrewsbury	0 13 4
Crewe	0 10 0	Mr. Cufflin	0 5 0
Coventry	0 10 0		

GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF "GAZETTE."

Dudley Port 0 8 0 | Dr. Marsh 0 5 0

The Temperance Hymn Books are unavoidably deferred till next month.—Kidderminster report omitted for want of room. We have also received several poetic effusions which must stand over.

TEMPERANCE TEA PARTY AT GOLDENTHALL.

On Saturday evening last, the above interesting colony was the scene of one of those delightful reunions, which tend so much to create and foster kindly and right social feelings in the working classes. About two hundred persons, heads of families and young persons above fifteen years of age, nearly the whole of whom are employed in the mill at Goldenthall, partook of tea together, in the neat and commodious school room connected with the colony. Our esteemed neighbor and worthy borough magistrate, Samuel Greg, Esq., the proprietor of Goldenthall, presided, and his good lady and several other ladies and gentlemen were present during the whole of the evening. After the company had done justice to the ample supply of

the "creature comforts" provided for them, the Chairman explained the more immediate object of the meeting. He said that, some time ago, a temperance meeting had been held at Goldenthall, which meeting had been addressed by a gentleman whom he was glad to see present, and many persons had, on that occasion, been induced to adopt the total abstinence plan. He, the Chairman, had then promised them that some future opportunity should be given them of hearing more fully what could be said in favor of abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. That opportunity now offered itself, and several gentlemen had kindly come amongst them to address them upon the subject. He then introduced the Rev. F. Howarth, from Bury, who delivered an earnest and argumentative

address, in which he showed that intemperance is a widely spread and a generally acknowledged evil, that its consequences are truly appalling, and that total abstinence is the only sure, safe, and effectual remedy. He concluded by making an eloquent and forcible appeal in favor of teetotalism, Christian education, and brotherly love. The Chairman then introduced Mr. Booth, the gentleman before alluded to, as having addressed a meeting at Goldenthall, who in a short and exceedingly eloquent speech, proved that abstinence was good for all, and urged that mildness and conciliation are the best weapons to use in the reclamation of the poor drunkard. Mr. Booth was followed by Mr. Joseph Edwards, a working man, who called upon his fellow-men to rid themselves of the foul stigma that attached to them of being a class peculiarly addicted to drunkenness, and to become as temperate as they are useful.—Mr. John Dean, of Park Green, next addressed the meeting, showing the good effects of teetotalism, as witnessed by himself during his many years' connexion with the Macclesfield Temperance Society. The whole of the speeches were listened to throughout with the most marked attention, and the proceedings, from beginning to end, were conducted in a manner highly creditable to all; and the neatness, cleanliness, and decorum of the audience, and particularly the female portion of it, reflect the highest honor, both on themselves and their worthy employer, who loses no opportunity to improve the moral habits of his people, and who, both by word and example, encourages the virtue of genuine temperance. The company broke up evidently delighted with the entertainment, and, we doubt not, improved by the instruction of the evening.—*Macclesfield Chronicle.*

SHREWSBURY TOTAL ABSTINENCE ASSOCIATION.

ON Monday last, a meeting of this association was held in the assembly rooms of the Lion hotel, in this town, on which occasion the Rev. C. E. L. Wightman presided, and opened the meeting with an appropriate address, in which he stated that he highly approved of the object of the association, and thought it calculated to accomplish a great amount of good. Mr. B. Glover, agent of the "Central Association," addressed the meeting at considerable length. On Tuesday evening a second meeting was held in the same place, which was so much crowded that several could not obtain admission. On this occasion the chair was taken by Dr. Gourley, of Madeley, who commenced his address by stating that this association was neither sectarian nor political, but appealed to the reason, humanity, and religion of all classes. He should confine the few observations he intended to make to an exposition of the principles of total abstinence, and a refutation of the objections raised against them; and this he thought he should best do by a reference to the requirements of the human body in health. The frame-work of the human body consisted of 248 bones, and upwards of 200 joints. These bones were nourished and these joints lubricated from materials furnished by the blood. The bones were moved by 436 muscles, which also derive their nourishment from the blood; besides, there were the secretions derived from the

same source; the most important in reference to this subject was the secretion of animal heat, without which life would not exist. To regulate this animal heat there was another apparatus, also exemplifying the wisdom and benevolence of God in the construction of man—the skin—whose perspiration was the great modifier of animal heat. Now the maintenance of the healthy functions of the body depended upon a proper supply of wholesome food, together with proper exercise. If, therefore, the food were improper, or the digestive organs out of order, health could not be maintained. Neither could health be maintained if the circulation of the blood was hurried beyond the rate nature intended it for the production of these secretions. Health, therefore, consists in the proper performance of the functions of the body, and any interruption or irregularity of any of these functions, constitute disease. Now alcohol interrupts and deranges the two most important functions of life, those of digestion and circulation, by inflaming the mucous coating of the stomach, absorbing the oxygen necessary for digestion, and hurrying the circulation of the blood, incompatibly with the intentions of nature; thus proving a fruitful source of disease. It has been said by the objectors that stimulants are necessary to the constitution; if, however, they be necessary, it is the use of them which has created that necessity. If in any case stimulants be necessary, those might be had recourse to which would not lay the foundation of a taste for them, after the necessity had ceased: and many such may be found in medicine. The Doctor then gave a very full and lucid exposition of many of the physiological objections to total abstinence; and being a gentleman of extensive experience both at home and abroad, was listened to with the deepest attention. He afterwards called upon Mr. Glover, the talented advocate of temperance, who delivered an eloquent and touching address to an applauding audience. At the close of the meeting, a vote of thanks was given to Dr. Gourley, which was carried by acclamation. That gentleman, in acknowledging the vote, expressed his willingness to render this cause his best assistance. This was received with enthusiastic cheering, and the meeting broke up. Fifteen persons received the pledge.

TEMPERANCE IN IRELAND.

THE "*Galway Vindicator*" of the 21st of January, reports the proceedings of a large meeting at Galway, when Father Mathew addressed the multitude as follows:—

"Well do I remember my first visit to Galway, which is now about 7 years ago. I was told there was a falling off, and that drunkenness was habitual; no such thing, the people are more ardent, more powerful, more enthusiastic, and converts are every day increasing, but a mighty revolution has taken place. The ancient hospitality of Irishmen is changed, though not abated, and God has proved his blessing in causing this desirable change. 'The Lord has sent down his spirit and the face of the people is changed.' Irishmen have been instructed, they have been taught to know themselves, they have broken the chains which kept them in degradation, and they have become exalted, holding

their high position in the scale of public estimation, and it was a proud feature in their new character, that in all the crimes that disgrace Ireland, none are committed by members of our society. All the outrages that disturb the South of Ireland are practised by the drunkard, and dissolute, and the numbers of unfortunate creatures, who daily torment the Petty Session and other Courts, are not of our class. One in 500 only of all those who are brought before judge and jury, are teetotalers. Thank God our's is not a political movement, our's is a green spot, a neutral ground on which all can meet and cry—

‘Peace on earth and good will to men.’”

During the two days that he stayed at Galway, more than 12,000 persons took the pledge. From the “*Cork Examiner*” of the 4th of February, we learn that he was present at a temperance festival at Marcroom during that week, when 6,000 persons took the pledge. We have only room for a short extract from his eloquent speech.—

“But what cause can have stronger claims than the temperance movement upon the advocacy of all who love their country, and love the people, of all who could witness such a scene as exhibits itself here this evening? What but temperance has accomplished this, what but temperance could, as your eloquent chairman so happily expressed it, have brought all grades of the state together on this evening. It has been often my lot, during my life time to be present at large entertainments, at festive parties, in the splendid ball and magnificent drawing room, but I must candidly confess I never saw anything equal to what I now behold. I often saw the decorum and order of the drawing room interrupted by the votaries of Bacchus, and the courtesies of society outraged by the rudeness of the bacchanalian, but there is nothing here to pain the ear of the most fastidious, to offend the politeness of the most refined; all is peace, harmony and order, and this is as it ought to be. ‘Tis manners make the gentleman, and there is no better conducted man, none more truly worthy of that title than the peaceable and orderly teetotaler; the temperance society is indeed a great school of education it is training the people of Ireland, it is softening their manners and refining their enjoyments, it is elevating their sentiments and aspirations, and fitting them for the enjoyment of pleasures, pure and unsullied by sensual enjoyment or mere animal gratification.”

TRENT VALE.

The first tea party in connection with this flourishing branch of the teetotal cause, was held in the National school, on Monday the 19th of February, and although the evening was wet, numbers went away for want of room.

The arrangements for tea were excellent; and the decorations of the most splendid description, some part of which had been obtained expressly from London. The festoons of evergreens, interspersed with beautiful flowers, together with an illuminated star at one end, and the large banner of the society at the other, surrounded with variegated lamps, had a most cheering effect; and last, though not least interesting was the great number of happy human beings, rejoicing in the delightful

prospect of the final overthrow of the common enemy of our land! Well might the *coup d'œil* draw from the Rev. W. Ford the expression, that he never beheld so beautiful a sight on any similar occasion.

The Stoke temperance band attended, and added much to the enjoyment of the evening. The Rev. — Grey presided; and first called on the Rev. — Minton, whose speech was replete with sound argument, good humor, and true christian principles. He commenced and concluded amidst much cheering. Mr. Battam was the next; and as this was his maiden speech on teetotalism, and associated as he is with the working people of this parish, it is reported at some length:—

“Temperance is indeed the handmaid to religion. Our opponents in time past, and a few even at the present day, insist that it is to supersede religion—that teetotalers set it up in the place of the one thing needful—that they make it their idol, and worship it. But these times are almost past: the cause is now better understood; and, as is the case with all good things, better appreciated—the increased number of its followers, ranking among them many eminent alike for virtues and talents, from the peer to the peasant, stamp it at once as a great moral movement for the spiritual and social regeneration of mankind at large. But even supposing that its followers had assigned too high a merit to sobriety; still, at any rate, that was better than remaining in drunkenness. Better make an idol of the teapot than the ale pot; better worship at the pump than the tap. They had been idolaters before: the demon drink had been their idol: and what had they not sacrificed to it? Health, comfort, truth, honor, the sacred ties of wife and children; in fact, there is not a quality worth possessing, or a feeling it should be man's proud prerogative to know, but had been immolated at its shrine. It might be but changing the form and object of worship; but no one can deny that it is a change for the better: and now, having learnt to worship one good thing, let it be our further task to teach men to look above to the Creator and Giver of all things. Depend upon it, the love of good, when once thoroughly engrafted on the heart, is as progressive as the love of evil; and I would earnestly say to such as raise this objection—pause in your attempts to check the first advance in the right path. Heavy and serious will be the responsibility resting upon those who, either by word or deed, crush the first effort of awakening reason struggling to free itself from the mists and darkness that have so long beclouded it. Reflect upon the consequences of what you attempt: and if you will not assist us, in the name of common humanity leave us alone. Stand not between God's blessing and a good intent.

“Oh that we could but cause the drunkard to see himself as he is! Just fancy that we had the power to hang in every drunkard's room a looking-glass or mirror—it should be securely fixed and protected, so that he could not break it; for he would be often strongly tempted to do so—now suppose it placed there, not one of the fragments that you may occasionally see hanging up, in which you must take a dozen looks before you can see all your face; but large enough to reflect his whole person, so that he might daily behold his wretched picture—the besotted and vacant eye, from which all its native fire and intelligence have fled; the wrinkled brow, furrowed not by age of days, but by riot and intemperance; the parched and fevered lip; the flushed and bloated, or sallow and sunken, cheek; his form either bowed down by infirmity and wretchedness, or if retaining strength exerted in violence and crime—that form which God created in his own image,

but which man debases to a level with the brute:—to a level, did I say? oh! far below that; no brute so outrages its nature, or the purpose of its Creator, so foully;—a few rags his only covering. He turns in disgust from the sickening sight: and what does he behold? Probably his wife and children. Again reflections, living reflections, of his own misery, with this difference, they created not themselves: on them is the effect, and not the cause: he does it all—yes! the husband and father—the man who, by the ties of common humanity, is bound to cherish and protect them—has dealt thus with them.

“Now let us suppose the mirror of which I have spoken had the further power of showing him his inward moral state, as viewed by his sober fellow-man. What a humiliating picture! without honor—without faith—without a friend; untrusted and despised; his heart a stone. The drop of water we know will wear a stone, and mark its course in that; but rivers of tears—hot, scalding, bitter tears—the tears of mothers, fathers, children, fall unheeded, and make no impression here. Oh! senseless victim, alike the curse and the cursed, awake! arouse! Desperate as is thy case, still while there is life there is hope.

“We have glanced at his moral state, as viewed by his fellow, erring, man; now let us suppose, as far as we can, the power of the glass still further increased. He views himself as seen in the eyes of God; and what a sight it must be—enough to make even blindness itself a blessing. Misery here, and hopeless wretchedness hereafter. Painful as the review must be, let us pause for a moment upon it. He sees the appetites he formed you with for reasonable enjoyment debased. He sees the health and strength with which he blessed you, used only for its own destruction. He sees the faculties of your mind, those god-like faculties with which he endowed you, perverted and obscured. He sees the means of comfort he placed within your reach become the means of want and misery to all around you.

“Ministers of religion should especially feel bound to engage heartily and cheerfully in the cause; and I rejoice to find so many at the present day responding to the call. The teetotal societies work hard for them—they break up the hard, barren, and too often neglected soil, ready for them to step in and sow the seed. Let them not withhold the hand, and a plentiful harvest of good works, will, with God's blessing, be the result. It is useless and idle to think of making men devout, till you make them sober. Church building alone—mind, I am not opposing church building, but that alone—will not do it. We have an instance near us. A new church has been built here within the last two years; and yet I am perfectly correct when I state that not one person more attends divine worship now than did before: there may have been occasional attendance for a service or a Sunday, but nothing beyond that. The congregation is composed of persons who used to attend churches at a greater distance. Now this is a fact demanding attention. The worst portion of the village, a small one as regards size and population, but a town in vice, remains just as it was. The teetotal society recently established gives promise of better results.

“In conclusion, I beg of our wealthier neighbors to join with us by their example and influence to remedy this dreadful state of things. Supposing that the use of wine, or whatever they may take, is an indulgence, still with them it is but one of many. Their philanthropy will be much doubted if they can set in the scales this trifling gratification against the good of their fellow creatures, and let it outweigh that. The self-denial it may cause them will be most amply repaid. The knowledge that they have assisted in cheering homes now desolate—in healing hearts now wounded and crushed by brutality and want—in turn-

ing wandering souls from the course that leads to eternal woe into ways of pleasantness and paths of peace, will beam a ray of light upon that darkening hour that awaits us all, when consolations such as these will alone be effectual and accepted.”

The Rev. — Ford, president of the North Staffordshire association, amongst many other good things, said, that for the last four years his family had neither received or needed aid from medical men; which he attributed to their abstaining entirely from all intoxicating drinks. The agent, J. Booth, followed.

At the close of the meeting some signatures were obtained. It is to be hoped the seed sown on this occasion will soon produce an abundant harvest.

J. BOOTH.

CONGLETON.

On Tuesday the 27th of January, a meeting (called by a requisition to the Mayor, at which his worship presided), was held in the Town Hall, Congleton, for the purpose of petitioning both houses of parliament, and memorializing Her Majesty the Queen, to extend the “Metropolitan Improvement act” (which was introduced in the year 1839, one clause of which enforces the closing of public-houses from twelve o'clock on Saturday night, until one o'clock on Sunday afternoon), to the whole of the country. At the commencement of the meeting a little before eight o'clock, few friends of true sobriety were present, but a good muster of publicans' friends, from whom we expected some opposition. The meeting had not long proceeded, before the large room was well filled, when after the moving of the first resolution by W. Warrington, Esq., and seconded by the Rev. J. B. Holroyd, one of the opposing party arose and contended, that it was a coercive measure; and that persuasion and a good example, would be more effectual than restrictive measures, when after some little confusion, the chairman put the resolution to the vote, when it was carried that the intended petition should *not* be sent. But as the assembly had not heard the petition read, the Mayor urged the people to a hearing of the second resolution, which embodied the petition, which was moved by Mr. Job Walker, and seconded by Mr. B. Glover, whose able and talented address so wrought upon the minds of the opponents, that on its being put by the chairman, many of those who voted that there should be no petition, manifested a change in their views, and voted for it, so that the resolution was carried amidst loud and continued applause. The Mayor expressed in strong terms his approbation of the petition, and of the principles of the temperance movement; when, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting quietly dispersed.

R. SHELDEN, Sec.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.

SIR,—Having been a member of the temperance society for more than eight years, I hope you will not think me intruding in giving you and the public, a brief epistle of the rise and progress of temperance in my own immediate neighborhood. Eight years ago, our society consisted of about six or eight thorough-going teetotalers; for the first three years very little was done in the cause of

temperance; we were now and then adding a few to our ranks; some signed for a certain time, and at the expiration of their time, went to their old habits. But sir, there are some who stood fast, and are now pillars in the society. After the year 1841, it began to make more rapid progress, and as it progressed, interested parties began to oppose its onward tendency. Some, I am sorry to say, could not stand the contempt and ridicule thus heaped upon them, and went again to their old habits, and are now confirmed drunkards. But I have the pleasure to inform you, that there is a noble army who are still in our ranks, and I can produce, in our neighborhood, about 100 reformed drunkards, who are now happy and comfortable with their families, and can enjoy their Sabbaths as rational and intelligent beings. About 40 have formed themselves into a Rechabite Tent, which is held at the temperance hotel, and is in a very flourishing condition; while the secretary of another was obliged to admit that nearly one half of the sickness in his club, was brought on either directly or indirectly through intoxicating drinks. Some of our members have joined Building Societies and intend having a cottage of their own. There is also a branch of the "National Provident Insurance Society," and many of our society have enrolled themselves as members, most of them for £100 payable at a certain age or sooner in case of death. We now have a regular supply of agents to visit us, the cause is gradually gaining ground; some who even opposed us, are now subscribers to our society, and bid us God's speed. But we want more of the medical men and ministers of the gospel to come out and join our ranks; the conquest would be great. I would suggest that a meeting be convened of all the ministers of the gospel and medical practitioners in the county of Stafford, to take into consideration what means can be adopted for the carrying out more effectually the temperance reformation throughout this county. I am glad to inform you that arrangements are nearly complete for a sermon to be preached in each locality in this neighborhood, by ministers of different denominations, on the principles of total abstinence, and a collection to be made in each chapel for the benefit of the association; so that the dissenters are coming out in the good cause, as well at the clergy of the Church of England. A few years back nearly all these were against our principle, but now many of them have joined, and are determined to carry it out.

J. B.

TUNSTALL.

THE Tunstall Temperance society held its annual festival on Christmas-day; in the afternoon about 200 sat down to tea. In the evening we had a very excellent meeting. Mr. W. Lawton took the chair. The audience was addressed by W. Ridgway, Esq., Mr. R. Horn, and Mr. Turner. The addresses were excellent; and much good was effected. 37 signed the pledge.

Geo. KIRKHAM.

[An interesting report and financial statement was read; but as these statements have only a local interest, it is not usual to insert them in temperance periodicals, and our columns are full.—
EDITOR.]

MADELEY.

WE have great pleasure in informing you that your agent, Mr. Glover, has commenced his second campaign in Shropshire, under very auspicious circumstances. The powerful impressions produced by lectures during his first visit has secured for him this time a numerous and attentive audience at each place he has visited. On Monday he commenced his labors at Coalbrookdale, where he had a full house. Tuesday, at Wellington. Wednesday, at Ironbridge. At the close of the meeting here the Rev. W. Hill, to whom we are indebted for the use of the room, proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer. On Thursday we had a splendid meeting in the National School room, Madeley; Mr. Chandler, a warm and zealous friend of abstinence, in the chair. On Friday, in the Town hall, Broseley, for the use of which we are indebted to the kindness of the honorable and Rev. O. W. Forester: this was the largest meeting we ever held in Broseley. The hall was filled with an audience that listened with intense interest to the eloquent appeals of the lecturer, testifying their approbation by frequent cheers during the delivery of the lecture, and by three hearty rounds of applause at the close. We received some important signatures at these meetings: we had professors and non-professors, class-leaders, moderation men, and drunkards. The first, that they may give us the weight of their influence and the benefit of their example; the second, that they may no longer take a part in countenancing and giving their sanction to customs and practices which tend to perpetuate intemperance; and the latter, amongst whom were some of the most notorious drunkards, that they may free themselves from a bondage worse than Egyptian; and a slavery more galling than that which called forth the philanthropic labors of a Clarkson or Wilberforce.

We feel highly delighted with the arrangements entered into with your association, for the periodical visits of your agents. We trust that the slumbering embers of teetotalism here will be stirred up; that new life and fresh vigor will be infused; and that a more prosperous state of things may be the result of these visits.

From the length of time which has elapsed since the first establishment of a society here, a much more successful result may have been anticipated. Madeley, hallowed by the labors, sacrifices, and self-denial of Fletcher, was one of the first places that followed the example so nobly set by Preston, in throwing off the fetters of the moderation society, and taking its stand upon the ground of abstinence. Yet drunkards still stagger along our streets; those haunts where the inebriate and moderationist meet to worship Bacchus—which were strongly pronounced by him above referred to, as well as by his friend and coadjutor, Wesley, both of whom found them in their day the greatest obstacles to moral improvement and religious reformation—are still frequented by the lovers of intoxicating drink, to the neglect of their own families and the house of God. Yet there is a bright side of the picture; and we can point to many worthy trophies of our society, reclaimed drunkards—men once wretched and miserable, now happy and contented—their homes once the scene of discord, now of harmony,

praise, and thanksgiving; and where once was to be witnessed oaths and blasphemy, is to be found now the altar of devotion, upon which is offered up the incense of grateful hearts to that Being who, through the instrumentality of this society, has enabled them to achieve a mighty victory.

A TEETOTALER.

Madeley, January 23, 1846.

“THE MAYOR'S DINNER AT WALSALL.

“ON Friday, December 19th, a splendid banquet was given at the guildhall, in the borough of Walsall, by Henry Bon, Esq., the mayor, to the members of the corporation, and numerous other friends of that gentleman. The company consisted of the *élite* of the town and neighborhood. The mayor was supported on the right by the Right Hon. Lord Hatherton, and on the left by C. S. Foster, Esq., high sheriff of the county. There were also present the Hon. E. R. Littleton, Captain Forster, C. Forster, Esq., jun., the *clergy*, the magistrates of the borough, &c. The high sheriff commended the mayor for having revived that hospitality and conviviality which he (the sheriff) considered as part and parcel of a corporation (laughter); for while he would reprobate every kind of excess, he must say that he should be sorry to see the day when teetotalism was made a qualification for admission into a municipal body, or the vow of abstinence one of the oaths to be taken by our magistrates (renewed laughter).” — *Wolverhampton Chronicle*.

At what did the company laugh? at the sheriff's wit? It is difficult to tell why the company laughed; and it is equally difficult to imagine what the worthy sheriff's opinion of *conviviality* and *excess* is. *He reprobated every kind of excess*: and yet in the newspaper from which the foregoing remarks are taken, there are no less than fifteen toasts specified! and the account of the dinner ends thus:—“A number of other toasts followed; the party at length reluctantly separated, after an evening of great social enjoyment.” The sheriff reprobated excess! Bumpers may be drunk to fifteen, “and a number of other toasts,” and yet *excess, teetotalism*, “and the vow of abstinence,” be reprobated!

While the thoughtless may laugh, thinking men will grieve that real *sobriety* should be so lightly esteemed by “the *élite*, the *clergy*, the magistrates, &c.”

HAM.

Agents' Reports.

MR. B. GLOVER.

Since I last furnished you with my journal, I have visited the following places:—

Jan. 6. *Crewe*.—Had a good meeting in the Assembly Rooms, two signed at the meeting and several called at the hotel the following morning for pledges. This will be a very important station. A few years ago, one farm house and two small cottages were all the dwelling places in Crewe; it is now a small and rapidly improving town, there are 700 men employed by the railway company, and eleven beer shops have been opened.

7 and 8, lectured at *Nantwich*. Mr. Johnson presided.

12. *Coalbrook Dale*.—A full meeting, Mr. Chandler of Madely, in the chair.

13. *Wellington*.—A good meeting, Mr. Humphrey in the chair, and six signed. At the last meeting I attended here with the Vicar of Yardley, the Wesleyan minister was present for the first time. Since then he has announced our meetings from the pulpit for the first time, and appears very favorably inclined towards the society.

14. *Iron Bridge*.—A much larger meeting than was expected, Mr. Graham, from the Dale, presided, is 74 years of age, and has been a teetotaler for twelve years.

15. *Madely*.—The large National School-room was again filled, Mr. Chandler presided, and eight signed the pledge.

16. *Broseley*.—The Town Hall was crowded in every part; Mr. Randal of Coalport presided, the people were very attentive, and nine signed.

19, and 20. *Shrewsbury*.—The Assembly Room first night was nearly full, the second night it was crowded, and 15 signed the pledge.

22. *Market Drayton*.—The room was filled, the Vicar presided, and eight joined our society.

23. *Cobridge*.—An inconvenient night, still a good attendance, and some signatures.

26. *Macclesfield*.—A much larger audience than I have previously seen in this place. Mr. Dean assisted, eight signed. This was the best meeting held in this town for some time, the friends wish me to go to them for three nights.

27. *Congleton*.—A crowded meeting in the Town Hall, the Mayor presided.

28. *Stoke, Potteries*.—The meeting room was filled, every seat was occupied, and many standing, several signed.

29. *Tunstall*.—The attendance good, six signed.

30. *Penkhull*.—The school-room was crowded, and a number who could not get in, were accommodated with seats in the next room, and the doors that divide the rooms thrown open. Mr. Price presided, seven signed.

31. *Newcastle*.—A. Astle, Esq., presided, and 54 signed the pledge. Mr. Astle also brought 73 names he had received whilst visiting.

At these meetings 158 signatures have been taken. It is pleasing to know we do not labor in vain, in our large and important district. When last at Kidderminster, a man attended the meeting for the purpose of telling me he signed the pledge last July, at Abberley Valley, and though he had not since had an opportunity of attending any of our meetings, he had adhered to his pledge. He had been a drunkard, but since signing he was better in health and happier in mind than he had been for years.

A man who signed last winter at one of our meetings in Wolverhampton, was described to me as the worst drunkard in Staffordshire, was exceedingly cruel to his wife, and very neglectful of his home. He has kept his pledge, is now in much more comfortable circumstances, has gained the confidence of his employers, and been placed by them in a very responsible situation. He is also remarked for the regularity of his attendance at a place of worship. Great numbers in different parts of our district are signing the pledge; it is necessary that every means should be used for the purpose of keeping those that do so. Let

the friends visit them, converse with them, lend them tracts, provide them with reading rooms, some source of innocent amusement, and thus lead them to forget their former habits and companions; they will thus see greater beauty in abstinence, feel themselves becoming happier, wiser, better, by the practice of its principles; it will be such a contrast to their past lives, that they will dread the least approach to their former practices.

At the last few meetings in Newcastle, about 300 signatures have been taken. To establish and keep on this favorable movement, a concert of sacred and other music has been given, a band has been several times engaged, tracts are distributed, a reading room and library have been opened, to which Miss Wedgwood of Camp Hill has benevolently contributed; and Dr. Astle and others are indefatigable in their visiting from house to house; and at Crewe, Stafford, and other places, something of the sort has been done.

MR. R. HORN'S REPORT.

SINCE my last I have spoken at the following places:—

Jan. 19. *Lye Waste*.—A pleasant meeting; and four signed.

20. *Hales Owen*.—A good meeting; and five signed.

23. *Tipton*.—G. S. Kenrick, Esq., in the chair, when the Rev. Mr. Joseph, the independent minister, set the audience a good example, by signing the pledge. The value and importance of the example of ministers of the gospel in promoting and assisting our cause can only be fully estimated by those who are acquainted with the wide-spread intemperance of the people in this part of the county.

26. *Darlaston*.—A good meeting; and one signed.

Monmore Green.—The meeting was large; and seven signed.

28. *Bitston*.—Spoke in the British School Room, and had a pleasant meeting, and two signatures.

29. *Horseley Heath*.—A good meeting; and two signed.

30. *Tipton*.—A good meeting; G. S. Kenrick, Esq., in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Joseph was again present, and spoke; when five respectable persons signed, who bid fair to be useful members of the society.

February 2. *Newcastle*.—I found the friends earnest in the cause, and they had one of the largest meetings ever held in the Town Hall: the room was so crowded that many persons went away unable to get in. A. Astle, Esq., surgeon, was in the chair. Mr. Grice, of West Bromwich, was the great attraction of the evening; Mr. Glover took part in the meeting. The Stoke brass band went round the town; they are a noble set of men. Fifty-four signed the pledge.

3. *Longton*.—The meeting had been held on the Monday night; so I visited a few, and three signed.

4. *Burslem*.—A good meeting in the Temperance Hall; four signed.

5. *Hanley*.—A good meeting in the Bethesda School Room; seven signed.

6. *Trent Vale*.—A good meeting; Mr. Price in the chair; three signed.

9. *Macclesfield*.—A good meeting; four signed.

10. *Congleton*.—A good attendance; two signed.

11. *Nantwich*.—A good meeting; four signatures obtained.

12. *Crewe*.—A very large meeting in the Assembly Room; six signed.

13. *Leek*.—A splendid meeting; the room so filled that some could not obtain a place: and a meeting on Saturday night; a good attendance; thirty-one signed.

The meetings this month have been very large, and the total number of signatures 143.

MR. THOMAS DALTON'S REPORT.

On Sunday, 18, I was at *Banbury*, and occupied the pulpit in the Wesleyan Chapel in the afternoon; Mr. Cavey gave way for that purpose. Monday, 19, had our meeting in the usual place; Mr. Brazier presided. The attendance was rather small, in consequence of the very heavy rain just at the time for meeting; those present heard attentively. This is the first meeting since laboring in the association where no signatures have been obtained. The veterans in the cause are hoping for prosperity.

20.—At *Willsbourn*. The place was filled; evidently a good impression. Mr. Rose and another friend from Stratford present; Mr. Rose ably presided. Four or five signed the pledge. Mr. Wyatt is very friendly to our cause.

21. *Stratford-on-Avon*.—Heavy rain, but a good attendance, far beyond our expectation; and two signatures were obtained.

22. *Royal Leamington*.—I met with several old friends, and was pleased to find them still serving in the cold stream guards; one signed.

23. *Redditch*.—The teetotal band went round the town, and a tolerable muster assembled. Mr. Harris, primitive methodist local preacher, presided, who, it is hoped, will be rendered very useful in the cause. Deep interest was manifested; two signatures obtained; altogether a pleasing meeting. Mr. Duggin is actively endeavoring to extend the circulation of the *Gazette*, an example worthy of imitation by the leaders of our cause in every place, as that would be likely to promote the interests of the association.

26.—Went to *Oldbury*, accompanied by Messrs. Booth and Robley: three promising signatures were obtained.

27. *Willenhall*.—In the usual place. A full meeting; Mr. Ashwin presided; an attentive audience; ten signed.

28. *Portabello*.—The meeting small; two signatures obtained.

29. *Town End*.—Had one meeting in the neat little Chapel, Wall Heath. The attendance was but small, and no signatures. At the close of my address, Mr. Ireland, surgeon, rose and expressed his approval of the remarks generally, and in particular such as related to the bad effects of alcoholic drinks physiologically considered. The friends here, though few, are anxious to raise the cause.

30. *Wordsley*.—Small meeting; Mr. Taylor presided.

February 2. *Yardley*.—Meeting in the School Room: the vicar presided. The meeting not large, but attentive; two signatures obtained.

3.—Was kindly forwarded in the vicar's phaeton to *Erdington*, accompanied by Mr. Coleburn, who ably presided: the meeting in the Independent School Room was well attended; marked attention

characterised the audience, and at the close seven signatures were the fruit of our labors.

4. *Wolverhampton*.—On my arrival here, met with the Rev. John Stamp and Mrs. Stamp, who had been invited by the friends to take part in the meeting. I was requested to preside; and Mr. and Mrs. S. severally addressed the meeting. Many important statements and searching appeals were made, the result of which was fourteen signatures were received at the end of the meeting.

5. *Wednesfield*.—A very fair muster in the Methodist Chapel. Mr. Barlow presided, and opened the meeting with a very neat speech. One or two signed the pledge.

6.—Went to *Wordsley*, but had no meeting, no announcement having been made.

9. *Coventry*.—Had a very interesting meeting in the Mechanics' Institute. The room was well filled with a very attentive audience: if the meeting was a criterion to judge by, it spoke well for the state of the cause in that place. At the close nineteen signatures were received.

10. *Leicester*.—A rather thin meeting; those present were nearly all teetotalers, chiefly they who have borne the heat and burden of the day; and they are anxious to rally the cause again, and are resolved to increase their efforts to accomplish that object. Two signatures obtained at the close.

11. *Mountsorrel*.—Had a good meeting in the Preaching Room; the people appeared to hear with deep interest, but only one signature obtained.

12. *Derby*.—We had a good meeting in the National School Room. Mr. Sheppard presided; the attendance was good, and five signed.

13. *Ashbourn*.—Mr. Peach ably presided: the audience very attentive; and I believe the friends are alive to the interest of the cause at Ashbourn, and I think it is in a healthy state.

BIRMINGHAM.

ON Wednesday the 5th, a Temperance meeting was held in the Town Hall to hear the Rev. J. Caughey, of America, and as large a number of persons were crowded into the town hall, as it would contain, and many were obliged to go away for want of room.

Dr. Melson was called to the chair, and in a luminous speech, advocated the principles of teetotalism, because they merited attention on prudential grounds, as the adoption of total abstinence would improve the temporal condition of the people; again, teetotalism had a beneficial effect in a physiological point of view, and, what was still more important, Christians might unite to spread a cause pregnant with so many advantages to the human race.

The Rev. J. Caughey was received with great applause, and made an eloquent speech, in which he gave an account of the progress of temperance in the United States, and mentioned that it was supported by the influence of the great body of the clergy in that country, which accounted for the success which had attended its advocates. When he came into this country, he had been asked to speak on the temperance question in many towns, and it was usual with him to try to obtain some statistics of the places in which he was going to speak. In one town he went to the gaol, and was

told by the governor, that in the last nine months, 1400 persons had been committed to his care, and 1148 of these confessed that they were brought there by strong drink, and it was his opinion, that 200 of the remainder might attribute their imprisonment to the same cause. He then went to the Coroner, who informed him persons had come to a violent death from that cause. The Rev. Gent. argued, that if a new article of food or drink were to be introduced to this country, and the government found it to produce these effects, an immediate stop would be put to the sale of such an article, and proceedings would be taken against the vender of it. Yet immediately after these facts were brought before the public, a notice appeared in the paper, desiring all persons to attend and renew their licenses, which were granted to enable the same individuals to send 1148 fresh cases to the prisons, and cause 39 persons more to be hurried into eternity. The Rev. J. Caughey sat down amidst the most enthusiastic applause, and nearly 300 persons signed the pledge at the conclusion of the meeting.

Advertisement.

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The Periodicals issued from this office are—

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE, a monthly work of 40 pages, demy 8vo., for 4d, a stamped edition for 6d.

This work has already stood longer than any Temperance periodical of a similar character, and the sale is rapidly increasing. It is devoted to Temperance, and kindred subjects, including all the great philanthropic movements of the times. The two volumes already published (a few copies of which may still be obtained), contain a series of first-rate papers on the Philosophy of Teetotalism—the Moral Elevation of the People—a full report of the Discussion betwixt Drs. Gridrod and Morris, on the liability of abstainers to Malaria, &c., &c.

The March number contains the opinion of Dr. Lankester on the utility of alcohol in cases of nervous exhaustion, and in cold climates, which opinion will be answered in the April number by Dr. Gordon, of Hull. This discussion will be highly interesting.—Early orders must be given. The *unstamped* may be ordered of any Bookseller, and the stamped numbers will be sent by post in return for six postage stamps per copy, or 5s. 8d. per year.

THE CHILDREN AND YOUTHS' TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE, published monthly, at a penny, is one of the largest Juvenile magazines extant. It is now in its *seventh* year and has had a circulation of about 250,000 copies.

All Contributions and Communications to be addressed to Mr. G. S. Kenrick, West Bromwich.

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ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

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TO THE PEOPLE.

“Distrust not the providence of the most high God, even when all in the natural and moral world is most dark, and cold, and sombre; for out of such things he ever bringeth light, and heat, and gladness.”—REV. ROBERT MACLELLAN.

As the circulation of the *Gazette* is 6000 copies, and each copy is probably communicated (by perusal or by hearing it read) to three individuals, we may conclude we are addressing 18,000 friends, in whose welfare we are interested, with whose feelings we sympathize, with whom (sinking all minor questions) we are united by a common object of vast importance to ourselves and the nation at large—THE HAPPINESS OF THE PEOPLE. We are desirous of promoting the general stock of human happiness in its widest extent, by all the means which we can command; and we need not remind our readers, that by uniting in this great work we most surely achieve our own individual felicity. No human being who deserves the name of man can be unconscious of a pang while he sees his neighbors sunk in ignorance, poverty, and debauchery, leading to the infractions of all laws human and divine, to the wretchedness of wives and the misery of children. If we walk along our streets, and inquire who is the inhabitant of a certain mansion, we are told the widow of one who in the noon of life was killed by drinking brandy. We proceed further, and a gentleman is pointed out to us

who abandons his home for the tap-room of an obscure public-house; another has entirely dissipated his fortune by drinking, and in his old age finds that his carousals were meanly purchased at the expense of his shattered health and the ruined prospects of his children. We go a little further, and find that the last tenant of a house was a gentleman who had not long since married an amiable wife, and in two short years the whole of her fortune was squandered in riotous living, and with wealth, comfort, and respectability, love too has taken his flight from their dwelling. We are rendered sorrowful by the distressing picture which each of these cases presents to our mind, and we turn our course to the homes where dwell the sons of toil; but the same phantom still follows our path, and drops the same poison into the cup of human happiness. The man who lost his brother through a general decay of vitality arising from his constant visits to the public-house, unmoved by the fate of his brother, treads in his steps. But what is that object round which a crowd is collected on the high road? A man and woman intoxicated, and prostrate on the earth; the woman's face dreadfully disfigured by coming in contact with the ground in her efforts to assist her more drunken partner to his home—incapable of helping themselves, by the aid of the police they find a temporary refuge in prison. We inquire for another hard-working man, who was also

a hard drinker, and we grieve to hear that the light of reason has been quenched by floods of liquid poison, and he is now the sad tenant of a lunatic asylum! We dare not trust ourselves to visit the workhouse, and learn from the lips of its inmates that it is the receptacle of the wives, the widows, and children of drunkards: but as we walk sorrowfully towards our resting place, we are shocked to observe that the wretched beggar who in filthy rags has just obtained charity by a fictitious tale, rushes into the dram shop and spends that money in sensual and degrading intoxication, which he sought for in the name of a sick wife and famishing children!

Oh! what a long history of pining want, of revengeful passions, of desponding sorrow, of guilt, remorse, and agony, might be furnished by one parish in England—enough to make the gayest sad, and to check the mirth of the most thoughtless! But you must multiply that mass of suffering ten thousand times to include the ten thousand parishes of England, each of which contains its proportion of victims who writhe under the tortures of body and soul which are caused by strong drink.

Such is the condition of our native country. Yet we are told that “when all in the natural and moral world is most dark, and cold, and sombre, out of such things the most high God ever bringeth light, and heat, and gladness.” We must therefore not distrust His providence; for this dark cloud which hangs over our horizon will be dispelled, the poisoned chalice of the drunkard shall be dashed from his lips, and peace and love shall again visit his dwelling. But what will be the instrumentality by which this great blessing will be effected? We imagine it will be various, but the most effectual will be the united energies of **THE PEOPLE**. They have suffered most by the evil, they will be the most efficient instruments in applying the remedy to themselves.

At the battle of Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington commanded, but it required the firmness and indomitable bravery of every Briton there, to gain the victory. A nobler and a bloodless triumph was achieved by which the slaves in our West Indian possessions were made free men. And in this warfare many members in the Houses of Parliament distinguished themselves, and the clergy and dissenting ministers were zealous in the righteous cause, but their power would have been feeble to turn back the tide of prejudice and interest which was opposed to them, but for the assistance of the People. The men met together and petitioned, the women united and sub-

scribed their money, and pleaded with their fathers, husbands, and brothers, for their dusky brethren, in such accents of pity as could not be resisted, and the voice of public opinion became so strong as to remove all the obstacles which stood in the way of the liberation of the blacks.

An American writer pays just homage to this noble act and says—“Consider the great fact of British emancipation in the West Indies. Show me another instance in the world’s history, when the heart of a whole nation was kindled, as it were, by a divine flame, to right the wrongs of a distant and helpless people! Could this deed have been done under the influence of any other religion than the christian? Was anything done in the preceding ages, to be compared to him for moral grandeur?”

To **THE PEOPLE**, and particularly to the 18,000 of them for whom we now write, we would say, you have done great things, but greater lie before you. An unequalled victory is within your reach—you have freed the black men from bodily slavery in a distant land, and your aid is now required not to free strangers, but your own countrymen from the fell tyranny of their own evil passions, from those hard task-masters—sensuality, and drunkenness. You may become the instruments of God to change public opinion with regard to strong drinks, and thus liberate a million of your countrymen who are held in bondage; and by breaking through the drinking habits of society, not only will every Englishman be free, but every slave to this vice, who puts his foot on our shores from a foreign country, will become free also as long as he treads our soil.

Your labors must be worthy of the great cause in which you are engaged; you must, as in the former case subscribe what money may be necessary to carry on the holy war. For the blacks twenty millions were given, surely the white man is worth some sacrifice. Eight hundred thousand females declared themselves in favor of the blacks,—eight millions should declare themselves for the whites. Let every teetotaler agitate the question, attend the temperance meetings, induce drinkers to attend, persuade drunkards to sign the pledge, distribute tracts and periodicals in favor of the temperance movement, and, above all, let their conversation in the world be blameless, let them add to their temperance a holy and virtuous life, and a charitable and kind feeling towards those persons even whose practices they condemn.

It is regretted sometimes that the ministers of the gospel, the nobility, and the gentry, do not come among us so much as is desirable; but the working classes mix with one another, act with one another, sympathize more completely with each other, and by the sober por-

tion of the people, the drunkards must be reclaimed. No teetotaler must be an idler, he must be a worker in the cause. Let the people do their duty, and there will then be no hesitation on the part of the clergy to assist them in this holy warfare, and they will rejoice to unite with the people and give all the weight which their learning, influence, station, and ability command, to ensure the *emancipation* of these realms from the thralldom of strong drink.

If we suppose the ministers of the gospel to be one to five thousand of the people, how can they go from house to house and visit all these individuals without neglecting their other duties? And even then they would be unequal to that labour. On the other hand, you live together, work in the same manufactory or on the same farm, and are constantly rubbing against each other, and coming in contact; arm yourselves with zeal, tempered with love, and you will be able to infuse your principles into the minds of your fellow men, and turn the tide of opinion in favor of our cause.

The remedy for drunkenness you know, but it may be illustrated by the following statement. A gentleman living in America saw a snake had fixed its eye on the nest of a bird who was fluttering about in great distress; and he paused to witness the result—having heard of the fascinating power of the snake, he was anxious to ascertain whether it really existed. The serpent was gradually approaching the nest, and the bird from time to time brought leaves from a neighbouring tree and covered its young with them. The snake raised its head to seize the young brood, but when in the very act of doing so, it suddenly fell to the ground insensible! The gentleman found the bird had protected its nest with the leaf of the white ash, which is said to be fatal to the snake.

Instinct has taught the bird to defend itself and its callow brood from its fascinating foe, by a simple and effectual remedy; reason and experience have taught men that there is one remedy that is sure and effectual to defend the parent and his dear offspring from a like insidious and dangerous foe—that remedy is Teetotalism. Touched by this “Ithuriel’s spear,” drunkenness appears in its natural deformity, is overcome and vanishes away.

Let not instinct triumph over reason, but as you have your remedy, use it, and teach your neighbours to use it.

A writer in the *Dublin University Magazine* for this month, in speaking of the remarkable events which have occurred in Germany, says, “The fact of its being confined to the lower and middle ranks of society,

has often been urged as an objection fatal to the spread of this movement. But few who have been attentive observers of the events of history, will venture to advance such an argument. Such a movement always begins among the lower classes. It prevails, and at last its influence extends to those above.”

If this be true of anything it is peculiarly so of the temperance reformation, and we urge *the people* to move onward in this great mission, and its influence cannot fail to rise upwards and embrace all classes of the empire.

JACOB BRUNT.

(NOT FOUNDED ON FACT, BUT REALLY FACT.)

JACOB was a sturdy, self-willed fellow, and at one time a disobedient son, cruel to his parents, and abandoned in his habits. He had grown up without any education, except the teachings of an old woman, who pitied him on account of his neglected destitute condition, for he was invariably in his youth ragged, dirty, and shoeless. Every day after her family had dined, he repaired to her house to pick up the crumbs and stray bits of food, as a reward for a careful attention to his lesson. By this means alone he managed to learn to read the New Testament in a very tolerable manner. He lived, however, in one of the worst courts of a market town, where vice, misery, and ignorance, find a convenient retreat, as far from general observation as possible. It is true that this retreat was invaded now and then by the officers of justice, and it furnished numerous contingents to the colonies in Australia, recruits to the army, and inmates to the jail. Jacob was early initiated into all the evils done around him. With oaths familiar, a practised gambler, dog fighter, poacher, and drunkard, with a ready wit on the ale-bench, and ready heavy hand in battle, he stood very high amongst his companions in iniquity, and was much sought after. There was one drawback, however; for though much courted and approved of abroad, he was anything but kind and pleasant at home. If he gave his mother two shillings a week for board, lodging, and washing, he pretended he had quite befriended her; yet it was but seldom she received even this pittance, and then it was accompanied with blusterings, threats, and the forcible appropriation of her scanty provisions. No one is so cruel as the drunkard; for he often robs and abuses those to whom he is most indebted, and whom he ought to love and cherish. He was my cousin; and we were thrown much together in our childhood. A great affection sprang up between us, which

nothing could destroy or even impair. Parents might quarrel, drink and wickedness might disgrace him, but our love for each other, though often suspended, was never wholly extinguished. At irregular intervals I would seek him out, and make a strong effort to save him, by trying to awaken his better feelings, and draw him from his haunts of wickedness. Many a time have I sent for him from the public house, and allured him to the fields, where I would relate to him some "traveller's story," accounts of wild beasts, &c., till the fumes of drink were dissipated for that night. For this attention he would feel thankful till led astray again. It chanced at this time that the life and works of Dr. Franklin fell into my hands, and wrought a powerful effect on my mind. His remarks on alcohol appeared so true that I became a complete convert to the total abstinence principle. I sought out my cousin, told him the discovery I had made, entered into discussion, laid bare the evils of drunkenness, asked him to give me the benefit of his experience, as few had made more experiments at his age, and unfold for my good the benefits conferred on the drunkard. A few of the questions will apply to every drunkard in the kingdom, and perhaps may do still more good. "Are you a good, kind son, whose great object is to smooth the rugged and declining path of your parents? Do you even pay them what is just, like a common journeyman? Or do you pay them as little as you can, that you may spend the rest in drink? Are they pleased to see you enter the cottage, and do they welcome you with smiles, or do they regard you as a disgrace and as one who robs them of both peace and comfort? Does your own conscience never make you uncomfortable, and extort now and then a vow that you will give up for ever what you now pretend is so great a good that you cannot do without it? If it is good, why should it make you so frequently uncomfortable, and disgrace you in the eyes of the right thinking? Have you a single drunken companion, I will not say friend, that would wait upon you in sickness, cheer you in the hour of death, or on whom you could rely if you really stood in need of a friend? Has it done your mind good—do you feel mentally and morally improved? Has it brought out your virtues and intelligence, and raised your character for steadiness, industry, and punctuality? Has it not made you moneyless, ragged, and unsteady, robbed you of the bloom of health, and the quiet of a clear conscience? How then can it be good if it works all these evils?" Though this conversation did not convince him, it evidently staggered his faith in the goodness of his favorite liquor. It set him to think, and

then to talk the thing over with his pot companions. They however treated the matter in a very merry manner, called Franklin a fool, and sung the virtues of ale as lustily as ever. They could not entirely disprove to his mind what had been advanced, but as they sung "begone dull care" he gradually brightened, and fell into the humor of the others, and roared out when called upon—

"He who buys fruit also buys stone ;
He who buys meat also buys bone ;
He who buys eggs also buys shells—
But he who buys ale buys nothing else."

In his case this last was most ludicrously true, for he had nothing left to buy other things with. At the close of the carouse an old friend dropped in, but brimful of passion at something which had been said or done by Jacob a few days previously. Neither would listen to reason; a fight ensued, and Jacob was carried home with a broken collar bone. His companions blamed, but did not help him, and he was thrown as a burden on his old parents, whose circumstances he had so much reduced by his misconduct. He had now time for reflection, and begged to have the loan of Franklin's Life. He read it attentively, was convinced, signed the pledge, abandoned his companions and his drunken habits, became a kind son, an affectionate brother and cousin, and an active teacher in the Sunday school and mutual instruction society. It is now seven years since he tasted intoxicating drinks, and few men are more respected or more useful. Of his sayings and doings we must speak in our next.

ALPHA.

TEMPTATIONS OF THE YOUNG.

OF all the sins that defile our nation, there can be no doubt that the single one of drunkenness, is not only the most prevalent, but productive also of the most blighting and fatal effects. The temptations to it are numerous and very powerful; and peculiarly those under which the uneducated, the young, and the inexperienced fall. It is not so much in the outset—the pleasures of the palate are consulted—for the unsophisticated taste rejects with something like loathing the first draught. A number of concurrent circumstances tend to fix the habit of drinking to excess on a young man, especially if he be in the humbler walks of society. He goes into one of our large manufactories, and is employed under some man whose taste has been completely vitiated, and his bad habits confirmed; the man is a sot—a keeper of St. Monday, a loose talker and swearer; oaths and ribaldry, unseemly jesting, sneering and scoffing, form the staple

of discourse. To drink is manly, it is practised by all around; man and boy indulge in the ale-can, which, in many cases, is introduced into the workshop; "footings," fines for neglect of work and infringement of bye-laws, are spent in beer, and any neglect of, or refusal to pay these demands excludes the recusant party from "the pitcher,"—a ban as much dreaded, and when enforced as severely felt, as that which follows him who dares to run counter to the established maxims of more genteel society, however contrary such maxims may be to common sense and morality, or the express law of God. Everything tends to strengthen public-house associations. He must go there frequently to receive his wages; it is there his club meets, and at each meeting a portion of the contribution must be spent in liquor. There is held the Saturday night's carouse; and there, too frequently, he is instructed in gambling,—the most accursed practice in which he can indulge. In the mean time, he feels his deficiencies of education, he has had but little schooling, chiefly picked up at the Sunday school, reads but indifferently, cannot write his name, knows nothing of figures. He longs to improve himself, re-enters a Sunday school, and perhaps tries to devote also a few of his leisure hours during the week to this purpose; but it is in vain; the shafts of ridicule pursue him. He is laughed at for a mope, a methodist, an over-good and pious soul. He is peculiarly sensitive, cannot parry the attack, and confesses himself vanquished. The school, the church, is abandoned—the Sabbath is spent in lounging at home—sauntering through the streets and fields—gambling or encouraging a fight; and the day in which he might have made the greatest and most enduring improvement, the day in which he might have served God and his generation, the day in which he might have done and gained good for eternity, has been to him the most unprofitable—the most perverted—the most accusatory of the whole week. This is no fancy sketch, it is the picture of thousands, and of their habitual pursuits, in this and similar towns; and the evil, as yet, shews little signs of abatement. Not long since, being connected with a large Sunday school, I made enquiry at the home of one of the pupils, as to the reason of his continued absence from his class. I had previously been much pleased with the poor lad's zeal and assiduity. The mother told me that his desire to learn, was not diminished, but that his shopmates had so jeered him for coming to a Sunday school, that he could bear it no longer, and was obliged to forbear attending, to enjoy anything like quietness. It may be said—he should have persevered in spite of ridicule.—Perhaps he should; but

poor ignorant boys are not philosophers; and much previous discipline is required, before the mind can be brought to discern and to act with propriety.

A remedy for these things is clearly wanting, and it is one which must go to the root of the evil; for we must not cause our brother to fall away. I believe nothing so effectual (as far as intemperance is concerned), can be found as simple abstinence, and if we do away with drunkenness, other evils will soon cease, almost as a matter of course: for who hath woe—who babbling—who wounds—who contentions—but the drunkard? Intoxication causes the mischief. The common proverb is notoriously true—"When the liquor's in, the wit is out." The sober are seldom addicted to swearing, to obscenity, to quarrelling. Cool reason tells them the profitlessness and folly of such proceedings. Abstinence should be begun from a high and benevolent motive—that of rescuing our fellow-beings from the most intolerable and debasing slavery; and there is nothing so effectual as example. All the sermons from all the pulpits of England, for the last century, have done nothing to put down intemperance, compared with the movement of Father Mathew and his compeers. There may have been some things said, not exactly in good taste—some things done, that the calm judgment must disapprove; but the vast preponderance of good done, not the most sceptical can deny; and we must not be withheld from a good movement by a little squeamishness as to the mode. There are difficulties in the way; but there is nothing to which a plausible objection may not be raised. As a total abstainer, I have no superstitious views, no wild and untenable theories. My object is very simple—"Save the little ones in Christ; do not lay a stumbling block in their path; set them an example; show that though laboring hard at day work, and on Sundays also, you need no artificial stimulants. You can walk, talk, preach, on water, and that not one day in the week, but seven—not one week, but a year." Moderate drinking is *no* example. I might drink moderately, but I cannot assure myself that another acting on my supposed example will be equally moderate; and yet he only drinks because I drink. Society has never yet been moderate. I know not if it ever will; but it is not so now, and cannot be made so by the self-complacent moderate drinker. It is high time that we awake out of sleep—that we do our best to rescue a perishing world. Let us not be content with lecturing, denouncing; we must not only sound the alarm, we must buckle on the armor and go forth into the thickest of the fight; we must remember that the Lord hath a controversy, and that we

are honored by being named as workers with him. If ministers, we must be examples to our flock; we must take heed that none be lost by our sloth or negligence. If husbands and fathers, we have possessions dear as our own souls, and for them we must strictly account. If masters, we must not cause to offend, but remember one is our Master, even Christ. Rich or poor, employers or employed, young or old, we cannot be excused from the service. United, we may yet crush the giant, and hang up his spoils in the temple of our God as a trophy of his might and his love; and then our song shall be—"Not unto us, but unto thee, O Lord, be the glory!"

ALIIQUIS.

Birmingham, 28th Feb., 1846.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE LETTER OF A LADY.)

I HAVE lately met with an instance of a gentleman becoming a teetotaler which will perhaps interest you. My medical man at — was formerly very fond of his bottle, and a glass of whiskey and water after dinner, which he could not resist, although he knew too well how much it affected his frame. A very little would frequently affect him so powerfully that he could scarcely stand, and rendered him thoroughly disagreeable to his wife and every one about him; at length he found he would not be long in this world if he continued the same fatal course, having had a serious illness lately. He resolved to sign the pledge, in order that nothing might induce him to take a single glass; and I rejoiced to witness the change in him. He is now agreeable to all—his temper being so much improved. His practise has become more extensive, and his health is as good as he can wish it to be.

THE REMINISCENCES OF A WANDERER.

No. 3.

(For the Temperance Gazette.)

THE YOUNG SHOEMAKER.

Of all the merry, hearty, spirited little fellows who attended the school where I was educated, there were none more merry, hearty, and spirited, than young Harry Blank, the son of a respectable shoemaker. It was a pleasure to see his round, chubby, smiling face. His joyous laugh was louder and more joyous than any of his school-mates, and as it rang among the flowers and shrubs which surrounded our play-ground, it seemed to inspire them with some of his own gladness, as it most certainly did us. A drunkard could hardly be troubled

with the "blues" in his presence; he was so full of life and happiness. He was the boy that all the little urchins of the place flew to for protection and assistance when they were oppressed by their bigger and stronger school-fellows. And they never sought his assistance in vain. Well would he belabor the shoulders of those embryo tyrants, though they stood a shoulder higher than he. He, *in those days*, would not allow the weak and innocent to be injured if he could help it. He was first in his class, as he was first on the play-ground; he was a general favorite, and he was ready for anything in the way of fun; for a roguish little lad, was young Harry Blank.

After I left school, I heard but little of young Harry: I knew that he was to learn his father's business, and I was informed a few years after that his father had set up a public-house. But there was nothing particular in this which attracted my notice at the time, nor indeed the notice of any other person, except that I heard it doubted whether a man so fond of the ale-jug, as was the old gentleman, could succeed in his new undertaking. Nothing was ever thought about its injurious tendency, nor of the injurious consequences a drunken company and the drunkard's drink might produce on the character, habits, and prospects, of the young family. Would money be gained by the business? This was the only question the father ever put to himself, and the only one his neighbors put to one another. In the mean time I went to America. After an absence of some years, during which I experienced in my own person the baneful effects of alcoholic drinking, and had ample opportunities of observing the horrid evils it caused to others, I returned to my native country. When within a few miles of the home of my childhood, I met a policeman having a ragged, haggard, and ferocious looking person, hand-cuffed by his side. There was nothing in the prisoner's appearance which enabled me to recognize him; still, as I looked on the poor wretch's person, I had an indistinct idea that I had seen him before. The next person I met was a man whom I instantly knew as one who delighted me in my boyhood with his awkward attempts at wit, and the villagers, by his strict attention to all the outward forms of religion. The first thing he asked me was, whether I had met a chap in hand-cuffs? On replying, in a rather doleful strain, that I had, he burst out into what might be mistaken for a laugh, and observed—"I was thinking the best thing the magistrates could do with him would be to send him to a teetotal lecture-room, that he might frighten people from drinking." "Then was it through drink," I asked, "that he got into his present scrape?" "Altogether

ther," he answered; "some folks, if they drink of a good thing at all, are never easy until they drown themselves in it; or, in other words, they can't be easy after they have had a pint, until they have partaken of a gallon. Such fellows ought never to drink at all." "If," I replied, "the effects of drinking a pint are such as you describe them to be, it would certainly be best not to drink any. But who is this person, and for what is he in custody?" "Why it's that drunken blackguard, Harry Blank; and he is taken on suspicion of having tried his hand last night at a highway robbery. You know the old adage, 'give a rogue rope enough and he will hang himself,' though I fear they have been too hasty with Mr. Harry. But if they send him out of the country, it will answer every purpose; nobody will fret besides his wife and mother." "Then he has a wife?" I asked. "He has, and two children; but they can scarcely be said to live. To-day she was caught picking up potatoe-parings from her neighbor's dunghill, which I suppose she intended to boil for her children's dinner!" The manner in which this pharisee told me this frightful story was so horribly disgusting, I knew not what feeling reigned in my breast at the time; but I broke myself away. "Alas, poor Harry!" I exclaimed, as I went along the road, "and is it come to this? Thou hast drowned all thy better feelings in the drunkard's potation; and this levite has smothered his under a feeling of his own righteousness. But cannot I act the part of the Samaritan?" And I continued asking myself the same question, until I found myself, a little after sunset, at the door of the house which had been pointed out to me as the residence of young Blank's family. On entering it, I found a woman, whose face was bathed in tears, kneeling on the hearth, and attempting to bind a pair of boots by the light of the fire, which, however, could have given her but little light, if a little child that stood by her side had not with her pretty tiny fingers, continued to throw a few dry leaves into it, which she had been gathering for the purpose. Not knowing who I was, and supposing I had come to her about the unfortunate business which was then necessarily uppermost in her thoughts, she cried out in a wild frantic manner as soon as she saw me, "He is not guilty! Harry would never attempt to rob any man—I am sure he would not!" and then, lowering her voice, she dejectedly and significantly added, "though there is no knowing what in the end want and drink will force a man to do." "My poor woman!" I observed, interrupting her, "I don't know what your husband has been guilty of, nor what a man will not do when under the influence of strong drink. I knew your

husband when he was young, innocent, and happy. In fact, we were school-fellows; and understanding his wife was in distress, I have called to see whether I can render her any assistance." "Then you knew him when he was happy! You knew him before his father set up a public-house, and before he became a drunkard! Was he not then considered a good lad? Would he have injured a worm? But what a change has taken place in him since those happy days! Times, and times, and for a week together, neither he, nor I, nor the poor children, have eaten anything besides turnips, which he has taken from some field or other in the neighborhood. And while he has been eating them, I have observed the tears running down his haggard cheeks, because there was a something within him which told him he had not been acting honestly. At these times, if there had been given to him one kind word, or he had been told what he ought to do, he would, I believe, have altered his course of life; for then he would call Heaven to witness that he would do so. On Sunday he would be prevented going to church because of his shabby appearance; but at night, when all was dark, and still, and solitude, he would steal out of the house, and in a few minutes be at the chapel door, listening with breathless interest to the preacher's discourse, and afterwards he would come home, and fall upon his knees, and pray to God to forgive him his sins, and show him the way in which he should walk. Perhaps for a week he would continue in this state of mind—he would declare in his agony he would never again enter the door of a tavern; and I at last would begin to think that it had pleased God to change his heart. On the Monday following perhaps he would have earned sufficient money to buy leather for one pair of boots; and I would then pull out sixpence which he was not aware I was worth, and say, "Here, Harry, take this, and buy you something to drink on your journey, for I am sure if any man wants a little or deserves a little, it is you. (Oh! I believe it was this mistaken kindness on my part which prevented his reformation!) He would then kiss the children, and look so happy! so very—very happy! and then he would bounce off to the currier's. But no currier would he see! At night he would return with his body and clothes all torn and dirtied, his eyes blackened, and his senses gone! He had spent all his money at the ale-house, had been fighting, and had then come home to abuse his starving family. The slightest word from my lips would cause him to break the few things we had got! Yes! he would even break them about my own poor head! " Oh! who can paint the horrors a drunkard's wife

feels and sees! They are greater than those which even the drunkard in his delirium beholds! Oh! who would not do his best to banish the *cause* of so much mischief from the land! It turned out upon the examination of the prisoner, that he had only been following the example, in this, as in other particulars, of men whose education and rank ought to have taught them better. In a drunken frolic he had thrown himself down across a path along which a stranger was coming, and one of his companions, as agreed, had pushed the stranger over him. Blank was charged with an attempt at robbery, but was found guilty of an assault, and sentenced to two months imprisonment. On his return from gaol he was no wise improved, except in the art and mystery of picking a lock or a pocket. He was, however, too honest by nature to avail himself of his bridewell learning.

Having from time to time received a number of temperance periodicals from Mr. Job Wilkins, of Birmingham, which made me acquainted with the principles of teetotalism, and seeing every day the evils connected with the use of intoxicating liquors, I determined to have no more to do with them. And soon after, feeling myself much happier in consequence, I resolved to try my best to induce others to follow my example. One of the first persons I endeavored to make a teetotaler was Harry Blank. After I had proved to him that all alcoholic drinks were unnecessary to a man in health, and explained to him the principles of the temperance philosophy, he signed the pledge! In a few days after his wife did the same. It would have been pleasing to my readers—I know it would—to have heard him, week after week, when he came to my house, tell me what he had been doing with the money he had saved by becoming a teetotaler. At one time he had paid a half-year's rent; at another, £2 he owed to the grocer; at another he had paid a quarter's rent, *for sittings at the chapel*; at another he had purchased his children new suits of clothes. And how happy his wife was all the time! How fat and rosy she looked! How pleasant it was to go into her house, and see her tidy children, her clean swept hearth, her new furniture, her shining irons, her blazing fire! One Sunday afternoon he came running to me, and cried out—"See! who's going over the green! It's my wife! It is indeed!" he added, as if I must necessarily doubt the fact—"I have bought her a new shawl and bonnet; how do you like them? We are going to chapel; but I thought I must call and tell you what I had been doing." Bless the man! It was a pleasure to hear him, and to see her! There are some that will say that this does not prove

that his mind was in a proper state. I can't help it! I could not help sympathizing with the man's feelings; and I can't help wishing that every poor, drunken man, who reads this story, will do as did the Young Shoemaker.

R. WAKELIN.

Varieties.

SAILOR'S DISCRETION.—Captain Collins, in his late account of the appalling shipwreck of the *Mary*, on her homeward voyage from Sydney, by which seventeen female passengers lost their lives, observes:—"On coming to a portion of the wreck, we obtained six oars and two tubs: our men also found a cask of brandy, and asked whether they should drop it into the boat. But the sailors were unanimous in rejecting the brandy, from a sense of the evils it might cause!" Oh! that the whole of the products of the brewery and distillery were rejected by all mankind for the selfsame reason!

HOME EDUCATION.—A great deal has been said and written about the necessity of Government establishing a system of national education. There would perhaps be no necessity for this, if the principles of teetotalism were generally adopted. Ignorance is one of the causes of the absurd drinking customs and usages of society. And these customs and usages perpetuate ignorance. But the importance of the education of the fireside is not yet sufficiently understood. This is the most important of any—the most universal; and its nature and tendency determines, in a great measure, the weal or woe of man. It has been truly observed that few can receive the honors of a college; but all are graduates of the hearth. No sensible parent could cultivate in his children a love for foolish and expensive indulgences, much less a pernicious and despotic appetite, by giving them any portion of any kind of intoxicating liquors, even though he was recommended so to do by no less a person than a bishop. But there is nothing children are such adepts at as imitation. What they see their parents do they will think they may do; and if they hear them smack their lips, and exclaim "good! good!" after taking a glass of the drunkard's drink, they will naturally want to have a taste themselves; and when they get it, which they will by some means, though they will, perhaps, in their ignorance and innocence, be at a loss to discover in what its goodness did consist, the impression that it is good will be very likely indelibly stamped on their minds, and prove the predisposing cause of a future life of profligacy and vice.

HOME PLEASURES.—Let working men cultivate the domestic affections and the pleasures of home. These are always sweet, always charming. They never bring remorse. In these the wife and children can participate; and they are the most likely means of endearing one to the other. The man who seeks for enjoyment in the bosom of his family, will see, as it were, sunshine in the smile of his wife, and hear music in the prattle of his children. He will secure their happiness by this means; and in their's his own will be realized.

ADULTERATION OF BEER.—In the Court of Excise, on Thursday, John Powell, the keeper of a beer-shop in Turnmill street, Clerkenwell, was fined £25 for adulterating his beer. The materials used for adulteration were sugar, gentian, soot, and salt of tartar, with a plentiful addition of water, in the proportion of six gallons to a barrel.—*Inquirer*.

Monthly Notices.

AGENTS' APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

April.	MR. GLOVER.	MR. HORN.	MR. DALTON.	MR. BOOTH.	MR. KEMP.
Wednesday 1st	Chesterton	Dudley	Yardley	Wednesbury	
Thursday 2nd	Great Bridge	Porto Bello	Erdington	Rowley	
Friday 3rd	Horseley Heath	Walsall	Town End	Shropshire Row	
Monday 6th	Dawley Green	Oldbury	Kenilworth	Darlaston	
Tuesday 7th	Shrewsbury Assn	Stourbridge	Leamington	Bilston	
Wednesday 8th	Wellington	Wolverhampton	Stratford on Avon	Cannock	
Thursday 9th	Market Drayton	Wednesfield	Wellsbourn	Monmore Green	
Friday 10th	Leek	Wordsley	Droitwich	Brierley Hill	
Monday 13th	Coalbrook Dale	Coventry	Malvern Link	Hales Owen	Congleton
Tuesday 14th	Broseley	Leicester	Worcester	Lye Waste	Macclesfield
Wednesday 15th	Iron Bridge	Derby	Redditch	Bellbroughton	Ditto
Thursday 16th	Madeley	Ashbourn	Bromsgrove	Droitwich	Tunstall
Friday 17th	Jackfield	Rocester	Campden	Alcester	Penkhull
Monday 20th	Shrewsbury	Teen	Brailes	Astwood Bank	Newcastle
Tuesday 21st	Minsterley	Uttoxeter	Stow on the Wold	Studeley	Henley
Wednesday 22nd	Whitchurch	Belper	Chipping Norton	Henley in Arden	Stoke
Thursday 23rd	Market Drayton	Lichfield	Banbury	Alvechurch	Trent Vale
Friday 24th	Willock Heath	Rugeley	Ditto	King's Norton	Maer
Monday 27th		Stafford	Kidderminster	Birmingham	
Tuesday 28th	Goldenthall	Willenhall	West Bromwich	Lozells	
Wednesday 29th	Congleton	Cradley	Wolverhampton	Dudley	
Thursday 30th	Crewe	Dudley Port	Wednesbury	Sedgley	
Friday, May 1st	Nantwich	Smethwick	Coseley	Tipton	

TEETOTAL SPEAKERS' PLAN OF THE POTTERY DISTRICT.

Hanley, Bethesda Schools, Wednesday.—Burslem, Temperance Hall, Wednesday.—Stoke, Town Hall, Wednesday.—Newcastle, Monday.—Longton, National School, Tuesday.—Wolstanton, New Connexion Chapel, Wednesday.—Tunstal, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Thursday.—Fenton, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Monday.—Cobridge, New Connexion Chapel, Wednesday.—Shelton, Bedford School, Thursday.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE AGENCY FUND.

Joseph Sturge, Esq.	£5 0 0	Dudley... ..	1 0 0
Willenhall	1 7 0	J. Viney	0 5 0
Portobello	0 4 6	Coalbrook Dale Association	4 0 0
Pershore	0 10 0	Wellington	1 0 0
Broadway	0 10 0	Mr. Towndrow, Malvern Link	0 8 6
Campden	0 16 0	Worcester	2 8 0
Brailes	0 7 0	Shrewsbury	1 0 0
Banbury	3 7 6	Congleton... ..	0 15 0
Mrs. Kenrick, sen., Handsworth Hall	5 0 0		

GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF GAZETTE.

Mr. William Earl... .. £0 5 0

WE have received Ham—Mr. J. H. Eastcourt—Mr. T. Bertenshaw; but have not been able to find room for their communications this month. For the same reason we omit the poetry from Rugeley, and from J. S. Buckingham, Esq. The Wellington Report was not in time. The request of Rev. S. Minton shall be attended to. Our Agent shall visit Chester next month; but we received Mr. Roberts's communication too late for April. The communication of G. Maddock should have been a few days earlier.

Our readers who wish to have the Gazette sent to them by post, may have it by remitting post-office stamps to the value of two shillings, which will be the payment for twelve months. But as the Gazette is published by Wm. Brittain, London, parties may obtain it unstamped through their booksellers for one shilling. It would be well for one bookseller in every town in the Association to keep a supply of the Gazette for casual customers who have not yet united with our body; and some bookseller in every town may be induced to do so, by the suggestion of one of his customers. Publications of this kind cannot be too widely circulated.

A LETTER

TO THE PATRONS, TRUSTEES, AND DIRECTORS OF
"THE TEMPERANCE PROVIDENT INSTITUTION."

GENTLEMEN—I cannot but rejoice to see how this Institution has advanced since its formation; how the Policies have increased in number every year; and what few claims have been made upon its increased and increasing funds; and the interest I feel in its prosperity, must be my apology for addressing you.

There appears to be a defect in this important Institution, which I cannot but regret, and which from my confidence in your wisdom and benevolence I shall hope to see amended.

It is stated, "that by paying £1. 5s. 6d. per quarter or 2s. a week, a person of the age of 31, can secure £100 to his family or friends, if he should die at any time, before he is 50 years of age: and, that if he should live to be 50, then he would receive the £100 himself, and have nothing more to pay."

If, as I suspect, the 1863 policies have been issued for the most part to Artisans, and other persons in the lower ranks of life, then the probability is, that should the £100 be received by the greater part of them on attaining 50 years of age, *it will certainly be lost*. On receiving £100 what can a poor ignorant man do with it? He cannot put it into the Savings Bank, for it will not take so great a deposit, £30 the first year, being as much as can be received.

Now it is very natural for a poor man to express his joy at having received £100! and having proclaimed his good fortune to others, the chances of his losing it are one hundred to one against his keeping it. If relative affection does not cause him to lend it "on a note of hand," to some needy brother, or brother in law, who is perhaps well versed in those "fair speeches which deceive the hearts of the simple," he may perhaps be induced to lend it to his master, in the hope of such an investment being of all others, the most to his interest: for he will reason thus:—"If the borrower is servant to the lender, then my master feeling himself under obligations to me, will not discharge me, if work should be short, or reduce my wages, knowing that I have accommodated him with £100, and that I can call it in when I like." Whilst the poor man is musing on these advantages, of having lent his money to his master at 5 per cent. *or more*, and of having taken such a prudent step to secure himself constant work, his master breaks, of whose affairs he could know nothing more, than that he seemed to have a good trade, and to all appearance was doing well. The master having kept on, as long as he could possibly obtain money or credit, is quite insolvent: his effects will not pay 1s. in the pound: and thus the £100 is all lost, for which the poor man had paid £1. 5s. 6d. per quarter, or 2s. a week, for 20 years. Another, having seen how his fellow servant lost his money by lending it to an insolvent master, perhaps resolves, at the prudent suggestion of his wife, that he will open a little retail shop, and commence a business which his wife can manage. The good woman being as honest as she is easy and good natured, and *dreaming* that all the world must be

as honest as herself, trusts every one who *promises* to pay, and ere long the £100 is gone, and her husband in debt £50, finds himself £50 worse than nothing, and heartily wishes he had never been plagued with £100. For the £100 to which he had so long looked forward to the possession, has proved to him the greatest misfortune in life. These are not extreme cases, but when the policies come to be paid, they will be found to be circumstances of almost daily occurrence, and such as are sure to occur to the injury of that class of persons, whom the Patrons, Trustees and Directors of the Temperance Provident Institution, are most desirous of benefitting. If after duly considering the ignorance and improvidence of the poor, and the deceptions to which *they* are exposed, *who* know nothing about real or personal security, it should still be deemed expedient to retain the assurance of £100, I should suggest, that they should at least have the choice of an Annuity, and that the advantages of the Annuity, should so greatly exceed that of the £100, as to induce 99 persons out of 100, to prefer the Annuity. I would advise that the profits of the Institution should be given to the Annuitants as the best mode of benefitting the poor, and of making their declining years comfortable, without the possibility of being deprived of benefits so long anticipated, and obtained at such a cost. It is grievous to think of a poor man being cheated out of £100 paid by himself into the funds of your Institution, in the long course of 20 years, and not unfrequently at a great personal sacrifice of present comfort, for the hope of a future good. Yet such will, and must be the case in innumerable instances, unless the friends of the poor, and the Directors of your Provident Institution, shew their providence and foresight on their behalf, *securing* that by way of an Annuity, which will in so many instances be assuredly lost, if paid in the sum of £100 to the poor and ignorant peasant, or the thoughtless artisan. I repeat it therefore, that every possible advantage should be held out to the poor, to secure to themselves a comfortable Annuity after 55 or 60 years of age, up to which period men are generally able to work, and when a comfortable Annuity at 60 would be more beneficial, than a less sum at 50 years of age.

Let it not be objected, that the adopting the mode I have suggested would give increased trouble, or cause an additional expense at a time when a certificate of life can now be sent for a penny. Trouble, and a little additional expense are not obstacles to deter the Patriot, or the Philanthropist in seeking the welfare of the poor, and to assist them in providing comforts for their declining years, much less can I imagine such a body of men as direct the affairs of the Temperance Provident Institution shrinking from their duty, when respectfully brought before them, as I trust it now is, by their obedient servant,

AMICUS.

* * The constitution of the Provident Institution provides a remedy for the danger alluded to, but we quite agree with the respected clergyman who has favored us with this communication, that the alternative of an annuity should be brought forward more prominently in the prospectus of the Institution.—EDITOR. (See Ad.)

SECOND LETTER

FROM JOHN DRYASDUST, OF SMETHWICK, TO HIS
COUSIN BOB CATCHEM, AT THE LAND'S END.

Smethwick, March 10, 1846.

DEAR COUSIN BOB—I hope this will find you in good health; as it leaves me, except that my hand trembles a little, as you will perceive by the writing. It seems to me that the world does not stand quite so steady as it used to do when I lived at St. Helen's; the houses, the furniture, and everything about me, seem on the move. Perhaps the reason may be that I am not quite recovered from the last fuddle; and though I'll hold with the drink as long as I've a leg to stand on, yet it is an awful time when one is waiting to recover from one bout before one begins another. As some great man says, everything seems "stale, flat, and unprofitable;" and I feel so low that I am almost ready to sign the pledge, if it were not for the fear of being laughed at, and I am too great a coward to stand that.

The last house I was at, is called the "Cape of Good Hope"—why I cannot tell; for if I go there with twenty shillings in my pocket, there is small chance of my getting away with twenty pence—the money melts like butter in the sun. I guess the landlord adopts the words for his own motto, and has "good hope" by all fair and legal means of fleecing his customers of their loose cash. However, while I was there I was reading the paper; and it states that we are "the greatest nation on the face of the earth:" now if this is true of the nation, some of the glory must belong to our parish; and I was puzzling my brains for a long time to find what it was, and at last I concluded that we might possibly be the greatest drinkers in this great nation, and that set my mind at rest. You will allow our claim, when I tell you that our men will work hard at their business all day, and take a fair allowance of drink from time to time, while the perspiration runs from them till their clothes are quite wet with it; and when the work is done, instead of going home and washing themselves, and changing their clothes, having their supper, playing with their children, and going to bed; they will go straight off from the work to some Cape of Good or Bad Hope, and drink there till the bell rings, and then off they are obliged to go to their work without any proper refreshment or rest except such as may be had on a public-house floor. Why there are some men will do that for two or three days together, without once going to bed or changing their clothes; and if such men have not a right to glory, who has? There are women here that will beat the men of other places! What do you think of women spending from ten to fifteen shillings a week in drink?—is not that jolly? Again, there are women here that will smoke as well as drink!

We are in good company, for the Bromwich men are not far behind us, particularly those that work at the blast furnaces and forges. Not many days ago the forgemmen at one of these works determined to have a spree—they all came to their work at six o'clock in the evening, and it was their duty to work till six o'clock next morning. The manager waited to see them thoroughly at work;

and then, thinking all was right, he went home: and as soon as he was gone, they fetched two barrels of ale from the public house, and made a night of it, drinking in the forge till all was blue, and all the ale was out; and there was such a row as beggars description. You may ask what became of the iron that was spoiled—of the coal that was wasted, and the other losses occasioned by their frolic. 'Tis true the master got a summons for five of the men, 'tis true they neglected their duty and destroyed his property; but good hearty toppers care for none of these things, and consider them as dirt, so that they may get a skinfull—and in that they succeeded!

Though I've said so much in favor of public-house life, and to uphold the merit of these first-rate tipplers, you must excuse me, Bob, for finishing rather seriously. Those that ride hard after the hounds say *it is the pace that kills*; and I am sure that you may say the same of those that drink hard. I am not the man I was when I came here, and I do not know what may happen by the time I write next; but you must always believe me to be your thirsty cousin, till I tell you to the contrary.

JOHN DRYASDUST.

 Intelligence.

PERSHORE.

On Wednesday evening, February 18, 1846, the members of the Pershore temperance society and their friends, to the number of more than one hundred, partook of *the cup that cheers but not inebriates*, in the Wesleyan Room, Pershore. After tea the chair was taken by the Rev. H. Gwyther, vicar of Yardley, near Birmingham, who delivered an excellent and appropriate address. He was followed by a young gentleman, a member of the Worcester temperance society, whose cheerful and sensible remarks added not a little to the good humor and kind feeling that had hitherto prevailed. Mr. B. Glover, agent of the Central Temperance Association, afterwards addressed the meeting, and for upwards of an hour completely rivetted the attention of all present, by the bold, masterly, and eloquent manner in which he advocated the claims of their society. Mr. G., whose address had been repeatedly cheered throughout, resumed his seat amid great applause. The greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout the whole of the proceedings; and at the close ten signatures were obtained, and the thanks of the meeting were given to the Rev. H. Gwyther and Mr. B. Glover, for their able addresses. This was, upon the whole, the best meeting which has ever been held in Pershore for the advocacy of true temperance principles—much prejudice has been removed from the minds of several intelligent and influential individuals, some of whom have lately joined our ranks, others have been induced to try, and are still acting upon the teetotal principle; and as we know that our principles have never yet suffered from inquiry, examination, or experience, especially from thinking christian men and women, we hope that ere long we shall receive a glorious

accession of strength to our hitherto small but firm teetotal band.

On Wednesday evening, March 11, our usual monthly meeting was held in the Wesleyan Room, when Mr. P. B. Brooke, schoolmaster, of Bishampton, near Pershore, took the chair; after a short address he introduced Mr. Dalton, one of our agents, to the meeting, who delivered a very argumentative and practical address, and concluded an able speech of an hour and a half duration with a powerful appeal to professing christians to come forward and render their aid to the temperance reformation. At the close four signatures were obtained.

W. CONN, jun.,
Secretary.

HANLEY.

THE cause of teetotalism in this district I trust is experiencing a revival, which you will rejoice to hear; and I hope it will gladden the hearts of numbers, and cause many a poor drunkard's habitation to become changed from a house of misery, vice, and degradation, to a dwelling of comfort, peace, and piety. On Wednesday evening, the 4th instant, Mr. Glover gave his first address in the Bethesda School Room, Shelton. Previous to the meeting the committee of the Hanley and Shelton temperance society proceeded with their Band through the principal streets of the town, to announce the meeting; and it is supposed about 1000 persons were present on the occasion.

A most interesting meeting followed. Mr. S. Allerton, of Penkhull, was in the chair, and delivered a short but appropriate address. Mr. Isaac Blaise next spoke. He is an old tried friend of the temperance cause. He spoke of changing the drinking customs of society by the principles of teetotalism; and pointed out the alteration that takes place in every poor drunkard's house, when he embraces our principles, and instead of taking his wages on a Saturday night and giving them to the publican, changes the custom, by taking them home to his family, studying to make them comfortable, and also to be in a fit state for the day of rest.

Mr. Glover then came forward, and was most warmly received. He set forth the inefficiency of legal enactments for the prevention of drunkenness; bringing proofs from history, ancient and modern, and illustrating and enforcing the various points of his subject to the great satisfaction of the meeting. He also set forth the value of juvenile temperance societies; and concluded by forcible and pathetic appeals to the patriot, the philanthropist, and the christian, to embrace the only true and perfect means of redeeming their country from the great evil of intemperance—all of which was delivered in a style that delighted the vast assembly.

Wm. Ridgway, Esq., concluded in a short but earnest appeal on behalf of temperance principles, strengthening and supporting the preceding addresses by recommending their adoption. A vote of thanks was given at the close of the meeting to Mr. Glover for his valuable lecture; and at the close of the meeting thirty persons signed the pledge—making one hundred that have signed

the pledge since Mr. Glover's arrival in this district a week ago; and I sincerely hope that this good beginning will be, by the Divine assistance, followed up day by day, till many may rejoice, and pray for the success of this great and good cause.

R. B. G.

MAER.

ON Monday evening, February, 16, Mr. Phelps, of Bristol, delivered a lecture on temperance in the School Room at Maer, which was well attended. At the close of the meeting several signatures were obtained. On the following evening, according to previous arrangements, the members of the Maer temperance society met in the same room to hold a social tea party. After partaking heartily of the beverage that cheers but not inebriates, Mr. Hemmings, the president of the society, was called to the chair. The temperance hymn commencing "Pledged in a noble cause, &c., &c.," having been sung, the chairman proceeded to state his views on the principles in which all present were united; and called upon several of the members to relate their experience, which was done in the most kind and affectionate manner, each one being determined to still be a disciple of the *pump*—some of them having served seven years apprenticeship in the teetotal cause, and one year as journeyman. The meeting passed off with the greatest hilarity, being enlivened with recitations, and the singing of songs, duets, trios, &c. After the thanks of the meeting had been tendered to Mrs. S. Wedgwood, of Camp Hill; to Miss Wedgwood, of Maer Hall (who are both pledged teetotalers), for their presence at the meeting, and their kind assistance to the cause; and to the chairman, the meeting separated—all being determined to do their utmost to the advancement of sobriety. The temperance cause in this locality seems to be now wearing a very pleasing aspect.

G. MADDOCKS, Sec.

WELLINGTON.

AT an early hour of the day our temperance flags were unfurled to the gentle breeze. In the evening our Lecture Room, which is very large, was attended by a great number of respectable individuals, to partake of a wholesome beverage, which gives comfort but not inebriates; after which our most respected and worthy chairman, the Rev. H. Gwyther, who gains the admiration and regard of all classes, opened the proceedings of the meeting, and was followed by Mr. Hawley, from Birmingham; the Rev. Mr. Falding; Mr. Evans; a gentleman from Broseley; D. D. Gourley, Esq., surgeon, of Madeley; and last, though not least, Mr. Richard Horn, your eccentric and worthy agent, who delighted and rivetted the attention of the company in his usual style of speaking. To recapitulate the whole of the lectures would be an act of supererogation; suffice, however, to say, they were listened to with interest, and acknowledged by rounds of applause. At the close thirteen signed the pledge, and two next day. We have now rekindled the dying embers of teetotalism in our town; and although we encounter a little persecution and malice, at the hands of the lovers of the poisonous bowl, still we go on, deter-

mining to conquer by perseverance, argument, and example.

JOHN CORBETT, Sec.

DERBY.

On Wednesday evening, 4th March, a very interesting and instructive lecture was delivered in the Meeting Room, Chapel street, Derby, by the Rev. Noah Jones; the subject being—"Total Abstinence and Moderation Weighed in the Balance of the Sanctuary." The audience was large and respectable; and at the close of the meeting several persons signed the pledge. During the evening several popular pieces were performed by the temperance band, in a very excellent style.

HENRY MORLEY,
Secretary.

We hope in a future number to give a full report of the lecture.

Agents' Reports.

MR. B. GLOVER.

In the early part of February, I visited the following places:—Lozells, Dudley Port, Tipton, Darlaston, West Bromwich, Bilston, Wednesbury, and Smethwick. At some of these places the meetings were very small, and most of them stand much in need of an active working committee; without which it is impossible to secure good attendance at the meetings, or stability in those who join the society.

On Monday the 16th, I met the Vicar of Yardley, for the purpose of taking a tour through a part of our district, which the Vicar had not previously visited. Each evening he presided, commencing the meeting with singing and prayer, then warmly and faithfully, with much zeal and benevolence, enforced the claims of Temperance Societies.

The first place visited was

Malvern Link.—A large infant school room was kindly lent for the occasion; and the friends desire to present their thanks to the persons who so willingly accommodated them with the use of the room. The room was crowded, fresh seats had to be brought in, which were soon occupied, and many had to stand, although they had come some distance to the meeting. All listened very attentively. At the close 29 signed the pledge. Little has been done here for some time, but this meeting revived the friends, who have reorganised themselves, and joined our association with renewed hope.

17. *Worcester.*—Tea meeting in the lecture room of the "Natural History Society," which was well attended, as was the public meeting afterwards. Rev. H. Gwyther presided, G. S. Kenrick, Esq., addressed the meeting, and 18 signatures were received.

18. *Pershore.*—Tea meeting. The Wesleyan school room was crowded in every part where sitting or standing room could be obtained. This was by far the best meeting I have seen at Pershore; our Vicar was quite at home, and as much delighted with the people as the people were with him.

Twelve signed, and amongst them, were persons of considerable influence, whose valuable assistance will be very acceptable to our friends, who have so long needed help.

19. *Broadway.*—First temperance tea meeting ever held here. The room which once belonged to a public house, was beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens. The friends did all in their power to secure a numerous attendance, and for the comfort of their visitors. Their exertions were rewarded with a numerous attendance to tea, but they were not able to accommodate all who wished to be present at the public meeting. The Vicar presided, the Rev. — Heritage, Clergyman, and the Rev. — Cusnor, Independent minister, addressed the meeting. 14 signed.

20. *Campden.*—Tea meeting to celebrate the second anniversary of the "Jessamine Tent" of female reprobates.

23. *Brailes.*—A numerous meeting in the Friends meeting house. Six signed.

24. *Banbury.*—A meeting in the afternoon in the Mechanics' Institution, in connexion with the petition movement, and a second in the evening in the British school room, which was numerously attended.

25. *Chipping Norton.*—A large and important meeting in the Town Hall; according to the opinion of the friends, the best they have had for some years. 18 signed.

26. *Stow-in-the-wold.*—Meeting well attended. Six signed.

27. *Redditch.*—The room was much crowded, many went back unable to get in. A room twice the size might have been filled. Several signed the pledge.

These meetings appeared to produce a very good impression. At one of them the Vicar of Yardley said "He thought he had done more good since he became a teetotaler, than in all the time previously." About 110 signatures were taken at these meetings.

MR. DALTON.

Since my last I have attended the following places:—

16. *Uttoxeter.*—Had our meeting in the Wesleyan school room, kindly lent by Rev. J. Catton (an old friend of twenty-three years standing), which was well attended. Mr. Riley, timber merchant presided, and spoke with warmth and zeal; the people heard with attention. The friends are commencing the tract and visiting system, and if they persevere, success is sure to be the result.

17. Went to *Rochester*, accompanied by our zealous friend, Gregory, who presided. The Primitive Methodist chapel was filled to overflowing. The meeting most orderly and attentive. There are a few at Rochester of the right stamp, and I doubt not that the society already formed, will serve as a rallying point to many. Seven signed the pledge.

18. *Tutbury.*—In the Primitive Methodist chapel. The friends told me it was one of the best meetings they had ever had; but there wants organization here, there is plenty of material to work upon, and it is desirable success should attend this infant cause. Miss Hannah Wayte,

Post Mistress, requested me to wait on her at her residence to receive her signature, as her avocation precluded the possibility of her attending the meeting. Three other signatures were obtained.

19. *Burton-on-Trent*.—Considerable effort, but no meeting.

20. *Tamworth*.—In the Town Hall, and there was a good attendance.

23. *Lichfield*.—In the New Connexion chapel, Mr. Hall presided, attendance small.

24. *Rugely*.—In the Town Hall, Mr. Wilson presided; the hall was well filled, the audience very attentive, Mr. Stanton from Birmingham assisted; distilled the spirit from some ale, and burned it in the meeting, which appeared to produce an impression. Seven signed, among whom was a Wesleyan Local Preacher and part of his family.

25. *Abbots Bromley*.—In the Independent chapel, which was well filled, and two signed.

26. *Great Heywood*.—In the Infant school, Mr. Wilson presided at this and the above meeting, Mr. Stanton also working his still. The room was filled with an attentive audience, who seemed interested in the proceedings. Two signed.

27. Went to *Cannock* but had no meeting.

March 2. *Walsall*.—A small meeting commenced late, Rev. W. Hamilton presided.

3. *Willenhall*.—Good attendance, in the usual place, the audience heard attentively, and I believe a pledge or two was taken.

4. *Yardley*.—The Vicar presided, a small but attentive meeting.

5. *Erdington*.—A good muster of attentive hearers, the Vicar again presided, and four signed.

6. *Smethwick*.—No meeting.

9. *Malvern Link*.—In the school room, kindly lent by the trustees, to whom the society begs to offer its grateful acknowledgements. Mr. Wilmore of Worcester, presided, the meeting was numerous attended, and at the close, twelve signatures were taken, and one more on the way to Great Malvern.

10. *Worcester*.—In the Athenæum, a full meeting of a very respectable class. Mr. Stone presided; at the close, eighteen signatures were obtained.

11. *Pershore*.—A good meeting, the usual place well filled and moderately orderly; Mr. Brooks presided, at the close, four signatures were received.

12. *Broadway*.—In the large room at the Old Crown Inn. The meeting was not large, but of a satisfactory nature, four signatures, Mr. Brown presided; the little band of teetotalers are active.

13. *Campden*.—A good meeting. Mr. Ellis is an active member. Mr. Clark from Stratford took the chair, and opened with a sensible speech, and one drunkard signed.

MR. R. HORN.

Since my last, I have spoken at the following places:—

February 16. *Market Drayton*.—A splendid meeting in the National school, the Rev. T. Lea, Vicar, in the chair, 13 signed.

17. *Wellington*.—One of the largest meetings ever held in this town, Mr. Mallard in the chair, 12 signed.

18. *Shrewsbury*.—A good meeting in the Lion

Assembly room, G. S. Kenrick, Esq., in the chair, 3 signed.

19. *Dawley Green*.—A good meeting in the Primitive Methodist chapel, 23 signed.

20. *Madeley*.—A good meeting in the National school, the Rev. T. Gwyther, Vicar of Madeley, in the chair, 2 signed.

21. *Jackfield*.—Spoke in the National school, Dr. Gourley in the chair, 8 signed.

23. *Coalbrook Dale*.—A good meeting, Mr. Graham in the chair, 1 signed.

24. *Iron Bridge*.—A good meeting in the National school room, Mr. Harrison in the chair, 2 signed.

25. *Broseley*.—A large meeting in the Town Hall, Mr. Thorndrake in the chair, 9 signed.

26. *Kidderminster*.—Found the friends all alive in the cause, a good tea party and meeting, 9 signed.

March 2. *Maccesfield*.—A pleasant meeting, 2 signed.

3. *Congleton*.—The friends went round the town with music, and the meeting was large, 11 signed.

4. *Nantwich*.—A small meeting, Mr. Heath in the chair, 4 signed.

5. *Crewe*.—A splendid meeting in the Assembly room, 6 signed.

6. *Willock Heath*.—A good meeting, Mr. Pedley in the chair.

9. *Market Drayton*.—A large meeting, the Vicar in the chair, great attention paid, 8 signed.

10. *Shrewsbury*.—A splendid meeting in the Lion Assembly room, the Rev.—Thomas in the chair, 9 signed.

11. *Wellington*.—A large tea party and meeting, the Rev. H. Gwyther, Vicar of Yardley, in the chair; the Rev.—Falding, Dr. Gourley, Mr. Hamley, and Mr. Evans took part in the meeting, 14 signed.

12. *Dawley Green*.—A large meeting in the Primitive Methodist chapel, the Vicar of Yardley in the chair, Dr. Gourley took part in the meeting, 18 signed.

13. I went with the Vicar to the quarterly meeting of the Salop Association, a good attendance.

The meetings this month have been very large, and the number of signatures greater than usual; viz., 144.

THE WEST BROMWICH MISSION-ARY'S REPORT.

DRUNKENNESS AND WANT.

On calling at the house of T. W., I found scarcely an article of furniture. The poor wife told me she would have been without food for days together, if she had not been from time to time furnished with a little by the kindness of some neighbors. She had not had a cup of tea for seven out of eight Sundays. Yet her husband earned high wages. He seldom came home on the Saturday night; and never brought sufficient money to purchase the commonest necessaries. On Tuesday night both signed the pledge. If it be kept, what an alteration will be soon observed in the condition, manners, morals and prospects of this family.

FRUITS OF TEETOTALISM.

On going into the house of S. S., I was struck with the remarkably happy and hearty appearance

of the good housewife. There is no drunkenness here, thought I; and I said so too. "No," replied the good woman, "thank God, there has been none these last four years; though at one time I had enough of it. But come along with me," she added, beckoning me to follow her. I did as she desired me; and having entered a large building, I was surprised to see six fine cows lying on excellent beds, the pictures of quietude and health. They reminded me of the peace, comfort, and contentment, which are generally to be found in the houses of good men, and pledged teetotalers. "These, sir," she observed, "are the fruits of teetotalism." On enquiring whether her husband was not worth something when he signed the pledge, she asked, while surprise and a smile were passing over her good-natured face, "What was a drunken laboring man ever worth?" But not only the cows, but the outhouses and the house they live in, she told me, were their own property, and had all been bequeathed since her husband became a teetotaler.

WHAT A CHANGE!

E. L. was one of the greatest drunkards that could be found in this district. He could earn a great deal of money, and seldom spent less than £1 per week in drink. He used to break his furniture, beat his wife, and continually blaspheme. He told me he had never had a night's sound sleep for years: his bones always ached, and his mind was never at ease. The sound of his footsteps at the door would set his poor wife's heart a fluttering. And a volley of curses were the kindest words he could give her. He signed the pledge a few weeks ago, and he informed me, that since the day he had done so, he had felt, as it were, a new being. He could perform his labor with much more ease, could sleep soundly, was never troubled with the "horrors," and felt, in every respect, both hearty and happy. His wife says, that now she can run to greet him on his return from the works; that he never says to her a cross word; that he has left off swearing; and that she never received so much enjoyment as she had done since her husband, and herself, signed the teetotal pledge.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Mrs. W. and I have visited two, three, or four times, 324 houses in the district, supplying them all with a variety of tracts; which the majority of the people seemed to take an interest in. In company with Mr. Glover, we distributed about 400 tracts at West Bromwich and Bilston. However stony may be the ground, there is seldom much good seed sown without some of it springing up, and, may be, bearing fruit. I have also visited 200 houses in Birmingham, leaving at each house a Gazette; attended five public meetings, and obtained 18 adult signatures. There still prevails a great deal of ignorance concerning the nature and physiological effects of intoxicating liquors. There is also sadly wanted here, as well as in other large towns in the neighborhood, places for the working classes to resort to, in their leisure hours, apart from the contaminating influences of the tap-room, its company, and its drink. On the whole what I

have seen and heard strengthens me in the belief that it will not be long before the temperance cause reigns as triumphant here as it already does on the other side the Channel, and on the other side the Atlantic. May God in his wisdom and goodness hasten that period. Amen!

West Bromwich, March 13.

R. WAKELIN.

EXTRACT

From the "Life of Sir Astley Cooper," vol. 1,

SHEWING THE CONSEQUENCES OF DRINKING IN ONLY ONE FAMILY.

Dr. Clarke lived at Mr. Cline's, being articulated as pupil to him. Clarke was a singular character; he was an admirable scholar; he had been at a school in Settle in Yorkshire; but was a very idle fellow, and never studied his profession. His father lived in Gracechurch Street, and died during his pupilage, and left him a thousand pounds, and he bought a commission in the Royals 1st Regiment of Foot. He drank hard. When in the West Indies he fell in love with Miss Duncan, the Colonel's daughter; and to ingratiate himself with her, he became the soberest man in the regiment, and the Colonel used to point him out as a pattern of excellence; so he succeeded in marrying Miss Duncan, and in imposing himself upon her father as a man of fortune.

He brought his wife to Dublin, and was drunk nearly the whole of the passage. He left her in a lodging at Dublin, and came to England and hired a lodging in the Rules of the King's Bench. She came over to him, and they were almost starved when he published his *Medicina Praxeos Compendium*, a very pretty view of the practice of medicine in excellent latin. I afterwards requested Mr. Cline, Dr. Saunders, and others, to obtain a commission for him as Army Physician. He was sent home for being drunk in an hospital in the Netherlands, but he retained his pay. However, whenever he got any money, he was always drunk, and his wife and children were starving. At length he died of diseased liver and dropsy; and would have been starved to death but for myself and Lady Cooper, and Mrs. Baillie, wife of Dr. Baillie the celebrated physician.

I afterwards got Mrs. Clarke into Guy's Hospital as a "Sister," through the kindness of Mr. Harrison, where she remained nearly until her death; but she also acquired her husband's vice of drinking, although she had been a most excellent woman, and really a genteel person. All her children did very ill—in short, perished from following their parents' misconduct. Such was the history of my fellow-apprentice.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The advertisement of Mr. Russom, offering another cheap edition of this excellent address, of which 65,000 copies have been circulated, arrived after the whole number, except this paragraph, was in type.

It is again proposed to give 200 copies to every purchaser of 100!! All we can now do is to refer our readers to the office of the National Temperance Society, 39, Moorgate Street, for particulars.

Advertisement.

TEMPERANCE PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,

39, MOORGATE STREET, BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON,
FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE, ANNUITIES, & ENDOWMENTS.

Enrolled 31st December, 1840, under 10 Geo. IV., cap. 56, and 4 & 5 Wm. IV., cap. 40.

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All Contributions and Communications to be addressed to Mr. G. S. Kenrick, West Bromwich.

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THE TEMPERANCE GAZETTE.

ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

No. 5.—New Series.]

MAY, 1846.

[Price 1d, Stamped 2d

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TO THE HIGHER CLASSES.

In our last number we urged the body of the people to enter heartily on the great work of temperance, by which their happiness would be especially promoted. But this important work of moral reformation cannot be completely and effectually carried out without the union of all classes. The aristocracy, the clergy, and the gentry, are all necessary links in the chain of causes by which the people are elevated by knowledge and virtue, or depressed by intemperance and ignorance. We have shown (page 34) how mistaken kindness and an erroneous idea of the effects of intoxicating drink led the late Duke of Beaufort to supply his militia regiment with drink to such an extent, as to cause the death of six of the corporals in one month, if the evidence of his eulogist, Williams, is to be credited. But a worse effect than death or delirium tremens would result from this unfortunate patronage of drink by a respected and well-meaning nobleman—the people, like Williams, would imbibe the notion that drunkenness was not one of the most fatal crimes which a man could commit; but, on the contrary, they would be led to suppose it to be a trifling offence, if it were not even meritorious; otherwise it would not have met with encouragement, nor would it have been permitted at the tables prepared for the soldiers by the Duke's orders.

The same drink which brutalizes the poor man, excites all the evil passions of the great; and one of the most atrocious and blood-thirsty men who appears in the history of our country, became a demon when stimulated by ardent spirits. In the language of the *Quarterly Review*, “Lord Jeffreys’s profligacy accounts too well for his subsequent elevation; but even Roger North admits that when under no excitement either of politics or brandy, the Chief Justice of England was the most dignified judge he ever saw on the bench; and Lord Campbell pronounces his decisions as chancellor to have been in general much to his credit. *That was morning work*; that he ever was entirely sober after mid-day, during his prominent years, we much doubt; that latterly he had drunk himself into a species of insanity, there is little question. On one occasion, dining in the city with Alderman Duncomb, the Lord Treasurer, and other great courtiers, being of the party, they worked themselves up to such a pitch of loyalty by bumpers to ‘confusion to the whigs,’ that they all stripped to their shirts, and were about to get upon a sign-post to drink the King’s health, when they were accidentally diverted from their purpose.”

But a singular and appropriate retribution awaited this bad man. The same drink which caused him to condemn to death multitudes of innocent men and women, was at last the cause of his own capture and death.

Jeffreys having on the downfall of James assumed the disguise of a common sailor, and secured a berth in a merchant vessel bound for the continent, might have escaped in safety but for his love of strong liquors. He would be put ashore in the morning *to taste the beer of the Red Cow at Wapping*; and although he wore a tarpaulin jacket, and had shaved off his terrible eyebrows he was recognised in that pothouse by an attorney whom he had recently browbeaten in the Court of Chancery. He was seized by the infuriated people, and lost his life for a pint of beer.

Again, as the aristocracy has not escaped unpolluted by strong drink, neither has the Church or the University. For the truth of the former, it is only necessary to refer to "Common Sense, by a Member of the University of Cambridge," and the knowledge of all who have paid any attention to the subject. That learning is no security against excess is shown by the example of Porson, one of the most eminent scholars that the University has produced. When on a visit to Germany, he described his manner of life in these lines—

"I went to Frankfort and got drunk,
With that most learned professor Brunck;
I went to Worms and got more drunken,
With that more learned professor Runken."

The sons of the nobility—the future members of either Houses of Parliament, finish their education generally in one of our Universities; but that temperance is one of the virtues which is not usually acquired there, may be proved by a letter of the late Earl of Dudley addressed to, and since published by, the learned Bishop of Llandaff. The Earl writes as follows:—"Though it is no slight or doubtful advantage that could counterbalance that enormous evil of which, for so many years, Oxford was the cause,—that of teaching little else but idleness and drunkenness to half the young men in the country."

According to the Hon. R. Curzon, Jun., the monks in Syria are not proof against intoxicating drinks, but sold their birthrights (some most valuable manuscripts) under the influence of strong drink. Mr. Curzon says—"The old blind Abbot solemnly declared that there were no more books in the monastery than those I had seen; but I got him into my room, with another father who always went about with him, and then I gave them some rosoglio which I had brought on purpose. It was very soft stuff I remember, pink, and tasted as sweet and pleasant as if there was no strength in it." We gather from this narrative that the poor blind abbot under the influence of this intoxicating beverage parted with that which did not belong to him, but was the pro-

perty of the monastery, and for a sum below its value. If we blame the abbot for his share in the transaction, we consider it more difficult to justify the tempter than the tempted.—We are forbid to do evil that good may come.

We have no desire to detract from the virtues of the great, nor to lessen the respect which is justly paid to good and pious ministers of the gospel, and therefore we refrain from multiplying instances; but we have mentioned enough to show that strong drink is a deceiver to priest, and abbot, to the inheritor of a dukedom, and the Lord Chancellor of England;—to all it presents itself as "soft stuff, sweet and pleasant, as if there was no strength" or deception in it.

We are justified therefore on every principle of selfish safety and generous benevolence in calling on the higher classes to assist the people in their arduous struggle against the drinking practices of society. As long as drinking intoxicating drinks is fashionable among the aristocracy, the clergy, the legal and medical professions, so long will individuals of all these classes bring disgrace upon the body of which they are members, by drunkenness.

There are to our knowledge shopkeepers, colliers, shoemakers, and others, who dare not be teetotalers for fear of persecution—lest by the influence of the publicans and their friends, they should be deprived of their customers or of their employment, and thus fail to obtain sustenance for their families. If a man drinks he probably becomes a drunkard, if he abstains he is deprived of his daily bread! This is a crying evil and it would speedily be alleviated if the higher classes would give their countenance and support to the temperance movement. Would the Duke of Marlborough be less worthy of honor and respect if he were to sign the temperance pledge? Would not his example be more deserving of imitation, and more beneficial in its influence on his dependants than at present? Could Sir Watkin W. Wynn, whose family has almost been worshipped for generations in Denbighshire, make a more beneficial use of his influence than by becoming a convert to teetotalism, and weaning the inhabitants of that country, and more particularly of Wrexham, from their insatiable thirst for strong drink? Let the Lord Mayor of London, who so constantly punishes people for crimes arising from strong drink, try another plan—that of reclaiming them by his own abstinence, and he will set a noble example to town and country. 'Tis true the work would require some self denial, some fortitude, some courage, much benevolence, but it is in consequence of superior virtue that men are exalted to high stations, and when they no longer

possess them in an eminent degree, they tarnish the glory by which they were first acquired.

In the language of an eminent statesman we appeal with confidence to your generosity; do you not admit with us "that the social condition of those millions, whether manufacturing or agricultural laborers, who earn their subsistence by the sweat of their brow, is, in the present condition of this country, of the very first importance—that it is an object of the deepest moment?"

"Believe with us that the first foundation of social improvement, is abundance of food,—the first step towards permanent social amelioration, is abundance of provisions." And the people will never enjoy that abundance while they are a drunken people—and they will not cease to be a drunken people till they become teetotalers. Nor will the working classes find it easy to be teetotalers while the higher classes continue to drink intoxicating drinks.

JACOB BRUNT.

CONTINUED.

WHEN Jacob became a teetotaler it must not be supposed he escaped persecution. Many were the annoyances and snares to which he was exposed, many sneers had he to put up with, many discussions to hold, and many fallacies to lay bare. He remembered the injunction of Holy Writ, "be valiant for the truth," and right well did he show his valor in the righteous cause of temperance. Every day in going to and from work he had to pass the beer house where he had so often revelled, but this though sometimes unpleasant, was never a temptation,—he felt a pride in the successful resistance to his former "besetting sin," in the calm possession of his reason, and the victory he could always achieve over the drunken sots by whom he was sometimes waylaid. The very week he signed the pledge, a wager was laid that he would not be temperate a fortnight, and as he was passing by, one confident of success, ran out with the glass and almost forced it upon him. He quietly pushed it aside, and said it had already done him injury enough, and he now regarded it as his greatest enemy, and should shun it as such. Its pretended good qualities were then enumerated with all the noisy volubility common to the drunkard, but to no purpose, the answer was firmly given:—"I was a young drunkard, you are now an old one; but young as I am, it has already brought sorrow and pain enough to me and my father and mother. I thought it then as you think it now, the great sweetener of life, the well spring of pleasure, the fountain of enjoyment, and sang songs about it, as false as they were foolish; songs, I make no

doubt, that were composed by men whom vice had ruined and made dependent on some wealthy sot. What pleasure has it brought to your house? For your hearth is a most uncomfortable one, and resembles for filth, disorder, and broken furniture, the cabin of a poverty-stricken, whiskey-drinking Irishman, instead of a steady sober Englishman. Your wife is a broken-spirited slattern, your daughter on the streets, two sons felons across the seas, and another a soldier abroad, perhaps mounting guard over his brothers at Norfolk Island. Come to me to-morrow morning when your head aches and the few pence you now have are spent; if you can then praise this filthy liquor and tell me from your heart that it does you good and makes you comfortable and happy, I shall be greatly deceived, and have less faith in the goodness of temperance. Come with me at five o'clock and I will give you some nice refreshing tea, or come with me now and take a bit of dinner and a glass of water—try it, and if you don't feel better after it than you do now after all the ale you have drunk this morning, I'll acknowledge I don't know what's best for myself or good for other people. This I do know, that my health is better, I am less feverish, quite as strong, and more capable and disposed for work than ever I was before. But here are a number of men wasting their precious time, day after day, drinking ale and smoking tobacco, ruining their health, robbing their families, and destroying their souls. I wonder, now, how it was I could not see these things before, but I believe if I had gone on a little longer my brains would have been but of little use to me, for the drink and tobacco sadly deaden the faculties. I remember now how we used to sit and crack jokes and sing songs and fancy we were the cleverest and jolliest fellows in existence. But the truth was, and I found it out at last, we were only clever in making beasts of ourselves, in doing and saying wicked things and making every one else at home miserable. However I've got master of it now, and I'm determined to keep master. You'll never find me neglecting my work to sit on an ale bench any more; I mean to have some good clothes to my back and a little money in my pocket, as well as the landlord of the "Blue Pig." As this wicked old toper refused to accept the offer of tea and commenced a senseless tirade against teetotalers and teetotalism, Jacob quietly passed on. Let us however just relate the history (a strictly true one) of this hoary toper. He had long supported his expensive drinking habits by gambling, cock and dog fighting, poaching, &c., and within the last six years he was transported for a robbery at a farm house. He is since dead. Such is the end of the wicked. But

what became of his aged wife? She pined and drooped beneath the accumulated miseries brought upon herself and family by the love of drink and the evils to which it leads. Her sorrows were great, but she too has now found a quiet resting place in the grave "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

Jacob became more and more confirmed in temperance the more he thought of its arguments, examined its grounds, and felt its benefits. He became now more thoughtful and spent a great deal of his spare time in reading, writing, &c. I shall never forget the delight with which he read Dr. Channings lectures on "Temperance," "Self-culture," and "The Elevation of the laboring classes." He felt in a new world, was almost in raptures at times, and could not help blessing God that such a man should have been raised up to speak so well and so encouragingly to the poor. As he was not, at first, sufficiently well clothed to attend the Sunday school with pleasure, he used to take an early walk in the fields on Sabbath morning, and there prepare for the future duties of a teacher. He succeeded as men of a resolute character always will succeed; he was respected as a debater on the question of teetotalism, loved as a teacher, and honored as a consistent enlightened christian. Reader, if thou art a sot, if thou art undutiful to thy parents, if thou art unjust to thy wife and children, "go thou and do likewise."

ALPHA.

Correspondence.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of the Temperance Gazette.

A NUMBER or two of your excellent little work having been sent to me by some unknown friend, I feel desirous of expressing the heartfelt satisfaction I have experienced in perusing them.

The labors of your various agents, crowned as they are with so much success, are truly gratifying; may they go on and still more abundantly prosper.

I feel convinced from personal inquiries and daily examinations, that drunkenness is one of the chief causes, if not the greatest cause, of the ignorance, poverty, and moral degradation of whole masses who have fallen away from our churches and chapels, and lost in mean brutalizing pleasures and low sensuality, all sense of integrity, religion, and the refined enjoyments of the understanding.

No doubt it will be some time before the demoralizing examples of "old pensioners" and "jolly tars," recruiting sergeants and toping ministers, who say "teetotalism comes from the devil," will cease their baneful influence in their various social spheres; but judging from what has been already effected in America, Ireland, and in our own beloved country, there is every reason to

entertain the brightest hopes for the future, and to persevere with redoubled efforts in the temperance movement.

This movement lies at the root of the moral regeneration of the operative classes—it is the foundation stone of the temple of virtue—it is the supporting column in the superstructure of human happiness. The gin-palace and jerry shop must be closed. Agents might make it a portion of their business to "gazette" the number of these sinks of iniquity, and the manner in which they are supported in the different localities, through which they pass; exposure by publication would have a great effect, if not in closing them, in making them "orderly." Temperance Hotels should also be established and encouraged in all directions, and they should bear a literary character by having reading rooms and libraries connected with them.

Would it be any species of tyranny, or rather would it not be a mutual benefit of the highest nature, for all employers to insist upon having teetotal workmen? At any rate they should always have the preference. Every man and woman, without exception, found intoxicated in the streets should be taken into custody and punished by imprisonment. Such infliction would tend to diminish this disgusting vice in the higher ranks of society, and materially suppress the shocking examples too often witnessed by innocent and unsuspecting children.

It is truly frightful to observe the number of low public houses that cluster in every street of all manufacturing towns, most of them temptingly set out with skittle alleys, and summer houses, and snug back entrances, and nice little parlours furnished with cards, drafts, bagatelle-boards, chess and backgammon, with some well known brothel not far off. And is it any wonder, however it may be regretted, that the over-wrought mechanic spends his hour of relaxation in these places? Where is the establishment for instruction and harmless recreation? The Mechanics' Institute, the reading room, the Lyceum. In a town of 70,000 souls there may perhaps be found one of these, not well adapted to the working classes, and not less than 500 of the other fitted up for the very purpose of entertaining them. And what entertainments? Inside these literal hells a liquid fire is poured down the throat till the passions are aroused and the brain maddened, and outside the harlot stands ready to lead off the victims of Bacchus to irreclaimable depravity and incurable disease. All kinds of public houses should be closed *the whole of the Sabbath day*, as you judiciously advise in your last number; let petitions to this effect go to parliament from all parts of the country; it is well known that all remedial measures must first emanate from or be agitated by the people. This work should be done earnestly and without delay, for the publicans, under the New Act, in Leicester, are holding meetings for the purpose of being allowed to keep their houses open till later hours, and to be placed in this respect on an equality with "regular inns." Surely this request will not be granted. But as prevention is better than punishment, cheap reading rooms should be established, to supply a better "hobby" for those who may have been induced to leave off drinking;

agents should open them wherever they give lectures on temperance. Societies of the character of "the People's Lyceum" at Birmingham, may be thus founded at a small expence. The subscriptions for their support should be weekly and not more than one penny each member. Every society so started, on making its objects known, would doubtless be encouraged by many of the wealthy and better informed in its locality; donations of books and gratuitous lectures might soon be procured, and a permanent and useful object implanted in minds that otherwise would feel a void. The drinker having thrown aside his old vicious pursuit, should be presented with another that is good; this should be done immediately, before his excitement wears off, and thus thousands would be secured from relapsing into their old habits: knowledge, the only effective lever to elevate mankind, must be made cheaper and more "come-atable" than it has yet been ever at the Mechanics' Institute. Through this want I have known many who have signed the pledge, fall back again to the glass, the necessary consequence of not having an object upon which they could settle their thoughts; after signing the pledge these parties used to assemble at a little coffee shop; their conversation chiefly consisted of telling over their "old drinking bouts," which seemed to afford almost as much pleasure as the *dram* itself; thus the coffee was sipped with the same feelings with which they formerly quaffed their fermented liquors, and thus by degrees in various instances, was resorted to again when the excitement of their new position had passed away. No moral change had been effected, no higher object had been secured to them, and without this, the temperance movement must fail in many instances. The allotment system, wherever practicable, should be introduced, as furnishing an immediate and innocent object to teetotalism; this, together with cheap instruction and book societies, and leading the pledged by gentle means to some place of worship, would go far in securing them from relapsing into their former habits.

Hoping you will excuse this "*summa fastigia rerum*" I remain,

J. DARE, Leicester Domestic Missionary.

THE TEMPERANCE PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

To the Editor of the Temperance Gazette.

SIR,—I am much obliged to you for inserting my letter to the Patrons, &c., of the "TEMPERANCE PROVIDENT INSTITUTION," though it appears that they had anticipated my suggestion. I would now most strongly advise that every possible advantage should be given to those who assure for an annuity; and that every inducement should be given to those who have assured for £100, to change their policy for an annuity; in fact, the institution would be rendered more beneficial to those for whose benefit it was expressly formed, if the assurances were only for annuities and for the payment of a sum of money on a child attaining the age of twenty-one.

AMICUS.

REPLY TO "AMICUS."

To the Editor of the Temperance Gazette.

SIR,—Your reverend correspondent seems to take a very discouraging view of the state of our poorer classes. I fear it is a just one. But we must recollect that the few who keep up assurances in Provident Institutions, are not likely to be amongst the thoughtless many; nor would a widow be very ready to part with money which she knew had cost her husband much both in coin and care. However that may be, the Provident Institution at Moorgate street, has had from the very commencement, numerous tables for securing annuities. A friend of mine was the second person who joined the institution, and he assured an *annuity* in department 8, for the benefit of his wife if she should survive him. The payments are of course rather high to secure an income of fifty or a hundred pounds a year; and I believe many assure a *sum* in preference to an *annuity*, because they think their survivors can be trusted to make use of it in business, or otherwise; and if no really eligible investment be at hand, the money can always be re-invested in the office to purchase an annuity. Thus the *option* desired, is, and always has been, available.

The *grand desideratum* is, the moral and intellectual improvement of the working classes, and greater confidence between them and their employers. We want to see working men more willing to ask, and rich men more ready to give advice and assistance both in saving and employing money. If half as much pains were taken to shew the poor how to help *themselves*, as are taken to make them dependent upon others, there would be far less poverty to relieve, and many more able to relieve it. Yours, &c.

Q. Q.

THE SON OF A TEMPERANCE FATHER.—The Rev. E. Beecher, of Boston, (America) in a late temperance speech said—"I was baptized as it were a temperance man. You all know the principles of my father. When I was a boy, and he put into my hand the little coin I was to spend on holidays, he used to say to me 'Edward take care that you taste nothing but water.' I need not tell you that I followed his injunction to the letter. There is not a muscle nor a bone in my frame that ever felt the power of alcohol; and so long as this arm adheres to my body, and this tongue does not cleave to the roof of my mouth, I pledge myself anew to the cause." What father would not be proud of such a speech as this from his son, and what a generation shall we have in England when all our young men can use the same language.

STRONG DRINKS TAKEN MEDICINALLY.—Mr Higginbottom of Nottingham states, "Although I blindly gave alcohol as a medicine, for more than twenty years, I never knew it cure a single disease—nor did I ever know of any other medical practitioner curing disease by it."

THE EVILS OF INTEMPERANCE.

INTEMPERANCE is the sin of our land, the scourge of our race; the rich have fallen, nor have the poor escaped its powerful influence. Intemperance has robbed the learned of their dignity; philosophers have forgotten their gravity; divines have been disgraced; and christians have missed their way. Intemperance is a crime of the blackest description; by it God is dishonored, man is degraded; the master-work of Deity, the mind of an immortal being, is brought under subjection to the sensual appetites; reason is prostrated to the feelings known to the brute, the mere gratification of the palate. Intemperance makes life one dreary scene of misery and woe; it spreads the dying pillow with the sharpest thorns. This vice arms death with gloomy horrors, and then, pursuing the wretched criminal beyond the confines of time, it leaves his undying soul to feel the miseries of unavailing repentance.

Intemperance is truly awful, whether viewed in connection with the present or a future life.

Who can describe the evils of intemperance on the individual, or point out all the effects of this vice upon the family, or tell the influence it exerts on the destiny of a nation? Who has sufficient powers for this great task? Where is the man?

Let the drunkard make known his pain of body and mind; expose, O man! the hidden mysteries of that state, which, if uncommon, would appall. Tell us of the agonies of the mind, the debasement of the soul, the cravings of appetite not to be satisfied; the miseries of remorse, the hopelessness of despair; and the awful dread of future ills, worse in their character, and more dreadful in their effects, than earthly miseries. Then make known the sorrows that arise from blighted hopes, ruined character, and forlorn expectations.

Hear him describe the pain produced by the thought of social and domestic joys sacrificed at the shrine of intemperance; hear his wife's lament, and his children's wail. Let imagination dwell upon the statements of the rich, the poor; the ignorant, the refined; the rude, and the learned; till reason, moved by passion, makes you weep over the awful scenes of human misery which such a survey unfolds.

My heart sinks, and my pen trembles, as I attempt to enumerate the facts brought out by the temperance societies. 600,000 drunkards, male and female, are dragging out a miserable existence in our native land, subject to all the sorrows of time, and exposed to all the miseries of eternity, which flow from this fruitful source of human evils.

60,000 of these drunkards die every year; and God's word declares that "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven."

Perhaps 300,000 of these slaves to vice are parents; fathers rearing families to fill our jails, workhouses, hospitals, and lunatic asylums; burdening their children with expense and trouble, preventing their improvement, through the evil communicated by their associations.

This vice wastes annually the sum of one hundred millions of money; time and space forbid me to dwell on the effects which this enormous consumption of property produces. The bankruptcies, the insolvencies, the burdens laid upon the wealthy and the industrious by the increase of the poor-rates, and their decreased power to bear them, produced by the decrease in the demand for their manufactured articles. I must for the same reason pass by the moral influences of this crime; the exciting cause to prostitution, dishonesty, sabbath-breaking, and murder. Assisting men in the perpetration of all crime, and preventing them from the performance of anything praiseworthy or good. Melancholy reflection! this vice corrupts the moral, and makes the immoral worse; it lessens the motives to good, increases the desire for evil.

Men who plead for moderate drinking! think! You are indulging in the use of a drink that fills the land with mourning and crime.

For a moment, think that you are placed on some central elevation, where are passing before your eyes, 600,000 men; idiots in mind, madmen in acts, demons in disposition; and out of this mass behold those 60,000 who perish every year both soul and body. See that wretched band armed with weapons to destroy; led on with murderous intent, these rush forth. Others, whose stricken souls, alarmed at ills brought on by vice, and sickening at the misery they have produced, hurry from time by the many modes which suicide has opened.

Amid that crowd of misery that intemperance has caused, look at those forlorn-looking females: their clothes are shabby, to their sides cling a hapless group of half-famished children; hopeless, helpless despair sits on their sorrowful brows. Ask why those mournful looks? they answer, The hand that should support us, the heart that should comfort us, only degrades us; we are the drunkards' wives. Ask why those sounds of sorrow from yon group;—we are drunkards' widows. Here infant children join their cries to mourn their parents' fall. Here you behold all the forms of human woe increased; and intemperance, like a mighty ocean, rolling the wave of misery over all. Does not pity move you? will not benevolence urge you? will not justice

impel you, to abstain from all that can intoxicate ?

JOHN KEMP.

Yardley, Feb. 17, 1846.

BRADFORD.

PERMIT me, through the medium of your valuable *Gazette*, to offer a few practical remarks in reference to the educational facilities of Bradford, and the drinking propensities of its people. It will be seen from the subjoined report, which has cost me some pains in preparing, that, notwithstanding the many and wide-spread facilities for the acquirement of useful knowledge, their otherwise beneficial effects are considerably more than counteracted by the alarming number of Bacchanalian temples of iniquity with which our town and neighborhood is infested. There are in Bradford and its vicinity forty-five Sunday-schools, comprising 10,000 scholars; nine churches, and twenty-three chapels, capable of affording accommodation for 29,159 persons. A splendid and commodious Mechanics' Institute, where almost every branch of learning is taught for a mere trifling acknowledgment. Several public reading rooms, and a great variety of circulating libraries, too numerous to mention. With these many and wide-spread advantages for spiritual, moral, and mental improvement, one would almost imagine our people to occupy a proud and enviable position amongst the excellent of the earth:—but, alas! this is not the fact; but on the contrary, there is not a more drunken and depraved people, taking into account the number of our population, within the boundaries of the British Empire.

How this comes to pass, let the following facts answer:—There are in this town and neighborhood, 201 public plague spots, where intoxicating drinks are sold, and which are continually infecting our townsmen (aye, and townswomen too) with a sort of moral leprosy, which no remedial agent, save teetotalism, can effectually remove;—viz., 86 taverns and hotels, 14 dram-shops, and 101 beer-shops, all of which have a direct influence on the population, and contribute to a frightful extent in producing poverty, misery, crime, disease, and death. It is truly alarming how these receptacles of vice are weekly absorbing a great portion of those hard-earned wages which, under a well-regulated system of perfect sobriety, would doubtless be appropriated to the purchase of substantial and useful materials, viz., food, clothing, furniture, &c., which would render homes comfortable and families happy. Whereas the money squandered each week in the public-houses, amounts to the sum of £1045, spent principally by those who com-

plain of poverty, and who at the same time are soliciting the wealthy and benevolent to originate measures for extraordinary relief.

G. FLINN.

DOES IT CONSIST WITH THE INTERESTS OF THE ABSTINENCE SOCIETY

FOR THE CAUSE OF PEACE AND OTHER PHILANTHROPIC OBJECTS TO BE ADVOCATED IN ITS PERIODICALS AND MEETINGS ?

THE object of the total abstinence society is, to promote the entire disuse of intoxicating drinks amongst all classes of the community. The periodicals and public meetings of the society are two of the means employed to promote that object. Is it then consistent with the interests of the society to introduce into such periodicals or meetings the question of peace, or of any other benevolent object on which public sentiment is very much divided, and which would at once occasion probably one half of the community to be dissatisfied with the society, and a large portion of them to decline all connexion with it? In so doing we practically say to the public, We will have nothing to do with you, as teetotalers, unless you are also with us heart and hand on the peace question.

It would almost appear as though the abstinence question did not in itself present difficulties enough to the minds of most persons, but we must add those of another subject, on which one half the community is opposed to us. By so doing we may help the peace question; but are we doing justice to our own cause?

Let us suppose, for a moment, that the Peace Society, in return for our good deeds, did the same thing for us in their periodicals and meetings:—at once maltsters, brewers, coopers, and all connected with the traffic, together with their connexions, and thousands of others unfriendly to the abstinence cause, desert them *en masse*, with their pecuniary and personal assistance. Each society, it is true, would help the other a little; but at the same time damage itself infinitely more.

Again; had the League at their meetings advocated teetotalism, as they were recommended to do, because it was a good thing for the poorer classes of society, whose welfare they had so much at heart; no one can doubt that they would have helped the abstinence cause very much, but they would most effectually have prevented that *union of all classes* which was essential to their success.

All who were opposed to teetotalism would

have left them; and it is equally manifest that by advocating peace principles at temperance meetings, about half the community will at least be kept aloof from the temperance movement.

The interests of our different philanthropic societies will be best served by each minding its own concerns; and a far greater aggregate amount of good would thereby be accomplished.

E.

Varieties.

To diffuse blessings is to enjoy them. Water-ton beautifully remarks—"He who would selfishly monopolise truth, retains what he has, as those who hold snow; the closer it is grasped the sooner it melts. Truth is not a stagnant pool, but a fountain. If the water remain still, it is soon covered with slime; but if it spring forth, and wind down the hills and through the green meadows, then a new supply gushes up, and the breaking bubbles sparkling like crystal, show that in its every action there is life. Thus in striving to do we obtain." Teetotalers, by shewing that their principles are true will more firmly establish them in their own minds; and by spreading them abroad they will confer benefits on others of which they are themselves sure to be partakers.—*R. W. B.*

AMUSEMENTS.—Dr. Cromwell, in his recent work, judiciously observes that—"Human nature must be amused as well as instructed, ameliorated, dignified. We have faculties formed expressly for amusement; and they, not less than the graver powers, should be duly called into exercise. He who makes the occupations of life wholly serious, must either forget that he can laugh, or be prepared to say that he has a faculty bestowed upon him for which he has no use; and surely this latter conclusion were a libel on the wisdom with which we are framed." This appears to us sound philosophy. Mankind will have amusements of some sort or other; and it should be one of the objects of philanthropists to provide them such that are at the same time attractive and innocent in their nature and tendency. By so doing they would tend to promote the physical and moral health of the community, and deprive, at one and the same time, the taverns of their charms and their customers.

FRIGHTFUL EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE. On Wednesday last, a farmer named Denis Crowe, of Killeen, within five miles of this town, employed a large number of men for the purpose of building up a boundary ditch. He supplied them with a profuse quantity of ardent spirits, of which many partook to excess. The melancholy consequence has been, that two men, named McCormack and Ryan, died on the same evening. Two others lie in a precarious state. An inquest was held on the bodies. The jury found that the unhappy men died from the excessive use of ardent spirits. A third of the unfortunate men has since died, and seven others are missing; no trace of them is dis-

covered up to this time. Most probably they endeavoured to make their home and died in some dyke or ditch. Five others were most providentially taken into a house on the spot where they were found lying, and by the attention of the poor woman who occupies it, who administered to them large quantities of melted butter, they were saved and are likely to recover.—*Tipperary Vindicator.*

EFFECTS OF INTOXICATION.—Enough has been said and sung in praise of the cup which *does* inebriate; but few of its out-and-out admirers say much of the "next morning," which makes one look so blue, and feel so very queer, or in praise of that most horrible of all horrible maladies—*delirium tremens!* A nice bill of costs, too, follows in the wake, as one of the necessary accompaniments of excellent occasions; and the following *morceau* which we lit upon in our Police-court, where some matters relative to the gentleman it referred to were being discussed, may serve to give our readers some idea of the "costs;" while, at the same time, some carpers at the quantities of the good things of this life afforded to paupers, may be delighted to see that in this case there was at least no stint of "loaves":—

Nineteen weeks' maintenance, at 2s. 7½d.	
per week	£2 9 10½
Forty-eight glasses of French brandy	1 4 0
Sixty-seven glasses of gin	0 11 2
One hundred and fifty quarts of beer	2 4 4
Ninety-eight loaves of bread, for poultices.....	2 2 0

£8 11 4½

This was actually the bill charged by the Newport Union to the Union to which the "patient" belonged, for the amount of necessaries given to a man taken to our Union-house by the police, who found him raving mad in the street one night, and took him to that hospitable place, where, medically attended, he was, after nineteen week's illness, gradually recovered from the fearful state of *delirium tremens* in which he had been found. But, alas! poor human nature! this man, who had been, by skill and kindness brought out of so terrible an affliction, actually got drunk again the very day he was liberated from the Union! And naturally enough, some persons may say, seeing he was so well used to "licker," as Jonathan says, during the period he was an invalid. True; but then it should also be remembered, that all the brandy gin and *curru da* were given him "medicinally," being the approved practice in such miserable cases.—*Mertin.*

PEOPLE'S LIBRARY.—An institution under the above title has been established at West Bromwich by G. S. Kenrick, Esq., and bids fair to be a useful auxiliary to the temperance cause. It consists of a library; reading, news, and class rooms; and is supplied with some of the best books and leading periodicals; two daily, and several local, papers; and a variety of temperance and other publications. The subscription is but one shilling per quarter. A lecture on the Pleasures and Advantages of Knowledge will shortly be delivered by the president.—*Birmingham Journal.*

Monthly Notices.

AGENTS' APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.

May.	MR. GLOVER.	MR. HORN.	MR. DALTON.	MR. BOOTH.	MR. WAKELIN.
Friday 1st	Goldenthall	Smethwick	Coseley	Tipton	
Monday 4th	Macclesfield	Yardley	Darlaston	Walsall	Oldbury
Tuesday 5th	Congleton	Erdington	Stourbridge	Bilston	Lozells
Wednesday 6th	Wolverhampton	Town End	Monmore Green	Dudley	
Thursday 7th	Wednesfield	Toll End	Alvechurch	Porto Bello	
Friday 8th	Wordsley	Brierley Hill	Kingsnorton	Maer	
Monday 11th	Coventry	Birmingham	Newcastle	Chester	Lye Waste
Tuesday 12th	Leicester	Leamington	Longton	Whitchurch	West Bromwich
Wednesday 13th	Derby	Stratford on Avon	Trent Vale	Market Drayton	Tipton
Thursday 14th	Ashburn	Wellsbourn	Tunstall	Ditto	
Friday 15th	Rocester	Pershore	Penkhull	Shawbury	
Monday 18th	Cheadle	Malvern Link	Leek	Shrewsbury Assn.	Astwood Bank
Tuesday 19th	Uttoxeter	Worcester	Etruria	Minsterley	Henley in Arden
Wednesday 20th	Tutbury	Droitwich	Crewe	Much Wenlock	Atherstone
Thursday 21st	Abbots' Bromley	Bromsgrove	Nantwich	Madeley	Tamworth
Friday 22nd	Rugeley	Redditch	Horsley Heath	Coalbrook Dale	Lichfield
Monday 25th	Stafford	Campden	Kidderminster	Wellington	
Tuesday 26th	Willenhall	Brailes	West Bromwich	Shrewsbury	
Wednesday 27th	Cradley	Stow on the Wold	Hales Owen	Broseley	Tipton
Thursday 28th	Wednesbury	Chipping Norton	Sedgley	Wolverhampton	
Friday 29th	Dudley Port	Banbury	Coseley	Lozells	

TEETOTAL SPEAKERS' PLAN OF THE POTTERY DISTRICT.

Hanley, Bethesda Schools, Wednesday.—Burslem, Temperance Hall, Wednesday.—Stoke, Town Hall, Wednesday.—Newcastle, Monday.—Longton, National School, Tuesday.—Wolstanton, New Connexion Chapel, Wednesday.—Tunstal, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Thursday.—Fenton, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Monday.—Cobridge, New Connexion Chapel, Wednesday.—Shelton, Bedford School, Thursday.

TO AGENCY FUND.

	L.	s.	D.
Mr. Harbridge, Wardington	...	...	...
Redditch Society	...	...	...
Leek	...	...	...
Ashbourn	...	...	...
Handsworth	...	...	...
Staffordshire Potteries...	...	...	...
Birmingham Temperance Society	...	...	...
	0	12	6
	1	10	0
	1	0	0
	1	0	0
	0	12	0
	11	5	0
	2	10	0

The "Reminiscences of a Wanderer" will be continued in our next.

The TEMPERANCE HYMN BOOK, edited by the Rev. Henry Gwyther, vicar of Yardley, is now published, and may be had of the vicar, or any of the agents of the Temperance Association, and forwarded with the *Gazettes*. The selection is by far the best we have seen, comprising great variety, and published at a cheap rate, and we hope it will be generally adopted by temperance societies in this district.

Intelligence.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT BROSELEY.

A TEMPERANCE festival was held here on Tuesday, the 14th, in the Town Hall, which was densely crowded on the occasion. At 7 o'clock, the chair was taken by G. S. Kenrick, Esq., who alluded to the prevalence of intemperance in every town in the kingdom, to its effect in producing crime and poverty; its still more lamentable influence upon the mind, by increasing all its evil tendencies and passions, and destroying its virtuous and holy aspirations: he pointed out the inefficacy of the means formerly adopted to prevent drunkenness; and recommended teetotalism as the only remedy calculated to remove the evil which was deplored by all wise and good men.

The vicar of Yardley, in a forcible manner, pointed out several lamentable instances in which ministers and other pious individuals had fallen and become drunkards, through what they considered moderate drinking. He spoke of the advantages which men would find in their temporal as well as spiritual concerns, by becoming sober men, and exhorted them to assist in this important work.

The Rev. Mr. Tilley had been a teetotaler for more than 11 years, and time, instead of weakening his attachment to it, only increased his desire to extend the influence of total abstinence from intoxicating drink; and he should at all times be happy to give his services to this cause, when his more immediate duties would permit him. He directed his observations more particularly to the pernicious effect of alcohol on the mind, rather than on the pockets of the people.

Dr. Gourley took up the question on the effects of alcohol on the body, its effect in producing inflammation of the stomach and deranging the digestive organs. That as a constant stimulant, it hurried the pulse beyond its natural and beneficial state, and thus caused an injurious action on the system, and laid the foundation of many disorders which might otherwise have been avoided. As the learned doctor had promised to give one or more lectures at Broseley on this subject, he should reserve what he had to say till another time.

Mr. Glover was then called upon, and made an animated speech; after which the chair was taken by Mr. Harrison, and votes of thanks were passed to those who had taken a part in the proceedings of the evening. Persons who wished to join the society were called upon to come forward, when the secretary rose and said he had a communication to make which he was sure would cause great congratulation and pleasure to the meeting. He was authorised to announce the accession to the cause of teetotalism, of the Hon. & Rev. Orlando Forrester, who desired his name to be registered for two years! It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm with which this announcement was received, and the cheers with which it was greeted; for the high estimation in which the rector is deservedly held will enable him to do a great amount of good in this district. Nor will the influence of his name and example be confined to Shropshire;

it will be felt over the whole kingdom. The first fruit of it was seen when the Rev. H. Gwyther rose to say that the respected vicar of Madeley had stated his intention to join our good cause at the same time as the Hon. & Rev. O. Forrester. This information was received with renewed applause; and the meeting separated rejoicing in the events which would make this night for ever memorable. It is a source of deep-felt gratitude to observe how the great and the good men of our country are coming forward to assist in the great work of the temperance reformation, and the moral regeneration of the people! May they long live to rejoice in the success of their benevolent exertions for the happiness of their countrymen!

WEST BROMWICH TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.

A FEW of the most active friends of the temperance cause determined on having a tea party on Easter Monday, and inviting some of the most celebrated advocates of their principles to attend. As there was to be a large temperance meeting at Birmingham on the same day, it was thought by some that the West Bromwich meeting should be postponed. But as Monday was a general holiday, many might be induced to attend a meeting here, and listen to addresses on this all-important, but little understood, subject, who would not go so far as Birmingham for the purpose. It was, therefore, at length decided that the meeting should be held, and the result proved that the decision was a proper one. About two hundred people sat down to tea, and this over, the Rev. H. Gwyther, the distinguished and persevering advocate of total abstinence took the chair. The Rev. Vicar delivered a long and interesting speech, in which he showed that drunkenness was not confined to the poor, the ignorant, and the criminal, by relating facts with which he had become acquainted, of wealthy, learned, and religious men falling its victims. The more he saw of the doings of strong drink, and of the blessings which he saw arise from the adoption of teetotalism—the more he studied the question, the more was he convinced that it was founded in truth, and the more was he determined to persevere in the course he had marked out, till he saw alcoholic drink, with all the evils which followed in its train, banished his country and the world. Mr. Cope, of Wednesbury, followed, who spoke of the good he had derived from becoming a teetotaler, and the benefits which temperance societies had conferred on the country. Dr. Gourley, of Madely, was then called upon, and spoke for about an hour in the most lucid and argumentative manner on the medical part of the question. His address should by all means be published. The information he gave was what was very much needed; and he was often interrupted by bursts of applause.

Mr. Carter, of Leamington, then addressed the meeting in an earnest and pleasing manner. He spoke of the wonderful amount of good teetotalism had done already, and of the good it would yet accomplish. He hoped the president of the Central Association would be encouraged and supported in

his philanthropic, laborious, and self-sacrificing efforts to improve the condition of the people.

Mrs. Grice followed, and in a beautiful and pleasing address showed the great injury that was done to the children of men in their domestic, social, and religious capacity; and observed, that if she had not been a teetotaler before, she should have resolved to be in future, from what she had heard this evening.

G. S. Kenrick, Esq., in a short but interesting speech, stated that neither he nor the other friends of the movement had interested motives in promoting the temperance reformation: and related a very affecting account to prove that the laboring classes appreciated the attempts which were made to improve their condition; and that they were not wanting in gratitude. He also alluded to the reasons he had for establishing a library and reading-room for the people of this town; and called upon this meeting to give it their cordial support, if they wished to prove that their enemies libelled them, in saying they had no desire for knowledge and information. He sat down amidst loud and hearty cheers.

The meeting was enlivened and gratified by the performance of vocal and instrumental sacred music; the excellent performers having, in the most handsome manner, offered their services gratuitously for the occasion. After a vote of thanks to them, to the chairman, to those who had come forward to advocate the cause, and to those who got up the festival, the meeting broke up, apparently highly gratified with the evening's proceedings. Several promising signatures were obtained.

R. W.

BIRMINGHAM.

THE thirteenth annual festival of the temperance society was held in the Town Hall, on Easter Monday, Joseph Sturge, Esq., in the chair. The chairman said there was one circumstance of which he had been requested to give an explanation. It had generally been expected that the foundation stone of the intended Temperance Hall would be laid that day. Now, although the building committee was an entirely distinct body from the temperance society, he felt it due to the friends of both to state that the arrangements were in so incomplete a state, that the committee did not feel justified in commencing the building at present. He hoped there would be funds enough obtained to finish the building before it was commenced. He observed that among the workmen of the house at Gloucester with which he was connected during the last year and a half, five times as many had become teetotalers as there were previously.

Mr. Richard Horn, one of the agents of the Central Temperance Association, then addressed the audience, giving a number of details of the working of intemperance among the lower classes. By the humorous truth of his descriptions he kept the audience in a continual roar of laughter and applause. He concluded by advising the audience to set to work to reform themselves, instead of going to the public-house to reform Sir Robert or Lord John. Each man could be prime minister of his own family, and his wife would be the best

chancellor of the exchequer—while his charter should be, an everlasting discipleship of the pump.

Mr. J. Cadbury calculated that there were 4,044 drunkards in Birmingham, and stated that during the last year more than 1,330 persons were brought before the magistrates for drunkenness; that £40,000 a year was raised for poor levies, and three fourths of the paupers were made by drink: he considered it better to spend the money for a Temperance Hall, than for a new gaol for anti-teetotalers.

The Rev. James Caughey, of America, commenced by expressing his gratification at such a scene, and stated that he had often been expostulated with on various subjects, and among others on teetotalism. He was told that it was a very singular thing for him to come out of the ranks of ministers, and advocate teetotalism; and that he would never be able to stand the wear of his duties without "taking a little." He had been preaching on an average once a day since he came to England (nearly three years), yet his health was quite as good as when he arrived, although his constitution had been thoroughly tried; and he traced it all under God to teetotalism. This was a great and glorious country, and he had seen nothing to compare to that meeting in any of the nations on the continent. He had preached teetotalism in many Wesleyan pulpits, but had never been opposed by any minister or member of that body. He thought there was a strong feeling in favor of the cause; and if the teetotalers acted wisely, and strove to lead men instead of driving them, by showing them that the cause depended on the Word of God, they would soon have the ministers of religion all on their side. He had been induced to become a teetotaler in this manner, by its having been urged upon him how much good he might do in saving others. But though he began from expediency, he was a teetotaler from conviction now. He enforced the claims of the cause on parents, showing that the race of drunkards and felons must be reinforced and maintained from the rising generation; and it was the duty of parents to take care that their children did not become drunkards from imbibing a habit of drinking at home. He then impressed on sabbath school teachers their duty of using their influence in behalf of the society. The speaker sat down amid prolonged cheering. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. T. Barlow, in a speech full of argument and humor, which was loudly applauded; and before the meeting broke up about 130 persons signed the pledge.

REDDITCH.

THE temperance meeting here, on Friday, the 27th ult., was well attended; the auditory orderly and attentive; Mr. P. B. Brooke, schoolmaster, being unanimously called to the chair. After singing the 60th hymn, the chairman implored the Divine favor and blessing on the present attempt to ameliorate the condition of mankind. In his short address he not only pointed out the sad consequences resulting from drunkenness and intemperance; but showed the evil consequences of moderate drinking, leading, as he remarked, to

drunkenness and dissipation; concluding—"It must be evident to every thinking mind that nothing short of total abstinence could prove an effectual cure for intemperance;" and observing, it was equally clear that if a total abstinence society was to be formed, it must be formed by temperate persons. He then introduced Mr. Dalton, whose very long speech was listened to with the greatest patience and attention—his arguments good and unanswerable. At the close of the meeting seven signed the pledge.

A CONSCIENTIOUS TEETOTALER.

LEEK.

THE annual festival of the Female Rechabite' Society was held here on Good Friday; and the muster of the friends of temperance was so great that the usual place of meeting was considered too small; the meeting was therefore adjourned after tea to the Primitive Methodist Chapel. G. S. Kenrick, Esq., was called to the chair, and having addressed the meeting, called upon two of the reformed teetotalers of Leek, who gave their valuable testimony to the virtues of cold water. Mr. Glover then spoke at some length, with his usual success, and closed an agreeable and profitable evening.

ANNUAL TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL IN UPPER HANLEY.

ON Monday afternoon, the 13th instant, the temperance society of this place held their annual tea party in the Providence Chapel School Room, when between two and three hundred sat down to tea; when it was fully made manifest, by the cheerful countenances which pervaded all, that mankind can enjoy themselves with the bounties of Heaven, without the aid of intoxicating liquors.

The public meeting, after tea, was adjourned to the Chapel, which was kindly lent by the trustees of the place for the occasion. Mr. John Rathbone, who has been a laborious and tried friend of the temperance cause for more than ten years, being called to the chair, opened the proceedings of the meeting in a useful and appropriate speech.

Mr. John Steele then came forward, and in an able manner showed forth the reception which wise and good men had met with in various ages, when they brought forward anything that tended to promote the general welfare of mankind; and though last, not least, the advocates of teetotalism had to meet with much opposition; but perseverance had accomplished wonders, and would continue to do so.

Mr. James Turner, in an energetic and forcible manner, explained that it was not wonderful teetotalers should be so greatly opposed, when the love of strong drink, and the prejudice in favor of the drinking customs of our country, and the great interest that some have in its awful traffic, were taken into account. While these things remain, we must expect to be opposed; but let us still work on—this good and godlike cause must and will prevail.

Mr. William Ridgway was then introduced to the meeting, and, in an able and telling manner, spoke of the great extremes that people generally

fell into, when they left off drinking intoxicating drinks. Some took to eating more than they were accustomed to eat, thereby disordering the various organs of the human body, and spending money that might be employed to a better purpose. And that some indulged more freely in tobacco and snuff, by which much valuable time was lost, and much money wasted, which might be made use of to instruct and enlighten their own minds and those of their children, and in other benevolent purposes.

WM. WRIGHT.

FURTHER REPORT OF TEMPERANCE TEA MEETING AT WELLINGTON.

A TEA meeting was held in the large lecture room of the temperance society, which was attended by a numerous and highly respectable assemblage. After tea the tables were removed, when that zealous, vigilant, and worthy advocate of temperance—the Rev. H. Gwyther, the amiable Vicar of Yardley, was called to the chair. He said he had much pleasure in meeting so respectable an assembly, and in seeing clergymen of different denominations amongst them: he considered it a clergyman's duty to support and advocate such institutions, which were intended for the advancement of the temporal and spiritual welfare of mankind.

Mr. Hawley, of Birmingham, addressed a few words to the meeting, expressive of his gratitude to the temperance society for having reformed him, from a poor drunkard, to be a sober and frugal man.

The chairman then called upon Dr. Gourley, of Madeley; but that gentleman declined to take precedence of the Rev. F. J. Falding, who stood next upon the list. That Rev. gentleman then rose, and said he thanked the worthy doctor for the courtesy he had shown to his profession in modestly declining to take the precedence. He had often heard of the doctor's great skill in his profession, and zeal in the cause of temperance; and had read his lectures with much interest; and one reason for his attending here that evening was the pleasure of hearing him. He spoke in the most feeling and energetic terms of the great temperance reformation, a reformation much wanted, and calculated to effect a great deal of good. He had himself, in his clerical duties in and about Wellington, witnessed the wretchedness and misery of the drunkard's habitation; and he should be happy to render the society every assistance in his power. The Rev. gentleman resumed his seat amidst much applause.

Dr. Gourley was next announced. He commenced by stating, that the Almighty in his wisdom had endowed the human constitution with the faculties of generating heat, and resisting cold; of cooling the body when heated by excessive exercise, or by the surrounding atmosphere; and of repairing injuries occasioned to the system. These faculties, so necessary to the maintenance of health, should be kept in a natural condition; which could only be done by suitable food, air, exercise, and rest; and the proper regulation of the mind. Whatever has a tendency to impair these faculties

would most assuredly induce disease. Alcohol had this tendency in a most remarkable degree. Its first action when taken into the stomach was, to produce inflammation; and inflammation, whether extensive or limited, was still disease. It went on still further in its work of destruction, by contaminating the blood, and rendering it unfit for its important office in the system. Its stimulant property affected the heart, and increased its action—and thus the circulation was increased incompatibly with the due performance of its functions. Every action of the body, every part of the human frame, is thus put out of order; and the brain, which requires pure blood, about the proportion of one-third of the circulation, supplied to it at a natural rate, has now an impure or poisoned fluid sent to it at an unnatural and hurried rate; and in this way its function becomes disordered, and artificial madness or mental derangement induced. Need we wonder, then, at the crimes perpetrated, or the diseases generated, under its influence? When the springs of life are thus poisoned at their source, we cannot be surprised that the stream should be so polluted, and human nature so depraved. It is perfectly useless to attempt to legislate for the improvement of mankind, so long as intoxicating beverages are permitted to be used. This the experience of centuries confirms. When crimes and immorality were found upon the increase, education, religious instruction, and acts of parliament, were thought to be the proper remedies—these have all signally failed. You must, says the bishop of London, improve the physical condition of the people, before you can make any progress with education and religious instruction. These must act upon a sound mind, in a sound body; but intoxication has rendered both unsound. I have always, said the doctor, considered it the duty of the clergyman, and the medical man—the physician of the soul, and the physician of the body—to take up this subject, and eradicate this monster evil; and if this were done, this country, with all its immense capabilities, might yet be what the amiable and excellent clergyman has just said it ought to be—an earthly paradise. From what has been said, it will be obvious that alcohol acts upon the system in the first instance by producing local inflammation, and secondly general excitement. The diseased action thus set up, increases in a considerable degree the susceptibility to disease, which it materially assists in its efforts to destroy life. This complication of disease renders the treatment empirical, as it is almost impossible for the physicians to distinguish how much of the disordered action is referable to the previous excitement, and how much to the superadded disease. Thus, the physician in such cases must prescribe at random. This was well illustrated by a physician who was once asked the reason of his putting so many things in his prescription. Why, he said, to tell you the truth, I put in all the good things I can think of, and allow the disease to take whichever one it pleases. The learned doctor then gave a very long and scientific exposition of the pernicious effects of alcoholic liquors; urging his audience to be no longer the dupes of their own folly, but to abstain entirely from the use of that which was alike injurious to the preservation of the health of body

and mind; and their reward would be great here and hereafter. We are sorry we can only give a brief outline of the doctor's excellent speech—his enunciation was so rapid, and the subjects brought before the meeting so numerous. He resumed his seat amidst rounds of applause. Many ladies and gentlemen declared they would never again take intoxicating liquor.

Mr. Edwin Evans, of Broseley, next addressed the meeting in very feeling and appropriate language, which was heartily responded to by the audience.

Mr. Richd. Horn, in his own peculiar style and vernacular tongue, gave a very humorous description of the condition of the poor degraded drunkard and his wretched family; which was listened to with great attention, and frequently interrupted with roars of laughter; and at the conclusion was greeted with great and hearty applause.

The meeting then separated, and all seemed pleased with the evening's entertainment and instruction. Seventeen persons received the pledge.

Poetry.

A TEETOTAL SONG.

OH! tempt me no more to the wine-brimming bowl,
 Nor say 'twill arouse me to gladness;
 I have felt how it breaks the repose of the soul,
 And fires every frailty to madness;
 But fill me a cup where the bright waters flow,
 From that health and freshness I'll borrow;
 'Tis the purest of nectar that sparkles below,
 Since it brings neither sickness nor sorrow.

OH! look not for me where the drunkard is found,
 A stranger to virtue and quiet;
 Where the voice of affection and conscience is drowned
 In fierce bacchanalian riot:
 On the hearth of my home, a more tranquil retreat,
 My enjoyments are guiltless and cheering,
 Where the smile of my wife becomes daily more sweet,
 And the kiss of my child more endearing.

OH! turn thee, deluded one! turn and forsake
 Those haunts whose excitements enslave thee;
 Be firm in thy manhood, let reason awake,
 While pity is yearning to save thee.
 With me all unholy allurements are past—
 May I swerve from my rectitude never!
 No, rather than sink to perdition at last,
 One and all, I abjure them for ever!

J. C. PRINCE

A GREAT SENTIMENT.

EVERY glass of alcoholic drink that a human being takes, does some violence to the delicacy of the complicated and beautiful system of his nicely adjusted structure—the nervous system—and every repetition of the glass destroys the harmony of one of those thousand strings of which life is composed.

Agents' Reports.

B. GLOVER.

Arrangements having been made that I should spend one month in the "North Staffordshire Association," I commenced my labors there,

March the 2nd, at *Fenton*.—Two school rooms, the doors that divided them being thrown open, were filled with an attentive audience. 22 signed.

3. *Newcastle*.—Tea meeting in the Town Hall, Rev. W. Ford presided. The Vicar of Yardley, the Wesleyan ministers, W. Ridgway, Esq., Mr. J. Bennett, and others addressed the meeting. At the close 52 signed.

4. *Stanley*.—A report of this meeting has appeared.

6. *Burslem*.—There has been little done in this town for some time, but a new committee has been formed, new arrangements have been made, and upon this occasion the Temperance Hall was well filled, the people very attentive, and 10 signed.

6. *Penkhull*.—Rev. S. Minton in the chair, the school room well filled, and several signed. The society here is in a prosperous state. Mr. Henry, the Secretary, is very persevering,

9. *Longton*.—The infant school room was crowded, many went back unable to get in, and many who could find room, either at the door or windows, patiently stood during the whole time. 24 signed.

10. *Trent Vale*.—Mr. Price presided, the large National school room was filled chiefly with working men and their wives, who appeared to take much interest in the addresses given. It was pleasing to see so large a room well filled in a small village.

11. *Stoke*.—In the room belonging to the "Christian brethren," which was crowded to excess. 10 signed.

24. *Tunstall*.—In the large school room belonging to the Primitive Methodists, which was well filled, and the people very attentive, Mr. Phelps assisted, several signed.

25. *Upper Stanley*.—The most crowded room I was ever in, it was difficult to breathe, and must have been injurious to the health of all present; we were obliged to shorten the meeting, to get out for a breath of fresh air. I cannot help regretting people should be so inconveniently crowded together, anxious to hear and yet obliged to go back again unable to gain admittance, whilst there are large empty chapels at the next door.

16. *Maer*.—A good meeting, Mr. Enoch Travis spoke well, 7 adults and 1 juvenile signed, which was good for a small village.

17. *Wolstanton*.—In New Connexion Methodist Chapel, which was well filled, people attentive, and the only meeting in the month at which there was no signatures.

18. *Cobridge*.—A good meeting, presided over by Mr. John Jackson, who gave an able address. The labors of Mr. I Phelps have been very satisfactory and productive of much good at this place. 14 signed, and amongst them some who were well known as old drunkards.

19. *Fenton*.—A full meeting, a good chairman, and 14 signatures. Messrs. Blase, Smith, and others are very persevering in their efforts at this

place. They have done much good, and show no signs of growing weary of well doing.

20. *Newcastle*.—Though the worst night in the week for a meeting here, the Town Hall was well filled, 16 signed, making above 300 who have signed during the last three months; and so far as Mr. Preece, the valuable secretary, has been able to ascertain very few have broken. Public houses which a short time since were crowded, are now comparatively empty: houses that were miserable are now happy; men that were drunkards are now sober, and if our friends here unitedly and zealously persevere in their labors, greater triumphs than they have yet achieved will be theirs.

23. *Burslem*.—The Hanley temperance band played through the town, and enlivened the meeting with their music, the large hall was crowded, the committee encouraged in their labors, and 14 signed.

24. *Penkhull*.—Mr. Phelps presided, the school room crowded, the folding doors that divide the rooms thrown open, and the second room nearly full. A short time ago the meetings were badly attended, they are now crowded, several signed, others came to the secretary after the meeting.

25. *Hanley*.—A tea meeting for the benefit of the band. The large school room, capable of holding 1600 persons, was well filled at the meeting, the music of the band was attractive, and the meeting of a very cheering character. The Secretary, Mr. Bradley, informs me, that at and between the two meetings 109 signatures were received.

26. *Tunstall*.—The Rev. T. Cooper in the chair, the room more crowded than on the previous occasion. The meetings here are well attended, and the people exceedingly attentive. At and between the meetings 90 signed.

27. *Longton*.—The friends here encouraged by the last meeting, and desirous of accommodating all that wished to hear, procured the large school room, which was well filled. Most of the audience were working men. The Stoke band also kindly gave their services, 20 signed.

30. *Stoke*.—A tea meeting for the band, which was well attended, many not able to get in, Rev. H. Gwyther presided, Messrs. Price, Phelps, and Bennett assisted, 18 signed. The performance of the band was creditable to themselves, and gratifying to their friends.

31. *Chesterton*.—Tea meeting in the Wesleyan school room, public meeting in the chapel. Mr. P. Shaw, presided, Mr. Turner, from Newcastle and others assisted, 12 signed. This is a very drunken place, much wants doing, and there are few to do it.

April 1. *Etruria*.—A crowded meeting in the Methodist school room, Rev. T. Cooper in the chair, 17 signed.

This closed my month's labors, at and after the meetings 464 signatures were obtained. Besides these a female, superintendent of a paint shop, called at Mr. Joseph Bradley's temperance hotel, for a card for herself and one for each of the persons working in her shop. Mr. Phelps, and several of the friends have also held very successful meetings in different parts of the district. During the last two months at least 1,000 signatures have been taken in the Potteries. At Longton a man signed who can earn £3 a week, still his family

is poor, and eight men had been some time idling, kept idle through his intemperance.

RICHD. HORN'S REPORT.

SINCE my last, I have spoken at the following places:—

- March 16, *Coalbrook Dale*.—A good meeting.
- 17, *Broseley*.—A large meeting in the Town Hall, Mr. Harnson in the chair. Five signed.
- 18, *Much Wenlock*.—Mr. Pugh in the chair. We had a pleasant meeting in this stormy place.
- 19, *Madeley*.—A large meeting in the National School, Mr. Chandler in the chair. Twelve signed.
- 20, *Jackfield*.—A good meeting, National School, Mr. Buckley in the chair. Twelve signed.
- 23, *Kidderminster*.—A large meeting, Mr. Whaler in the chair. Five signed.
- 24, *West Bromwich*.—A small meeting, Mr. Neal in the chair. G. S. Kenrick, Esq., and Mr. Wakelin, took part in the meeting. Two signed.
- 25, *Wolverhampton*.—A good meeting in the Public Offices. Eight signed.
- 26, *Cradley*.—A small meeting, the vicar of Yardley in the chair. Six signed.
- 29, *Coseely*.—A large meeting, but hard work to get it.
- 30, *Hales Owen*.—A good meeting, Mr. Trueman in the chair. Five signed.
- April 1, *Dudley*.—A good meeting, Mr. Freeman in chair. Five signed.
- 2, *Porto Bello*.—A good meeting. One signed.
- 6, *Oldbury*.—A small meeting. Three signed.
- 7, *Stourbridge*.—A good meeting. Two signed.
- 8, *Wolverhampton*.—A good meeting. One signed.
- 9, *Wednesfield*.—A good meeting. Four signed.
- 10, *Stourbridge*.—A tea party, and a pleasant meeting. A number of the friends took part in the meeting. Five signed.
- 13, *Birmingham*.—Festival. The largest tea party I was ever at—about 1,500 took tea. The public meeting was very large, Joseph Sturge, Esq., in the chair. The Rev. J. Caughey; John Cadbury, Esq.; and Mr. Barlow, took part in the meeting. One hundred and thirteen signed.
- 14, *Leicester*.—A conversation meeting, for the want of a better. I hope committees will be alive to the work.

At these meetings 209 signatures have been taken.

ISAAC PHELPS.

Monday, February 9, after a long walk of three hundred and forty miles, I commenced my labors among my old and excellent friends in the potteries, under the kind direction of John Wood, Esq., at Cobridge. Were I to give you a full account of these meetings, the large tea parties, the effects of the brass band, and the many hundreds attending these meetings—and their earnest desire to hear and embrace the principles of teetotalism; I should more than fill your excellent publication. My first three weeks labors, was chiefly by my self, that is your agent not being present, but before I completed my work, I was joined by your agent, Mr. B Glover, whose lectures will be like he bread cast upon the waters, to be seen after many days. At Cobridge I had about one hun-

dred and thirty took the pledge—seventy from one meeting. In my meetings altogether I had about three hundred and twenty pledges.

There is certainly a combination of effort among the working men in the Potteries hardly to be found in any other part of the country.

Horsley Heath.—A good meeting, when thirteen youths signed.

April 11, Saturday, Tailors' Hall, *Bristol*.—Good meeting; some signed. I was glad to see my old friends in the cause of virtue and truth once again. Sunday, on the Broad Quay, Bristol, I spoke about one hour, I should say at least to six hundred people. The wind blew hard—but no matter; the common people heard gladly, and laughed and cried by turns. These meetings are a sign of the times. A fine fellow, an Irishman, came to me and said—"Sure, will you give me the pledge?" With all my heart, said I. He had been on the spree, but wanted to go back to his home sober. In my way home, near Gloucester, I called to see one of my own family, a pious woman and her husband. They told me, in their small trade in one year they had drawn out twelve hundred gallons of cyder. I held a meeting in their house; and one at Pool Hill Chapel, where I formed a society, when six took the pledge—one a young man of much promise, who dares to think for himself, and was opposed by a preacher. I wish these men would stand out of our road, and give God's best drink fair play. I have smoked none this seventeen years; snuffed none this fifteen years; drank no intoxicating drink for nine years; and am a healthy, happy water drinker.

MR. DALTON.

March 16, visited *Brailles*, had a very interesting meeting in a school room adjoining the church yard, which was well filled with a respectable and attentive audience, evidently a good impression was produced and at the close five signatures were obtained. The Messrs. Gettets are warm friends of our great and good cause.

17, *Stow-in-the-Wold*.—Had no meeting in consequence of the friends not having received the Gazette.

18, *Chipping Norton*.—In the Town Hall a good muster who heard attentively, and at the close thirteen names were enrolled.

19, *Banbury*.—In the usual place, meeting small, no signature.

20, *Wardington*.—Had our meeting in the Wesleyan chapel, a fair attendance, only one signature that of one of the most debased drunkards for miles round, the general expression was, that if he kept his pledge, our labors would be amply repaid. I expect to visit that place again this journey.

23, *Kentworth*.—Five adults and two juveniles were my audience, all teetotalers, but who I addressed at some length.

24, *Royal Leamington*.—A good meeting. The Leamington Rechabite brass band went round, and the attractions of music tended to the enlargement of the meeting. Four signed the pledge.

25, *Welsbourn*.—A fair muster in the Wesleyan chapel, no signatures.

26, *Alcester*.—No meeting.

27, *Redditch*.—The Rechabite band went round

as usual and procured a good attendance, Mr. Brook of Astwood Bank presided, six signatures.

31. *Handsworth*.—A small meeting, chiefly teetotalers, no signatures.

April 1. *Yardley*.—The Vicar presided, a good meeting, two good signatures obtained. Next morning, at the Vicar's request, I addressed the children in his school. I understand not without some effect.

2. *Erdington*.—The Vicar took the chair, Mr. R. Cheesewright of Birmingham, assisted, several signatures were the fruit of our labors.

3. *Townend*.—Had our meeting in the usual place, a good attendance and three signatures.

6. *Kenilworth*.—The meeting similar to the previous one.

7. *Leamington*.—A moderate muster.

8. *Stratford-on-Avon*.—Meeting not large.

9. *Welsbourn*.—A good attendance in the Wesleyan chapel, Mr. R. Rose, of Stratford, presided.

10. *Pershore*.—Meeting in the Wesleyan room, Mr. Philips presided and opened with a neat, though maiden speech on teetotalism. I remained Sunday over with the Pershore friends, and was actively engaged in addressing the Sunday school, speaking in the street, and at a village two miles distant.

13. *Worcester*.—The Easter Monday anniversary tea festival, the meeting was a splendid one, in the lecture room of the Museum of Natural History, J. Scott, Esq., presided, Samuel Bowly, Esq., of Gloucester, interested and edified the meeting with a lengthy, sound, and intelligent address, the effects of which cannot fail to be great and lasting good. Four signatures were taken at the meeting and two came to the temperance hotel after and signed.

14. *Malvern Link*.—The rain descended copiously, but the meeting was much larger than we expected, I was quite at home, and at the close six signed.

15. *Redditch*.—Tea festival in the National school rooms, to celebrate the second anniversary of the "Hope Tent" of Independent order of Rechabites. This was a most interesting meeting, about 110 sat down and partook of tea, which was conducted by the friends in admirable style, after which, Mr. Pitt, a gentleman who accompanied Mr. Coleburn from Yardley, in the absence of the Rev. Mr. Simpson, was called to the chair, who opened the meeting with singing and prayer, after which he favored the audience with an able speech. The chairman then introduced Messrs. Hawley, Owen, and Taylor of Birmingham, severally to address the meeting, which they did in a way worthy of the great cause which they advocated, the benefits and claims of Rechabitism were exhibited by each in a masterly manner. Our young friend Mr. Coleburn was then called on, who delivered a speech of some length, wherein was exhibited the evils of intemperance, and the advantages and blessings of sobriety, with which the entire audience was exceedingly delighted. Your humble servant then brought up the rear, after which the meeting separated at a few minutes after ten o'clock, 14 signatures were received. The Redditch Rechabite brass band was in attendance, which gave increased effect to the proceedings of the evening, which were animating throughout.

Advertisements.

THE TEETOTAL TIMES.

THE SUCCESS of this Periodical is wholly without parallel in the history of Temperance Literature; and it is the intention of the Proprietor to merit a continuance of such success, by furnishing a series of well-written articles upon the most important topics connected with the Temperance Movement. The Editors have the valuable assistance of several well-known writers, among whom are the following:—Rev. B. PARSONS, author of "Anti Bacchus," "Education the Birthright of Every Human Being," "The Moral and Mental Dignity of Woman," &c., &c.; Rev. W. R. BAKER, author of "Intemperance the Curse of Britain," "The Idolatry of Britain," &c. &c.; H. MUDGE, Esq., of Bodmin, Surgeon; T. BRIGGS, Esq., Lecturer on the Sanitary Condition of the Working Classes, Health of Towns, &c.; Mr. T. SMETON, author of the Prize Essay for Young Men, &c.

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NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL MEETING of Members will take place at the Office, 39, Moorgate street, on MONDAY, MAY 4th, at 3 o'clock, to receive the Report of the Committee.

The ANNIVERSARY MEETING will be held in Exeter Hall, on THURSDAY, MAY 21st. The EARL of ARUNDEL and SURREY, M.P., has engaged to preside. Doors open at 5 o'clock; Chair taken at six o'clock. A full and accurate Report will appear in the JUNE No. of the *National Temperance Chronicle and Recorder*.

(All Contributions and Communications to be addressed, not later than the 15th of the month, to Mr. G. S. Kenrick, West Bromwich.)

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THE TEMPERANCE GAZETTE.

ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

No. 6.—New Series.]

JUNE, 1846.

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ODD FELLOWSHIP.

OUR attention has been drawn to this subject by the rapid increase of the lodges of this society, and the frequent reports of the meetings of the members on convivial occasions, in the newspapers. It is natural that reports of this kind should meet with great attention from the newspaper press; for as the press finds its best friends among the publicans, so do the latter find their surest support from friendly societies which are held at public-houses. There is a degree of reciprocity, therefore, in the understood compact,—“Encourage my business, by buying my paper, and I will encourage yours, by giving my countenance to drinking benefit societies.” In the country papers, therefore, particularly in certain counties, we meet with endless repetitions of lodge dinners, with all the delicacies of the season, followed by a long list of toasts drunk by the members to the honor of each other, and responded to in dull speeches, which seemed to require the assistance of wine ere they could be swallowed by the auditors. The London papers reserve their columns for more important matter, and this is the case also with the more respectable offices of the country press. It is notorious to publicans, to brewers, and the trade generally, that a house with two, three, or four clubs, is likely to do a good stroke of business; and when a publican disposes of the good-will of his establish-

ment, the advantage of these clubs is insisted upon by the seller, and duly estimated by the buyer in the amount of money he determines to give for it.

Having made these observations on public house clubs generally, we are led to direct our particular attention to Odd Fellows' clubs, because they have lately received an extraordinary degree of patronage from persons in a respectable rank of life. Noblemen, magistrates, and clergymen, have joined them in considerable numbers; and it is therefore but fair to suppose that they contain some of the elements of what is good, or they would not have met such warm support from well-meaning men. In a country newspaper, a short time ago, a letter was published from the Rev. Henry Newland, himself an Odd Fellow, to the Hon. and Rev. Sir Erasmus Williams, Bart., asking his advice respecting the establishment of Odd Fellowship in connexion with the Church. Mr. Williams replies that there is a fatal objection to such a plan, as a Church Society implies exclusiveness, and therefore recommends the clergy to join the Odd Fellows who have no test. He goes on to prove that Odd Fellows' clubs are deserving of support, by the assertion “that a good Odd Fellow cannot be a bad man;” and as this is considered an unanswerable argument, it is put partly in italics and partly in capitals. We might carry the argument further, and say a good churchman, a good dissenter, even a

a good tipler, cannot be a bad man; but the reverend gentleman might demur to one at least of these characters deserving the appellation of "good," and then the argument falls to the ground; or he may allow that the man in each case is a good and worthy individual, but deny that he is so because he is an Odd Fellow, a churchman, a dissenter, or a tipler;—he might even suppose in some of the cases stated it was in spite of his calling instead of in consequence of it. But the gist of the argument in favor of the Society is summed up in the last sentence,—“Odd Fellowship is a common ground on which persons of discordant opinions on religion and politics, can meet in harmony and peace—in friendship, love, and truth.” It is owing to the Society acknowledging the brotherhood of its members, the union that subsists between the different lodges of the Odd Fellows, and their intention of assisting each other in case of sickness and distress—it is these which are the principles that make Odd Fellowship valuable,—and as far as these objects are carried out, they deserve the approbation of every benevolent man. But good principles may be mixed with bad or dangerous practices, to such a degree as to form an alloy that, instead of being advantageous, is really prejudicial to the interests of mankind. We believe this to be the case in the present instance; and that Odd Fellowship is likely to do more harm as a drinking club in perpetuating the drinking habits of society, and therefore being the means of drunkenness, than it is likely to do good as a friendly society in affording relief to the sick and distressed. Within our own knowledge, and in this neighborhood, lodges have met in the spirit of brotherhood and kindly feeling; but after copious draughts of ale, the spirit of discord has taken possession of their bosoms, and in every brother the Odd Fellow has perceived an enemy;—a general fight has taken place, ending with the usual horrors of black eyes and swollen faces. Such outrages as these are not of ordinary occurrence; but according to the general usage of these clubs, a sanction is given by the clergy to habitual drinking, which, in the course of time, almost inevitably results in some of the members becoming drunkards. We think this evil outweighs all the good which is effected by these clubs.

It may be said that the high character of many of the members of these clubs is a guarantee for their being free from any charge of this kind. We need only reply by referring to the paper which inserted the letters of the clergymen, and from that we find that a meeting of the Loyal Duke of York Lodge was held at Lantarnam, when the interesting ceremony of

initiating R. J. Blewitt, Esq., M.P.; and the Rev. David Davies, took place. Under these circumstances, we may expect that unusual decorum and temperance would be observed, out of respect to the rank and profession of the guests who were to be initiated. Yet on this occasion habits are sanctioned by these respectable men which have a manifest tendency to lead to intemperance. A deputation waited upon Mr. Blewitt at his house—or, in the words of the *Merlin*—

“The brethren, having taken a position in front of the Abbey, a deputation—consisting of P.C.S. Benjamin Baker, and Past Grand William Jones and Philip Davies—was courteously received by the honorable gentleman, with whom was the Rev. D. Davies. Mr. Blewitt, having with great kindness liberally dispensed some of the choicest productions of his cellar among the whole of the brethren, the procession was re-formed, and, accompanied by Mr. Blewitt and the Rev. D. Davies, proceeded to the Green House. * * About six o'clock dinner was announced, when as many of the brethren and their friends as the room could possibly accommodate sat down to a sumptuous repast. * *”

The not very moderate number of fourteen toasts are then specified as being drunk by members of “that vast band of brethren, whose banners float from one end of the land to the other:” and the last paragraph concludes the scene as follows:—

“Numerous other toasts, followed by some very excellent songs by the Chairman, Brothers Toogood, Wells, W. W. Morgan, Esq., and other brothers, kept up one continued strain of harmony and sentiment. About *twelve o'clock* the National Anthem was sung, and the Chairman vacated his seat, when the company began to return to their homes.”

Now we have not one word to say in derogation of the character of the gentlemen forming this lodge, for they are highly respected in the county, and are all honorable men; but we are called upon to raise our voice against the principles of a Society which encourages drinking in public-houses, and under the most favorable auspices permits the drinking of fourteen specified, and numerous other, toasts,—probably not less than twenty in the whole, after having partaken liberally of the choicest productions of Mr. Blewitt's cellar before dinner. We remember a gentleman who had no objection to the bottle informing us, that when it was known that a tradesman drank before dinner in Glasgow he was looked upon with suspicion. In the present instance we will take it for granted that every one of the Odd Fellows was a sober fellow at midnight, when the club broke up; but still it proves that they must have been seasoned vessels, well-practised in the science of drinking, to be able to do justice to all these toasts without experiencing either a parched tongue or a fevered brain. As the long report of this meeting could only ap-

pear in the paper by means of the parties present, it is evident that they court public notice, and expect public applause; those who do so expose themselves to public remark at the same time and will no doubt consider the approbation they have received far outweighs any public disapprobation that may be expressed against Odd Fellows' clubs, for we have nothing to say against the individuals.

We have another and decided objection to make against Odd Fellows' clubs, which is also shared by some other clubs; and it is that their scale of charges is inadequate to meet their expenses, and the extravagant outlay which is incurred for the trappings, mummery, and paraphernalia of the members. These decorations are of no real use, and form a heavy charge against the lodge. The editor of the *Christian Witness*, in an article for February on Friendly Societies, quotes largely from the work of F.G.P. Neison, Actuary to the Medical, Invalid, and General Life Office, read before the Statistical Society, March 17, 1845. We have only room for the following extract:

"It has been stated that, to render it equitable to members entering at ages eighteen and thirty-five respectively, those at the latter age should pay £1 8s. 0d annually, instead of 19s. 1d., as at present; but it is not to be supposed that even this sum would render Odd Fellows' Societies safe, for it makes no provision for sickness after seventy years of age. But an inspection of the table on page 105, will show that the amount of sickness after that period of life is equivalent to about 43 per cent of permanent sickness; and on reference to Appendix, note iv., this will be found at age thirty five, to require an additional contribution of 17s. 3d. yearly, making the whole £2 5s. 3d. instead of 19s. 1d., or considerably more than double. The inevitable dissolution of the order of Odd Fellowship under such circumstances is certain. Presuming that no change in the contributions and benefits should take place, and assuming the average age at admission to be thirty-one, which is near the truth, and taking the total number of members in the Manchester Unity at 400,000, a donation or gift of no less than £9,135,000 would be required to enable the Order to meet all its liabilities; and that is taking it for granted that the affairs of those societies are conducted with proper regard to economy, and the funds invested to yield at least three per cent. But there is reason to fear that neither one nor other of these conditions is fulfilled (see an able address by Mr. Thomas Barlow, on the West Mendip Friendly Society): and the following abstract from the report of the sub-committee of the Glasgow District of Odd Fellows, M.U., September, 1843, will show that even in a place proverbial for its economy in other matters, there is a lavish expenditure in the management of these societies."

It will be no defence of the Odd Fellows having such extensive ramifications throughout the country, to say, that there are other societies whose rules require revision. We have referred to the scale of a Provident Society at Birmingham, with which we have some connexion, and as far as we have examined it, the rates of this society are fully equal to the calcu-

lations of Mr. Neison; and there can be no doubt of this institution meeting all the demands against it now or at fifty years hence.

From the above observations, it will be seen that there are two serious objections to Odd Fellowship which deserve the earnest attention of the Rev. Sir E. Williams, Bart., and the Rev. H. Newland, and every member of the Union;—and both of these admit of a remedy. The first is the evil tendency of the practice of holding lodges at the public house, which, by leading to habits of drinking, frequently ends in drunkenness, and causes that poverty and crime which Odd Fellowship is instituted to prevent.

This is no insuperable difficulty, as there are some few instances where the meetings of the club are held in school-rooms, or other unobjectionable places.

The second is—the insecurity of the club on account of its inadequate charges; and until these charges have undergone a thorough revision, and are placed on a firm basis, the club does not deserve the confidence of the country. If we are the means of calling the attention of some influential member of the club to these two important objections to Odd Fellowship, and they are consequently removed, we shall deserve the thanks of the Order; but if no change is made, we shall deserve the thanks of the public, for giving them this caution.

FUNERAL CLUBS AT PUBLIC-HOUSES.

"It is difficult," says E. Chadwick, Esq., B.L., "to ascertain the amount spent in drink by members of these societies, but it appears from the amount cited of the expenditure in the ninety societies at Walsall, that the required allowance was 2d. per month, in others 3d., and the aggregate sum spent in those clubs per member (if it were only limited to the rule), must have amounted to £981 13s. 4d. But besides these prescribed portions of drink, there are prescribed annual feasts, at from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per member, amounting to an annual sum of £257 10s., making a total of £1,239 3s. 4d. per annum, expended in such expenses."

GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF GAZETTE.

THOUGH our object in sending the *Gazette* to persons who do not order it is generally understood, yet we believe in some few instances this is not the case: and with a view of setting ourselves right with these parties, we will enter into a brief explanation of our motives.

The majority of the persons to whom the *Gazette* is sent are—first, persons of rank and high standing in society, who cannot fail to exert a great influence on those with whom they are connected—whose opinions guide the opinions of others—who have, as magistrates or members of parliament, the framing or administration of the criminal law; and as poor-law guardians, and payers of poor rates, are affected by the prosperity of the working classes;—on all these points the temperance question has a direct and important bearing. Increased facilities for the sale of intoxicating drinks produce, as a natural result, a greater amount of drunkenness; this, again, produces a larger number of criminals, and burdens the country with paupers arising not from natural and inevitable causes, but from vicious indulgences. For all these reasons the progress of the temperance reformation should be deeply interesting to the man of rank, who has a large stake in the country. Secondly—we send it to clergymen, who have a mission of peace and good-will to the world, and who are called upon by their public services and private ministrations to guide and assist men in their path through life—to teach them self-denial, holiness, purity of mind, and who find that drunkenness and debauchery cannot exist with these christian virtues—that a man must either give up drunkenness, or bid farewell to holiness of life and purity of mind; they have observed in their flock that individuals have been led from moderate drinking to drunkenness by imperceptible degrees, they find that a large portion of their parish or town is kept from public worship by the love of drink, and they watch with intense interest the operations of a society which is gradually reclaiming the drunkard, and breaking down the drinking usages of society, which are the cause of quarrels, wretchedness, and woe, to the people. Thirdly—we send the *Gazette* to manufacturers who employ a large number of men, because their position in society gives them a sacred duty to perform—that of watching over the welfare and happiness of those whom they employ; and as no one has a better opportunity of observing the evil which is inflicted on workmen by habits of intoxication, so no one should make greater efforts for the extermination of this vice by the means of teetotalism;—it would be well if they were to provide places of meeting for temperance societies, subscribe for the support of temperance missionaries, attend the meetings, and sign the pledge, as an example to those who respect their counsel and advice: though we hope this is generally done, we cannot give a very satisfactory report from our own experience. Lastly—we send the *Gazette* to every benevolent man whose name is known to us; being assur-

ed that he will not be indifferent to this great cause,—whether at a distance or at home, his heart will warm with sympathy for every good act that is performed for the amelioration of the condition, or for the elevation of the working classes, by leading them to prefer intellectual and moral enjoyment to sensual indulgence and low degrading pursuits. And if his fortune will not permit him to help us with his purse, his heart is with us—he encourages us by his approbation, gladdens us by his smile, assists us by his advice, consoles us in difficulties, and shares our triumphs in success. What would become of the temperance cause without the assistance of the benevolent, the amiable, and the good? Discouraged by the apathy of some, the selfishness of others, the indolence of many, the power of fashion, the weakness of humanity, and febleness of good resolutions, we should be ready to abandon the field to the trafficker in strong drink, and yield up his prey to the destroyer. But, scattered every where in town and country, in high life and the cottage, we meet with men who seem to live for the purpose of blessing and improving mankind, and with them we are sure to find sympathy, good wishes, and co-operation.

N.B.—Those who have no use for the *Gazette* in their own family, will have no difficulty in finding persons to whom it will be useful and welcome.

GERMANY, Berlin, April 14, 1846.

MY DEAR GEORGE,—

I have to thank you very sincerely for two numbers of the *Temperance Gazette* which I had not before had an opportunity of seeing.—I am rejoiced to find that the temperance cause is so flourishing in your neighborhood. You appear to have some talented and energetic agents in your association, whose labors seem to be very efficient.

I wish I had some news for you in this special department, but we hear exceedingly little of temperance here, and of teetotalism nothing. There is, however, a physician here of the name of Kranichfeld, who is besides a professor at the University, who has formed a small society, who meet once a week, to hear lectures partly on temperance, but chiefly on *health*. He publishes a periodical called the "People's Friend," which, however, so far as I have seen it, is a very wishy-washy concern,—being in fact an edition of his lectures, which, at least the two I heard, were eminently old womanish, most perfect twaddle. His doctrine of temperance is in substance that of the old temperance societies in England, viz., abstinence from ardent spirits alone; but the theory on which he grounds this is curious enough: he maintains that alcohol is generated not by fermentation, but by distillation, and that that substance in wine and beer which people think is alcohol, is really essentially different. He very laboriously draws a dis-

inction too between what is *poisonous*, or as he expresses it, derived from an *unholy stock*, and that which is merely *injurious*, but which may be derived from a *holy stock*. Alcohol and brandy, says he, belong to the first, and therefore it is a sin to drink them; but wine and beer belong to the second, and therefore it is a sin not to drink them, or at least to forbid the drinking them. He opened the lecture I heard, with his demonstration that the spirituous principle in wine and that in brandy were essentially different. And what do you think his demonstration was? He had brought with him two little bottles wrapped round with paper. Now, says he, in one of these is brandy, and in the other the spirituous principle of wine; and I shall ask you to smell both, and say which is which. Several of the most sharp-scented old gentlemen and ladies having to his satisfaction recognized a difference, he triumphantly considered his point proved; at the request of a gentleman present, however, he brought the bottles to me, when I said, that I had no doubt there was a difference in the smell, but that I totally denied that that proved any essential difference in the two kinds of alcohol, and that in fact I considered the whole doctrine of the learned professor as thoroughly erroneous. His auditors, who seemed to look on him as quite an oracle, were variously stirred up by this declaration; and though the old professor made his escape as soon as possible, we had a pretty lively discussion in his temporary absence, and several declared themselves of my opinion. On the professor's return, after ten minutes, he held another rigmorale lecture, chiefly about cooking; at its close we had a little more debating; and I offered to prove that his system was quite defective in both a moral and scientific point of view. This audacious proposal was however not accepted; the utmost being an offer on his part, that if I remained during the summer, I might take a part in the lectures on another evening in the week. I was satisfied, however, with the infliction of these two lectures, and had no appetite for more; nor would my inclination lead me to any extended connection with a society here, where everything is so hemmed by police regulations, &c., that any bold and free operations are out of the question. I was content with having proclaimed the genuine principle, and offered to prove it publicly, which I would certainly have done, if they had accepted my challenge; but he was evidently quite disinclined to have his own authority weakened among his followers. He had said in his first lecture, that the English and Americans affirmed that spirit was generated by fermentation, and was the same as that in brandy; but they would not continue to say so long. After the lecture he came up to me and apologized for having said so; I told him it was quite unnecessary to make any apology, I was glad he had said so, and all that I wished was, that he would give me an opportunity of saying something on the other side of the question; that in our country, we were accustomed to discuss the matter in open meetings, where any body might make objections; and that by this means we got at the truth. But this proposition was decidedly unpalatable—and would indeed probably require, for its carrying out, an express permission

from the minister of the interior, or perhaps even from his majesty himself. How happy we are in England, that we have liberty to say and publish what we think. I have learned to prize this liberty much more since I have been here, and seen the evils of a want of it; indeed I may say, I never before formed a right estimate of either our privileges as individuals, or our greatness as a nation, till I could look on England at a little distance, and compare it calmly with other nations, which it is more difficult to do when one is in the midst of the many interesting questions which agitate us at home. Prussia is a point equally distant from both England and her rival France, and a neutral power; so that the character and power of the two nations are pretty fairly canvassed; and I may safely say, that in spite of the colossal power of England, especially her commercial influence, which causes many apprehensions for the German Customs Union, we are more respected and esteemed than any other nation, and our liberties and constitution are really the envy of these despotic governments. Yours, &c.,

E. BOWMAN.

THE REMINISCENCES OF A WANDERER.

No. 4.

(For the Temperance Gazette.)

FRANK WALTER.

It has been truly said that events frequently occur in real life to which romance is tame. I have known several such, and heard of others. It would be well, in many respects, if authors would relate what they know instead of depending on their imagination for incidents and characters; for in that case, though their relations might sometimes seem improbable, they would at least be true to nature—a very considerable merit, but by no means a common one. There is one very respectable motive, however, which deters them from speaking of real occurrences; and that is—a feeling of delicacy to the parties concerned, or their friends. But I am not deterred from writing this reminiscence on these accounts, because the hero of my story is now dead; and, during the latter portion of his life, he had no friends. Friendship does not like to associate with misfortune; it shrinks instinctively from the abodes of poverty, and the haunts of vice; but it clings to the temperate and happy.

At the head of Lake Ontario is situated the thriving and beautiful town of Hamilton. Near to it is a fine sheet of water, nearly separated from the lake by a cluster of small islands. The scenery all around is of the most romantic description; and, at the time I am speaking of, it was also most gorgeous. For, on a sun-shining day in the month of October,

Burlington Bay—with its heights, and its islands; its rocks, its fossils, and its trees, all seem bedecked with jewels and clothed in smiles. The leaves of the forest, just beginning to fade, take, in the sun shine, the hues of the ruby and emerald, of amber and gold. The remains of shell-fish, and other fossils, like ivory and pearl, peep out from the moss-covered rocks, ten or twelve feet above the level of the silvery bay; innumerable water-fowl float on its surface, and these are of all varieties of plumage; while the bay itself seems as shining as crystal, as pure as the thoughts of a christian, and as tranquil as his soul. The place altogether seemed fitted for one of nature's palaces. To enjoy the scene to the best advantage, myself and a companion used to climb the summit of the highest hill, nearly every morning, during the time I staid in the neighborhood. The ascent was too difficult to admit of much talking; but when we arrived at the summit, and the first burst of admiration, at beholding the scene which lay spread before us had died away, I remember, on one occasion, we seated ourselves at the foot of a fine old oak, and I pulled out a small flask of brandy from my pocket, and asked my companion to drink. When I think of his fate, I cannot but remember the answer he gave me. "No! I thank you," said he; "I never drink before dinner." "But I thought," I replied, "a little would do us good after our journey—it will recruit and cheer us." "No! No!" he answered, energetically, "I would rather not have any now; depend upon it, that it is a foolish thing to use ourselves to artificial stimulants. I have determined never to have any intoxicating drink before I dine; but of course you will please yourself. Let us cheer our souls by inhaling the inspiring oxygen of heaven, by talking of the great and good of by-gone times; or, if you will, by relating our own histories." "I should feel great pleasure in listening to your's," I replied, "but to recount my own would be gratifying to neither me nor you. He, accordingly, related to me the story of his life; and though it would take up too much space to give it as he gave it me, I cannot refrain from mentioning some particulars.

Frank Walter was the only son of very respectable parents, who resided in an old fashioned, ill constructed, stone house, in one of the central counties of England, called — Hall. He early displayed talents of an order which would in after life, had they been properly directed, have done honor to himself, and enlightened, perhaps delighted, mankind. His father intended him for the bar; but, though he was of a studious turn, he seemed ill-adapted for that profession. He was distant, and even cold

in his manners, in his intercourse with society; and was reputed shy and misanthropical: but no opinion could be worse founded, for under the cold reserve of his exterior were hidden feelings than which I never knew any more kind and gentle. At the time I first saw him he might be about five and twenty; and in these few years, I found, he had seen a great deal of the world. But, notwithstanding this, his hopes were as bright as ever, and his heart as warm and joyous. It is not an intercourse with, and a knowledge of the world, which destroys our happiness, and with it all the finer feelings of our nature. No! it is the participation in its miscalled pleasures, the looking upon the veiled vices of mankind, until we become fascinated with their very looks; until that which, if undisguised, we should shun, we at length learn to habitually embrace. And more than all, it is the using ourselves to stimulating drinks which begets an incapacity for all natural and innocent enjoyment, freezes all our warm feelings, all our holy aspirations, and makes us in the end a burthen to ourselves, a disgrace to our friends, and oftentimes a curse to mankind.

Frank Walter was, at the time I saw him, a married man. The account he gave me of his wife, and their courtship, was the most interesting of anything I ever heard. When he first saw her he thought he had never before seen such a cultivated intellect, joined to such simplicity. But what most delighted him was her child-like romance, and her faith in those fairy beings with which her bright imagination peopled an ideal world. She possessed his enthusiasm, his creative fancy, his benevolence; and, shall I add, that she was, like him—a dreamer. These qualities, however, joined to her exquisite beauty, soon took his heart captive, but not all at once; for while the transient passions may have a sudden birth, those destined to be permanent take some time to reach maturity. Surely, thought he to himself, I have now found a congenial soul, with which my own can fully sympathise. And at length he loved her with that perfect devotion, that passionate ardor, which only natures like his, at once romantic, tender, and impassioned, can feel.

But, with all her excellent qualities, the beloved of Frank Walter still wanted one thing, which, to a man of the world, like Frank's father, was considered an indispensable requisite—she had no money! She was the daughter of an officer who died in his country's service; and she and her widowed mother managed to get a respectable but scanty subsistence by keeping a young ladies' school. In the opinion of Frank, however, her poverty was no obstacle to their union. He married her. This

act of his mortally offended his father. He forbade him ever again entering under his roof. He refused to have any intercourse with him. And, to all intents and purposes, Frank was for ever after an orphan. This conduct of his father towards him, united with several other circumstances, made him resolve to go to America. Accordingly he left his beloved bride with her mother, and, taking with him a small sum of money, which he chanced to possess, he sailed from his wife and his country, both near and dear to his heart, and both he was destined never to see more!

When he arrived in America, he started for the back settlements of Canada, intending there to purchase a small half-cultivated farm, prepare a small house for the reception of his wife, and settle in the backwoods for life. But Canada was not such a country which the descriptions he had read of it led him to suppose. And instead of following out the plan he had laid down for his guidance, he wasted his time in dreams of the future, or in conversations with the moneyless gentlemen, and bankrupt tradesmen, who had come to seek their fortunes, like himself, in a field they were entirely unsuited for; and who, like him, had taken up their abode at the Cambrian Hotel. It would not have required much penetration, to have discovered that neither his conduct, nor company, would lead him to any good. But there is a fascination about vice, when adorned and enlivened by gentlemanly manners and classic wit, which blinds even the mature judgment, and always leads captive the will of the young and inexperienced. Be this as it may, Frank Walter, before I left Hamilton, had wasted nearly the whole of his money; and, what was much worse, had learned to drink of the drunkard's cup—not only before dinner, but at any time when it was set before him. Mankind generally look more to the proximate, than to the remote, effects which intoxicating drinks have on their spirits and systems; or it would be acknowledged there is nothing they could partake of so likely to produce *despondency* and disease. For though at first they do agreeably excite us, they create in a short time such an unbearable depression, that we feel compelled to fly to them again; and thus purchase for a few moments of unnatural excitement, days of bodily, mental, and domestic misery; and if we continue the practice, we not only form a habit which may cling to us through life, but create in us an appetite almost too strong to be mastered. This, at least, was the way they acted on poor Frank.

When he first arrived at Hamilton, he let not a week pass without writing to his lovely and beloved wife. He told her, and truly, that

the country was a far different one from what he had been led to imagine; and that he felt a reluctance to ask her to come to him until things wore a brighter aspect. He told her not, however, that he was forming habits which would ever prevent such a desirable consummation. But this was not unknown to those who smiled at his folly, while they drank bumpers at his expense. Neither could he, at times, disguise the sickening thought from himself; while every attempt he made to drown it only stamped it more deeply on his brain, until it at length embittered every moment of his existence. I shall be told that a man of intellect, by the mere force of thought and the energy implanted in his nature, would have escaped from the embarrassment in which he might be thrown. But, I reply, that intoxicating liquors, making a direct attack on the seat of reason, and weakening the whole nervous system, destroy all energy of purpose; and, if their use be persisted in, must in the end unfit a man for the performance of all the active duties of life. Say, if you please, that no sensible man would use these drinks; but tell me not, that when he is under their influence, he can act as a sensible man should.

I said, when he arrived first at Hamilton, he let not a week pass without writing to his wife. But he did not continue this practice long. Notwithstanding he continued to receive letters from her full of tender expressions, of burning affection, and heartfelt sympathy. She told him how she longed to see once more his face—how she thought, as she wandered, all lonely, along the green fields, and serpentine lanes, where they had formerly wandered arm-in-arm, while her heart beat in unison with his own—how she thought of every little word he said to her, which was to her more musical than was Apollo's lute, more sweetly interesting than is to the mother the first smile which she observes playing around the mouth and dimpling the cheek of her first-born—how she knelt by her bed-side, and commended him to the protecting care of his Heavenly Father—how she thought of leaving all, her mother, her native village, her country, and all she held dear, to fly to him who was more dear to her than all the world beside. And then she would gently upbraid him for his unkindness in not writing to her more often; and ask him, while the tears bedewed the paper on which she wrote, whether he had really forgotten his Maria. His answers, which at first covered several sheets, became confined to a single page; and at last he ceased writing to her at all. He made as his excuse, that as he had nothing but wretched news to tell her, it would not be so painful for her to think he had for-

gotten her altogether, as for her to hear of his wretched situation, his ruined character, and blasted hopes.

Nine months passed away, and poor Maria never heard any tidings of her husband. She wandered along the green fields, as usual; she gathered flowers for her little pupils; she twined them in their hair, and her own. And those wild flowers, which were but a short time so full of beauty and life, faded and withered on her brow—sweet emblems of her own sad fate. At last she neglected her walks and her pupils; indeed it began to be whispered, in the rough words of her neighbors, that they were more fitting to take charge of her than she of them. It was, in short, plainly seen that

"Consumption's hand was laid
Upon the ruin grief had made."

On the second anniversary of her marriage death dissolved a union which at first seemed so full of promise; and which would have been productive of untold happiness, if it had not been for avarice and drunkenness—gold and alcohol, the twin idols of christians and of this christian country.

Several years after I left Upper Canada I was going along the Bowery, New York, when my attention was attracted by a man staggering along the street. He was dressed in the most dirty and ragged garments; while he had, at the same time, more books under both his arms than he could well carry. On going to him I immediately recognised him as the young genius, the perfect gentleman, I was acquainted with at Hamilton. He was, in short, no other person than Frank Walter! He did not know me. This might be owing to his being tipsy, though it might be because I was a far different being, both in personal appearance and feeling, from the joyous, respectable looking, full-of-hope sort of character, I was when he last saw me. I had myself drank of the intoxicating cup—the cup of misery to the very dregs! However, seeing I took a lively interest in him, he agreed to accompany me to the cellar where I was lodging. The moment we sat ourselves down in my wretched habitation, he appeared all at once to recognise me; and, taking me by the hand, the poor fellow burst into tears. He staid with me all night, and most of the particulars I have above related, I gathered from his own lips. He told me that he had been informed that his father was dead; but had spent the whole of his property in riotous living. He said, just as he had come to the conclusion, he had not a friend left in the world—he received a letter from a gentleman, who was formerly well acquainted with his family, offering to pay his passage to England, if he would come to New York. An old acquaint-

tance paid his fair at Albany, for his passage down the Hudson; and he had met with two gentlemen on board the steam-boat, with whom he got into a discussion concerning the writings and real opinions of Machiavel; and that his rags and learning, he remarked, laughing, had obtained from one of them the present of books. He staid with me the whole of the next day, and I saw that his passage was safely secured on board the next packet. As we walked along together, he seemed remarkably thoughtful; when, suddenly, he tapped me on the shoulder, and asked me to recite to him Moore's lines on his birth-day. He said he had never heard them since I repeated them to him on the heights of Burlington. "Do, my dear fellow," said he; "it will recall to my mind the days that are gone." I accordingly commenced, and when I got to where the poet speaks

"Of counsels mocked, of talents made
Haply for high and pure designs;
But oft, like Israel's incense, laid
Upon unholy, earthly shrines;
Of following every low desire,
Of wandering after love too far,
Of taking every meteor fire
Which crossed my pathway, for its star,"

He stopped me, exclaiming, "Oh! how truly does that describe my own feelings and conduct. Do not say any more, let us have a glass of brandy, or I shall go mad!" And this is the way the drunkard acts! He destroys his character, his nerves, and all his hopes, by frequent and deep potations; and then endeavors to drown the admonitions of conscience and all thought and feeling, by partaking more deeply of that which has caused all the mischief. For three days after this I attended to my work, and never saw anything of Frank Walter. I understood he lay on board the packet. On the day she was to sail, I went down to the dock to bid the poor fellow good-bye; but what was my grief and horror when I heard he had been drinking at a neighboring grog-shop,—and that, on returning to the ship, his foot slipped in trying to get on board,—in consequence, he fell headlong into the water; and as the tide was running rapidly at the time, all the efforts that were made to save him proved ineffectual. He found a watery grave! And this was the end of Frank Walter! Another victim, added to the million others, which intoxicating liquor has destroyed! But the time will come—yea! it is even now drawing nigh—when it will be totally abandoned by all men laying claim to common-sense, and calling themselves the followers of the self-denying Saviour.

R. WAKELIN.

West Bromwich, May, 1846.

Monthly Notices.

AGENTS' APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE.

June.	MR. BOOTH.	MR GLOVER.	MR. HORN.	MR. DALTON.	MR. WAKELIN.
Monday 1st	Dudley Port	Stafford	Stow on the Wold	Stourbridge	Town's End
Tuesday 2nd	Longton	Knutsford	Moreton in Marsh	Wolverhampton	
Wednesday 3rd	Hanley	Stoke on Trent	Shipston	Dudley	
Thursday 4th	Shelton	Liverpool	Broadway	Wednesbury	
Friday 5th	Stoke	Birkenhead	Pershore	Maer	
Saturday 6th			Campden		
Monday 8th	Fenton	Chester	Malvern Link	Shrewsbury Assn.	
Tuesday 9th	Cobridge	Wrexham	Worcester	Much Wenlock	Tipton
Wednesday 10th	Burslem	Wrexham	Droitwich	Market Drayton	
Thursday 11th	Nantwich	Bollington	Bromsgrove	Madeley	
Friday 12th	Crewe	Leek	Redditch	Coalbrook Dale	
Monday 15th	Macclesfield	Rugby	Astwood Bank	Jackfield	
Tuesday 16th	Congleton	Leicester	Henley in Arden	Wellington	West Bromwich
Wednesday 17th	Cradley	Derby	Stratford on Avon	Broseley	
Thursday 18th	Porto Bello	Ashburn	Feckenham	Lye Waste	
Friday 19th	Coseley	Rocester	Kingsnorton	Smethwick	
Monday 22nd	Oldbury	Teen	Walsall	Hales Owen	
Tuesday 23rd	Bilston	Uttoxeter	Willenhall	Livery st., Birm.	Tipton
Wednesday 24th	Monmore Green	Rugeley	Sedgley	Yardley	
Thursday 25th	Horsley Heath	Lichfield	Porto Bello	Erdington	
Friday 26th	Wordsley	Tamworth	West Bromwich	Minsterley	
Monday 29th	Brailes	Warwick	Coventry	Shrewsbury	
Tuesday 30th	Banbury	Leamington	Leicester	Grimsel	Lozells

TEETOTAL SPEAKERS' PLAN OF THE POTTERY DISTRICT.

Hanley, Bethesda Schools, Wednesday.—Burslem, Temperance Hall, Wednesday.—Stoke, Town Hall, Wednesday.—Newcastle, Monday.—Longton, National School, Monday.—Wolstanton, New Connexion Chapel, Wednesday.—Tunstal, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Thursday.—Fenton, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Monday.—Cobridge, New Connexion Chapel, Tuesday.—Shelton, Bedford School, Thursday.

RECEIVED FOR AGENCY FUND.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Market Drayton	Wolverhampton	...	...	...
Chester	Leicester	...	...	...
Crewe	Mr. John Wilson, Rugeley	...	...	...
Derby				

RECIEVED FOR DISTRIBUTION OF GAZETTE.

Miss M. A. Kenrick, Regentsquare	...	0	10	0	Dudley Port	...	...	0	6	0
Joseph Cash, Esq., Coventry	...	0	10	0	Mr. John Wilson	...	...	0	10	0
John Cadbury, Esq., Birmingham	...	1	0	0						

RECEIVED FOR PEOPLE'S LIBRARY.

Timothy Kenrick, Esq.	...	5	0	0	Mrs. A. Kenrick	...	...	1	0	0
A. Kenrick, Books	...	5	0	0	John Parker, Esq.	...	...	0	10	0

RECEIVED.—Rev. George Stokes—D. D. Gourley, Esq.—Messrs. H. Roberts, R. Ellis, A Well-Wisher, Pro Bono Publico, E. Blurton, H. Lupton, John Powell, John Corbet, Thos. Lawley, W. H. Salt, E. Mundy, John Rathbone, Chas. Traffore, J. B. Cutler, W. Towndrow. We are obliged to Alpha; his communication is too late for this month, but will appear in our next. Any papers received after the 15th of the month will probably be too late for insertion till the following month.

We are gratified by the good opinion of Mr. Bussell and Mr. J. R. Lawrence, and trust the Gazette will continue to deserve their support and approbation.

RAILWAY DISTURBANCES.

It will be found that the riots which have taken place on the lines of Railway in Scotland, arise in a great measure from the neglected state of the men, and are closely associated with their drinking habits, for which there are, unhappily, too many facilities given. As there are men amongst the directors who feel the importance of the temperance movement, we think it right to call their attention to some facts of the case which have startled us; and if allowed to continue unchecked, will be pregnant with serious consequences to all around. They have an influence, which, if properly exerted, might correct, in a great measure, if not entirely, the prevailing evil.

The number of lines now in progress, have created a great demand for labor; and bodies of men have been gathered together in masses, some of whom were already depraved, the most of them with no settled habits, and all of them ignorant; the restraints of home and society thrown off, they have adopted customs and laws of their own, and have labored and lived like brutes; drinking and fighting is their only amusement, and every inducement is thrown out to the men to spend the money in drink. We refer in the first instance, to the existence of truck shops, and unlicensed as well as licensed grog and beer shops. These tommy shops are mostly the property of the sub-contractors. One instance is named where a contractor lost by the work, but estimated that he would gain £7,000 by the sale of provisions and beer; and it may be easily conceived that where such a state of things exists, vice and immorality will prevail.

The men are gathered from all parts by the temptation of great wages—there is no provision made for their comfortable lodgment—none for their moral or religious instruction—they are left at the mercy of their immediate employers, the sub-contractors; and scarcely any precaution taken against accident, and none against disease. A very high authority states in a pamphlet recently published, that “A serious proportion of the accidents was owing to the men going to work more or less intoxicated.” They frequently work on Sundays, and in the dark. They are paid at long intervals, in some cases, every *nine* weeks, in general, once in every four. It is proved, that in many cases, accidents have arisen from the contractor having chosen a mode of doing the work, more dangerous to life and limb, because less expensive to the pocket; but most of them do not arise from cupidity, but mere ignorant recklessness. It is clear that this new sphere of labor, requires careful looking after.

We believe that the men are like other men,

susceptible of improvement, and capable of better things; and both on their own account, as well as for the peace and safety of the villages in whose neighborhood these works may be going on (for many places known to us, regard the proximity of railway works a curse) some immediate steps ought to be taken to check the vices which are common amongst them. We would recommend the temperance missionary, and the provision of religious instruction; but above all things, recommend to the directors, to make such regulations as will diminish the facilities for obtaining drink. With the present amount of intelligence among the men, we cannot expect them to make any effort themselves. Left without advice or friendly counsel, to follow the dictates of a coarse and very often brutal nature, we cannot expect any remedial measures to spring from themselves. Those who have an opportunity of aiding and helping them, must be awakened to a sense of their responsibility in behalf of these benighted men. Unless this mass of heathenism and ignorance is breathed upon by the spirit of ardor and intelligence, we cannot tell what may be the result. We would fain hope that the state of our population will, ere long, rouse the christian world from its apathy, and teach them that practical part of religion that would raise the degraded, and chase away darkness from our midst. T. BEGGS.

Intelligence.

TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL,
ST. DOMINICK'S SOCIETY.

THE members of St. Dominick's Temperance Room entertained Father Mathew on Sunday evening, when the attendance was numerous and respectable. Among the guests were Father Mathew, the Mayor, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Maguire, and Dr. Lloyd.

The Mayor, having been called on to preside, proposed the usual loyal sentiment, to which

Dr. Lloyd was called on to respond. The learned doctor was hailed with the most extraordinary enthusiasm, which seemed very grateful to the feelings of this highly distinguished individual. He said—Members of St. Dominick's Society, this indeed is a happy moment of my life, when I can claim companionship with and address so numerous an assembly of my sober fellow-countrymen, and women, too (cheers). I have visited many lands—I have wandered in many climes—I have served in nearly all the colonial possessions of Her Majesty, except indeed in that most baneful and unhappy climate, the Coast of Africa—and I do honestly say to you that I have witnessed the most fearful results from drinking, particularly in the army, in which I have served Her Gracious Majesty for many years (cheers). Temperance would be a great blessing in the army, for intemperance in it is a very great curse (hear, hear).

The Chairman having, in simple but energetic terms, alluded to the exalted services and matchless devotion of Father Mathew in the cause of temperance, and proposed the name of that illustrious gentleman, amidst repeated bursts of cheering,

Father Mathew rose and said—Mr. Mayor, and members of the St. Dominick's Society, I return you my most heartfelt and grateful thanks for the manner in which you have accepted my humble name. I cannot but feel proud at beholding so many present on the evening of this lovely day, when the young of both sexes are accustomed to seek, amidst the beauty of the country and the freshness of nature, relief from the toils and cares of labor. To behold such an attendance, therefore, on such an evening, is indeed a pleasure to me, as it testifies beyond doubt your devotion to the cause which all Irishmen—all christian men—should hold dear (cheers). I rose this morning before six o'clock, and walked through the principal streets of the city, and I am proud and happy to have it in my power to say, that I did not meet or see a single drunken person (cheers). Nor did I during the whole day, nor during the evening (cheers). This is a fact of which we may be well proud; for the change is the more delightful, indeed the more astonishing, when we remember that May Sunday was, not a many years since, a day devoted by custom to riot and dissipation—to all kinds of profanation of the Lord's Day (hear, hear). Such scenes were sufficient to strike every humane or christian mind with horror and disgust; but, thank God, they are no more (cheers). Instead of riot and drunkenness, we now see sober enjoyment—instead of blasphemy and debauchery, we hear the accents of praise and adoration to the Most High, and witness a rational and a delightful recreation, such as cheers the heart, and renews the vigor of the frame (hear, hear). There is no spectacle so pleasing to me as the happiness of the children of toil, those to whom society is principally indebted for its wealth, its greatness, its power, and its civilization (cheers). Their happiness is my great object—the end and aim of all my struggles, and the reward of all my anxiety (hear, hear). I could not help regretting that an article should have been inserted in a paper that from the outset has been a steady friend and supporter of our movement, I mean the *Limerick Chronicle*, contrasting the drunkenness of Cork with the temperance of Dublin. Now I distinctly assert, and without the least fear of contradiction, that Cork can bear contrast with any city in Ireland; and that there are no people so faithful and devoted to the pledge as the teetotalers of Cork (loud cheers). I thought that the statements of his Worship the Mayor had silenced for ever the slanderous attacks levelled against the society in this city, and ostensibly based upon the weekly returns of the Police-Office and Bridewell. His Worship clearly proved that the same persons were repeatedly committed during the week—that one woman alone was committed more than seven times in ten days (hear, hear). And still, in spite of all this, the one offender is magnified into seven; and should that hardened drunkard, that unhappy creature, so lost to every sense of shame—should she be committed one hundred times during the year, the enemies of

the cause would be delighted to set them down as one hundred different cases, the offences of one hundred different drunkards (hear, hear). Cork is a sea-port town—it has also a large garrison; and, unhappily, in addition to these sources of drunkenness, we have much misery and wretchedness, which produce recklessness and crime. There are in Cork hundreds of abandoned wretches of both sexes, to whom riot and debauchery of the worst kind are a constant practice—a daily habit; and it is from this degraded class that the drunkards who appear in the Police office spring (cheers)—not from the teetotalers—not from the decent tradesmen—not from the virtuous laborers of the city (cheers). I tell you—and I believe you will not doubt what I say (cheers)—that temperance is not on the decline in Cork, but the contrary (cheers). It never had so strong a hold upon the hearts of the people—it has become a fixed and settled habit of their lives (hear, hear). They are now convinced that there is no perfect safety for any man, however firm his mind, however strong his resolutions, unless he take the pledge against all those traps and delusions which interested men will tell them are nutritious and for their good (laughter). Let those who think they are nutritious and good—better than meat and bread—better than good furniture and good clothes—better than happiness and peace—better than tranquility of conscience—let them adhere to their folly; but the people indignantly reject their advice, and follow the guidance of common sense as well as the unerring instinct of nature (loud cheers). They avoid what is destructive—they adhere to what is harmless and beneficial (hear, hear). My dear friends, I shall not trespass further upon you (loud cries of "go on, go on"), but shall thank you for your great kindness to me, and express the pleasure I feel at witnessing your happiness; and I pray to God that it may continue to bless you and your virtuous homes (loud cheers). Father Mathew then proposed the health of the respected chairman, which was warmly received.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE REV. T. MATHEW'S LETTER.

To the Editor of the Cork Constitution.

Cork, May 8th, 1846.

MY DEAR SIR,

Presuming on your love of truth and justice, I take the liberty to send you a short extract from the Police Reports for the year '45. I do this with a view to explain, not to contradict, the weekly returns of the number of drunkards brought before the Magistrates, that have occasionally appeared in your Paper. Let me not, however, be misunderstood. It is not my object to make it appear that the crime of drunkenness has ceased, or is infrequent in Cork. Unhappily this is not the case, and so far am I from seeking to lull the public into a dangerous security, I have on every occasion raised my warning voice and have proclaimed every instance of the fatal effects of intemperance that has come to my knowledge. The manner in which the Police Reports were given in your Paper, confined to drunkards alone, without classification,—without a single expression of regret,—without the suggestion of a remedy, or a call upon the humane

to come to the rescue of these wretched victims, gave occasion to the opponents of total abstinence to conclude, that your list of drunkards was published as a proof of the failure of the temperance movement. This is evident from the paragraphs that have appeared in several journals throughout the empire, and is painfully known to myself from the numerous letters I have received on the subject. The religious spirit that pervades your Paper led me to expect I would have found in it a powerful auxiliary. When it was manifested at the Police Office that the greater portion of those wretched drunkards were taken up from Saturday night to Monday morning, I was confident that the *Cork Constitution* would have been appalled by such awful profanation of the Sabbath, and would have exerted all its talents and all its influence to prevent traffic in strong drink on the Lord's Day. It may be objected to me that I have attended at temperance meetings on the Lord's Day, accompanied by bands of music. As I interpret the sacred Scriptures, this does not appear to me a profanation of the Lord's Day. I avail myself of the Gospel liberty with which CHRIST has set us free from the yoke of the Levitical law. You, Mr. Editor, hold a different opinion, and I honor you for adhering to it: but do not condemn your brother. I shall never assist in whitewashing a sepulchre, full within of rottenness and corruption. Raise your voice first against what you must allow to be the greater evil, and then with clean hands call upon me to remove what may appear a stumbling-block to weak brethren. But to return to the immediate object of this letter: the degraded, miserable beings, dragged before the magistrates, are not, generally speaking, pledge-breakers. They are persons who have never taken the pledge. The greater number are poor sinful females; others, with grief I say it, are men of character and respectability, who have allowed themselves to be degraded, to be demented by strong drink. It was stated, I write from memory, that more than six thousand drunkards had been taken up in Cork, during the year '45. To the cursory reader of this frightful statement, it would appear that there were six thousand individuals. The truth is far, far different; seven wicked creatures in this enumeration, represent nine hundred and sixty-four—

Margaret Doolan was taken up...	... 161
Mary Gallivan	... 150
Mary Watts	... 148
Ellen Angleton	... 135
Julia Barrett	... 132
Mary Swiney	... 126
Julia Donovan	... 112
	964

Others have been taken up sixteen times a fortnight, others twenty times a month, others ten times a month. It is easy, then, to see how the list of the six thousand has been made out. But that even one Christian in a year should become a drunkard, is an evil beyond expression, and every effort, every sacrifice, should be made, to prevent so deplorable a calamity.

It is to induce you, dear Mr. Editor, to come to the aid of these, your perishing fellow creatures,

that I have taken the liberty to address this letter to you. I do not cry out "Peace, Peace, where there is no Peace," but I cry out in the name of the thousands in your city, who are on the brink of ruin, in the words of the trembling Apostle,— "Save us or we perish."

Pardon, Mr. Editor, this intrusion on your attention, and believe me, with sincere esteem, dear Sir, your's devotedly,

THEOBALD MATHEW.

WELLINGTON.

TEETOTALISM is doing a great amount of good, and the majority of those who stand aloof from it in our town are those persons who think themselves gifted in knowledge above their fellows, and wonderfully do they exercise their pretended superiority—a proof of which has come under my own knowledge during the past week.

A tailor of the name of Swift, and a clerk of the name of Wood, went to a public-house. They drank more than was necessary to enable them to go home in peace and quiet, and therefore resolved to have what is vulgarly called a flare up, and sallied forth disturbing the peaceable inhabitants who had retired to rest, in a manner which had nearly proved fatal to one of them. They showed their elevation by bursting people's doors open,—and, Jack Sheppard-like, neither locks nor bolts impeded their progress; until, after breaking into the house of a pork butcher named Fowler, they were repulsed,—but, being determined not to be foiled, they were about to force their way up stairs to the people's bed-room, when the butcher—expecting, from their forcible entry at so unseasonable an hour of the night (or, rather, morning) that they intended robbery or murder, gave Wood a blow with a chopper, cutting his head and prominent organ open; the blow affected his mental powers besides defacing his beauty.

Now I belong to the Peace society, and deeply regret the destruction of human life by any violent means; but if this man's life had been sacrificed, it would have been justifiable homicide. But how awful his end! Oh that all men would be wiser in this our day, and consider in what danger they stand while continuing to indulge in this great destroyer of domestic peace, bodily strength, and eternal happiness!

JOHN CORBETT, Sec.

LONDON.

THE reports we hear from the Metropolis are not entirely satisfactory. It is said, drunkenness is on the increase, and there is a tendency to the same evil in other parts of the kingdom, on account of an increase of income, which is generally devoted to the public house. Efforts are being made at Harp Alley and Whitechapel, to check the mischief; and early in the last month, a meeting was held at the former place, when Dr. Gourley, of Madeley, delivered an eloquent address, on the connexion between health and teetotalism, which was listened to with great attention, and was greeted with applause; and of those who were not teetotalers, few left the room without signing the

pledge. On the following evening, Dr. Gourley spoke for two hours at Osborne Place, on the medical view of the question, and with great success. It is much to be desired that talented medical men would more frequently follow the examples of Drs. Oxley, Lovell, and Gourley; and explain to the public, the great fallacy of the "wine and porter question" in the medical treatment of invalids.

EASTWOOD.

On Monday, May 4th, a tea meeting was held in the New Connexion Chapel, Eastwood Vale, near Hanley, when upwards of one hundred sat down to a comfortable tea. After tea a public temperance meeting was held in the above place. Wm. Murgatroyd, from Saddleworth, Yorkshire, occupied the chair: and, after a few remarks, called on the following speakers to address the meeting:—Mr. Wm. Smith, from Fenton; Mr. G. Turner and S. Smith, from Stoke; and Mr. Thos. Bennett, from Etruria, who ably addressed the meeting on the evils of intemperance and the blessings of true sobriety.

On Wednesday evening, May 6th, another meeting was held in Bethesda school, Hanley. The chair was taken by William Murgatroyd. The speakers on the occasion were—Mr. Stubs, and Mr. Kirkham, from Burslem, who had abstained for ten years; and spoke of the benefit they had received from entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. Mr. Rowley, from Manchester, afterwards gave his maiden speech, proving the good he had received from *teetotalism*.

BIRMINGHAM TEMPERANCE TRACT SOCIETY.

THE half-yearly meeting of the above society was held on Monday evening last, at Livery street Chapel, the Rev. G. Dawson, president of the society, in the chair. The area of the chapel was well filled by a respectable audience. In opening the proceedings, the president read a note from W. Scholefeld, Esq., apologising for his unavoidable absence, and expressing his approval of the object of the meeting. Mr. Dawson then observed, that some of his audience might possibly recollect that in opening the society some nine months ago, he told them that one of its chief advantages was the entirely voluntary nature of all its efforts. About the temperance movement there had been a great deal of moral compulsion, which was by no means pleasant; an intemperate mode of being temperate; a denial sometimes even of the christian character to men who had not advanced in the cause at so rapid a rate as others had done. He considered that injury and mischief had been the results of such procedure, by calling up much of the inherent obstinacy of human nature. But the object proposed by the Birmingham Temperance Tract Society was merely to give men certain writings upon the subject of temperance which they might at leisure investigate and act upon, thereby avoiding all intemperate methods of advocating the cause, and putting into operation one of the likeliest means of producing not cer-

tainly a crop of sudden converts, but a harvest of stable adherents to the system. Supplying people with books upon the subject, and thus furnishing them with materials for thought and reflection, appeared to him to be the fairest and most desirable of all modes of advocating temperance. If they were lovers of truth, and wise men, they would not be afraid of having their opinions shaken; but would always wish to be shaken out of their nonsense, and to be converted to greater truth. He did not see, therefore, that any could object to assist them in their object of attempting to make men read and think on the subject of temperance. Mr. Dawson, having read an extract from a letter he had that day received from India, which stated that the cause of total abstinence was fast gaining ground there, called upon Mr. G. Shread, the secretary of the society, to read the report of the past half-year's operations, from which it appeared that the total amount of money received had been £14 7s. 10d.; total expence of £11 1s. 4d.; leaving a balance of £3 6s. 6d. in the hands of the treasurer.

Mr. Owen then moved the adoption of the report. The resolution having been second by Mr. Waugh, and carried unanimously—

G. S. KENRICK, Esq., of West Bromwich, moved "That this meeting views with great pleasure the rapid increase of temperance publications, and recommends the society to take some effectual measure for placing tracts or other temperance publications in the hands of every family who will receive them." The last fifty years appeared to him the most remarkable period of the world's history with respect to intellectual improvement; and especially in this country had wonderful improvements been made during that period in the arts, sciences, and manufactures; but there had existed at the same time a canker at the very root of our prosperity, which had destroyed, to a great degree, all the benefits we might otherwise have been reaping from our increased advantages, and had threatened to level in indiscriminate ruin all classes of society—that canker was drunkenness. He therefore considered that teetotalism, which had been established to overcome that dreadful, that insatiable love of strong drink, which had turned the very blessings of the people into curses, was, *par excellence*, THE discovery of the present age; and he could not help thinking that the principal thing which would be recorded of the present times in history, would be the great moral reformation springing out of the establishment of teetotalism—[Hear, hear.] Another very remarkable feature of the age was the increasing appetite of the people for knowledge and information. One circumstance which showed that very clearly was, that at that very time, a class of men which he should have thought the least likely to desire such information—he meant the Odd Fellows of Birmingham—were asking Mr. Dawson to give them a course of lectures on the Commonwealth. Connected with the growing desire for knowledge was the wonderful increase in the number of works published, and he proposed to assist the society to carry into effect the resolution he held in his hand, by placing at its disposal every month 100 copies of one of those lately established periodicals, called

the "Temperance Gazette," for gratuitous distribution among the poor who could not afford to pay for them. Having demonstrated the utility of the journal in question, by a striking anecdote which had just come to his knowledge, the speaker concluded by reminding the audience that the best way of recommending the principles of total abstinence was to put in force the law of kindness.

The President then read a note from the Rev. H. Gwyther, stating that absence from home would prevent his attendance at the meeting, and mentioning the fact that the distribution of the society's tracts had converted a whole family in his village to teetotalism. Mr. Chapman, in seconding the resolution, called upon all present, and especially the young, to come forward and help the society (which was greatly impeded in its efforts for want of distributors), to diffuse its publications.—Mr. A. O'Neil proposed the next resolution; and in an eloquent address commented upon each point of the resolution. The resolution having been seconded, Mr. Kemp, of Yardley, moved "That in the opinion of this meeting, alcoholic drinks are unnecessary to the sustenance of the human system."—Mr. Councillor Perry seconded the resolution.

Joseph Sturge, Esq., then proposed "That the influence of the female sex in favor of the temperance cause is calculated to have a very salutary effect upon the community at large; and should that influence be unitedly and perseveringly employed in this great cause, it will be productive of much benefit to the human family." He thought that all which might be done had not been effected with the juvenile portion of the community, on whom, at an early age, mothers had the power of producing an impression never effaced. The speaker concluded by a reference to the powerful though silent effect of example. Richard Horn seconded the resolution. Thanks to the directors of the chapel and to the chairman were voted, and the meeting separated.—*Birmingham Journal*.

Agents' Reports.

MR. B. GLOVER.

IN accordance with the arrangements which were published in the *Gazette* for April, I went to the following places:—

April 4. *Leek*.—The anniversary of the Female Rechabite tent; the tea room was tastefully decorated for the occasion; the public meeting was held in the Primitive Methodist chapel; G. S. Kenrick, Esq., presided.

13. *Coal Brook Dale*.—Not a very numerous, still a pleasant, meeting, and one that I have reason to believe will be useful.

14. *Brosely*.—Festival (already reported.)

15. *Iron Bridge*.—The Vicar of Yardley presided 8 signed. Rev. — Hill was present, and his kind lady was one who signed.

16. *Madeley*.—National school room well filled, Vicar of Yardley in the chair, an instructive address from Dr. Gourley, and 11 signatures.

17. *Jackfield*.—A large school room, kindly lent by the Incumbent of Brosely, was filled with attentive hearers, chiefly working men and their

wives. Mr. Randall spoke well, 10 gave their names to the secretary.

20. *Minsterley*.—This village, a few miles from Wales, has lately joined our association; the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the lead mines, and many of them very intemperate; there are a few teetotalers here, though they have had few meetings. It is pleasing to meet with such instances as this, of men who remain faithful for years, amid ridicule and opposition, with no means of acquiring information upon the temperance question, except when they are so fortunate as to meet with a tract or periodical, which is carefully read and well circulated; or when they walk ten or twenty miles to a festival, and they will come back with a light heart to tell their friends the interesting news they have heard. The Clergyman lent the National school room for the meeting; it was expected he would be present at the meeting; he sent a letter regretting he could not come, but wishing to become a subscriber to the society's funds. The room was filled and 11 signed.

21. *Shrewsbury*.—In National school, the Clergyman presided, and enforced the society's claims, and expressed himself much pleased with the meeting; the room was filled and some signatures obtained. This was the sixth meeting in succession I had attended, held in rooms lent without any charge, by Clergymen of the Church of England.

22. *Greenhill*.—A good meeting got up by a few young men, at a short notice. It would be a blessing to young men themselves, and a great assistance to our cause, if more of them would engage in this holy work.

23. *Market Drayton*.—Rev. T. Lee, the Vicar, in the chair, who gave a pleasing and instructive address, in which he very ably answered some who object to us.

24. *Willock Heath*.—A much larger meeting than I expected for so small and scattered a village. Two signed.

27. *Chester*.—This ancient city has joined our association, and this was the first visit. Mr Roberts presided.

28. *Goldenthall*.—The meeting was held in a beautiful room near Mr. Greg's house, which was well filled by as attentive an audience as I had ever the pleasure of addressing.

29. *Knutsford*.—Has lately joined our association, this was the first visit. The attendance was more numerous than was expected, 7 signed, amongst them, Rev. H. Green and his lady; our friends here have done little for some time, but this meeting encouraged them, and it is hoped they will persevere.

30. *Crewe*.—A numerously attended meeting in the Assembly Rooms.

The number of signatures has not been very great during the past month, still there have been several important meetings. It is gratifying to notice, amongst religious people, an increasing attention to our institution; ministers frequently attend the meetings, and members are actively engaged either on committees or as speakers. All the meetings I have now reported, with the exception of Crewe, have been held in places lent by religious societies.

R. HORN.

SINCE my last I have spoken at the following places :—

April 15. *Derby*.—A good attendance, Mr. Sheppard in the chair, 7 signed.

16. *Ashbourn*.—A pleasant meeting in the Primitive Methodist room, Mr. Stathorn in the chair.

17. *Roocester*.—The Primitive Methodist chapel densely crowded, numbers could not get in. The excitement in this place is great, Mr. Nash, the secretary, is very active, 27 signed.

21. *Uttoxeter*.—The meeting large; the ladies of this place seem very much pleased, and are active in the work, and I hope their husbands will leave the public house and spend their time with them. 14 signed.

22. *Derby*.—Found the friends alive in the work the chairman had commenced the meeting, one of the friends sung a temperance song, lively and well; so I see the pump has charms in it, 4 signed.

23. *Lichfield*.—We sung up the street in this place, the meeting small but attentive, the Rev. — Crosley, Independent minister, in the chair, 1 signed.

24. *Rugeley*.—A large meeting in the Town Hall, Mr. Wilson in the chair, Mr. Halding and a young man who works on the line assisted, they are doing good in this town, 10 signed.

27. *Stafford*.—The meeting small but pleasant, 6 signed.

28. *Willenhall*.—The largest meeting I have seen in this place, the friends were at their post, 19 signed.

29. *Cradeley*.—No meeting; there was preaching in the chapel, so I spent the night in visiting, 2 signed.

30. *Dudley Port*.—A small meeting; there are some firm friends in this place.

May 1. *Smethwick*.—A good meeting, Mr. Green in the chair, 2 signed.

4. *Frdington*.—A good meeting, the Rev. Henry Gwyther in the chair, 7 signed.

5. *Yardley*.—The worthy Vicar gave a tea party and presided at the meeting, all pleasant and peaceable, 13 signed.

6. *Town End*.—A small meeting.

7. *Toll End*.—A good meeting out of doors.

7. *Birmingham*.—A good meeting. 7 signed at this meeting.

117 signatures have been taken during the month.

MR. DALTON.

SINCE I last reported, I have attended at places as follows :—

April 16. *Bromsgrove*.—A good meeting in the school room of the Baptists, a very fair attendance who heard attentively, and at the close, 3 signed the pledge.

17. *Campden*.—Had our meeting in a house, which was well filled, Mr. Ellis presided, 1 signed.

20. *Brailes*.—The meeting not so large as the one I had there before, partly owing to want of publicity being given; there is material at Brailes to work upon, but at present the cause is far from being in a healthy state.

21. *Broadwell for Stow*.—Our place of meeting, a house, which was very full of attentive hearers. There are a few teetotalers at Broadwell; one signature was obtained at the close of the meeting.

22. *Great Rollwright for Chipping Norton*.—In the Baptist chapel, a good attendance and two signed. 23 and 24. *Banbury*.—Two small meetings.

27. *Kidderminster*.—In the usual place, quite full in every part, it was a listening multitude, and seven names were enrolled.

28. *West Bromwich*.—Small meeting.

29. *Wolverhampton*.—The attendance only moderate; there is a general objection to the Public Office, and it requires an extra effort to get the people to attend.

30. *Wednesbury*.—A small meeting, consisting chiefly of our friend Griffiths of Lea Brook, and his teetotal corps.

May 1. *Coseley*.—In Mr. Plant's school room, after considerable effort, we succeeded in getting the school nearly filled with people, whose deportment was pleasing, and three signed.

4. *Darlaston*.—Mr. Pritchard and J. Smith assisted in trying to get up a meeting, which notwithstanding our efforts, was but small, one signed.

5. *Stourbridge*.—The meeting just exhibited symptoms of life, but not much animation. I hope however, there will soon be improvement here, and more decided indications of life and vitality.

6. *Horsley Heath*.—Meeting quite as large as might be expected, in the circumstances under which it was got up, the discussion at Dudley took several away who would otherwise have been there.

7. *Alvechurch*.—No meeting.

8. *Kings Norton*.—Mr. Job Wilkins' efforts here are untiring and praiseworthy; we succeeded in obtaining a good muster, and one signed the pledge.

11. *Newcastle*.—Had our meeting out of doors in the market-place, it was one of their fairs, and we could not get an audience in the hall, so we turned out and obtained a good hearing from a great number of persons.

11. *Longton*.—Here, as at Newcastle, the meeting sustained considerable injury from the evening being inconvenient; Monday is the only night on which they can insure a good attendance.

13. *Trent Vale*.—A good meeting, convened rather late, Mr. Battam presided, three or four signed.

14. *Tunstall*.—The meeting much smaller than is usually the case, those present were chiefly teetotalers, the smallness of the meeting was attributed to some shows and several other attractions being in the town.

15. *Leek*.—An interesting meeting, and the people here and at Newcastle, appear kind hearted and zealous in the great cause in which they are engaged. One of the greatest drunkards signed.

Reviews.

THE DOCTOR SCRUTINIZED: One of the Ipswich Tracts; by R. D. Alexander, F.R.S.

This is an admirable tract, containing a great deal of information on the subject of Alcoholic stimulants. It has already met with a large circulation, and we recommend its perusal to those invalids who consider their health requires them to use these beverages as a medicine. We shall make one extract on the subject of tonics, and refer our

readers to the tract, for the observations on nourishment, digestion, and stimulants.

TONICS.—This word, derived from the Greek, signifies to give elasticity, and is employed by medical men to describe an elasticity of muscular fibre. That ardent spirits are not capable of giving this elasticity is well known. Anything which should give additional excitability to the brain, and increase the sensitiveness of the nerves, would be known to act diametrically opposite to tonic. The slight tanning principle in port wine may give it the character of a tonic, whilst the alcohol acting as an irritant impairs its value; and other tonics, such as bark, quinine, rhatany, columba, gentian, camomile, &c., may be applied with better effect, in infusions extracted by boiling water, or in making tea, or the dilute nitric or sulphuric acid, besides many preparations of iron. But for a moment we will suppose the wines to be tonic—if so, how long will a tonic medicine be beneficial? Every medical man knows that after a few weeks—say four at the most, generally at the end of half that time—a tonic becomes useless, and he has occasion to vary it and give another: but he will in the case of wine order it for six months, and the patient will continue it six years. Again, who ever heard of prescribing a tonic medicine to be taken on a full stomach? If a dose of any bitter infusion, or of acid, or of iron, is ordered, it is directed to be taken fasting; before breakfast, an hour before dinner, or at such times after dinner as that the stomach shall be unburdened; but in the case of wine it is ordered at dinner-time, or generally after a full meal. Oh! the inconsistency and delusion of habit and custom, even upon scientific minds!

SIX SERMONS ON INTEMPERANCE, by Dr. Beecher. Dickson, Edinburgh.

This is the cheapest publication we have met with, being 32 pages for 1d.; and the author is highly esteemed in America as well as here.

LIVSEY'S MALT LECTURE has been published in a cheap form also, for 1d., and may be had of Brittain, London.

THE WESLEYAN CENTENARY HALL SPIRIT VAULTS EXPOSED; by J. Buckle.

We have read this pamphlet carefully, and find that the Conference have placed themselves on the horns of a dilemma. They must either give up the authority of the Founder of Methodism, or the Wine and Spirit Vaults, if they act consistently. Having made a false step, we counsel them to repair the error they have fallen into, with all convenient speed; the longer they delay, the more difficult the task will become.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE. By Thomas Cook, Leicester, Brittain, London.

The plan of this magazine is good—as space is afforded for considering the questions of education, sanitary regulations, lectures on natural history and chemistry, and other matters of interest for which the ordinary monthly publications do not yield sufficient room: and in the May number is a good article on the Moral Elevation of the People, by Thos. Beggs.

A SELECTION OF TEMPERANCE HYMNS. Compiled by Rev. H. Gywther, vicar of Yardley. Brittain, London; Cook, Leicester.

This is an excellent selection, which we confidently recommend; and it may be had from any of the agents of the Central Temperance Association.

Poetry.

ODE TO A PAINTER,

ABOUT TO COMMENCE A PICTURE TO ILLUSTRATE THE LABORS OF FATHER MATHEW.

Seize thy pencil, child of art!
Fame and fortune brighten o'er thee;
Great thy hand, and great thy heart,
If well thou do'st the work before thee!
'Tis not thine to round the shield,
Or point the sabre, black or gory;
'Tis not thine to spread the field,
Where crime is crowned—where guilt is glory.

Child of art! to thee be given
To paint, in colors all unclouded,
Breakings of a radiant heaven
O'er an isle in darkness shrouded!
But, to paint them true and well,
Every ray we see them shedding
In its very light must tell
What a gloom before was spreading.

Canst thou picture dried-up tears—
Eyes that wept no longer weeping—
Faithful woman's wrongs and fears,
Lonely nightly vigils keeping—
Listening every footfall nigh—
Hoping him she loves returning?
Canst thou then depict her joy,
That we may know the change from mourning?

Paint in colors strong, but mild,
Our isle's redeemer and director—
Canst thou paint the *man a child*,
Yet shadow forth the mighty VICTOR?
Let his path a rainbow span,
Every hue and color blending—
Beaming "peace and love" to man,
And alike o'er ALL extending!

Canst thou paint a land made free—
From its sleep of bondage, woken—
Yet, withal, that we may see
What 'twas before the chain was broken?
Seize the pencil, child of art!
Fame and fortune brighten o'er thee;
Great thy hand and great thy heart,
If well thou do'st the work before thee!

(All Contributions and Communications to be addressed, not later than the 15th of the month, to Mr. G. S. Kenrick, West Bromwich.)

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THE TEMPERANCE GAZETTE.

ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

No. 7.—New Series.]

JULY, 1846.

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MEANS FOR PREVENTING DRUNKENNESS.

Nobody defends drunkenness but the most ignorant and depraved portion of our population—men whose advocacy of a cause is sufficient of itself, to cover it with suspicion, and to make respectable men avoid it. Yet the number of these men who defend the utmost limit of drinking is not small; we believe the number is so large, that if it were ascertained at the next census of the population, it would excite the astonishment of the patrons of alcoholic beverages. We have again and again been told by men and sometimes women, that there was no other reason for their being sober at the time we were speaking to them, than the all sufficient reason of their having no money with which to purchase drink; and there are hundreds who act upon this plan, who are ashamed to confess their degradation. By inclination they were drunkards, and only by stern necessity were they otherwise.

The respectable portion of the community who defend the doctrine of drinking within certain limits, deeply regret this consequence of their practice, inasmuch as it is always accompanied by a class of imitators, who begin with a limitation, and end by setting no bounds to their excesses. A custom attended by these deplorable results, must be "more honored in the breach than the observance."

On the other hand, we have recommended a mode of action, which, if faithfully carried

out, would infallibly cure the evil complained of; and, as we believe, without producing any injurious effects on the people, by its immediate and universal adoption. We have often regretted, that those who object to the stringent rules which we propose, have never suggested an efficient remedy of their own; but we have before us the means of preventing drunkenness, recommended by M. Villermè, a member of the French Academy, who has devoted his attention to this matter, and has made an elaborate Report to the Academy on the subject. We give below the substance of M. Villermè's means for preventing drunkenness, which we have translated from the work of "*M. Fregier des classes dangereuses de la population*;" upon which we make the following remarks, while we admit that he has exhausted all the palliatives which could be suggested in lieu of the vital remedy of total abstinence.

No. 1 could scarcely be carried into effect in France, and would not be listened to for a moment in this country, we therefore dismiss it as impracticable.

No. 2. The question of idleness is one depending in some measure upon the parties themselves; and the resolution of the Colliers to play two days a week, would clash with the decrees of M. Villermè. The colliers and others think they are well employed while they are drinking in public houses; and they must be convinced that time so employed is

mis-spent, instead of being well spent, before they can be induced to give up the public house for the higher pleasures of mental improvement.

No. 3. It appears that Frenchmen are to drink wine to support wine-growers, as Englishmen drink ale to maintain the maltster, publican, and policeman. Besides, a high duty would not prevent drunkenness. We state this on the authority of a female, who declared she would continue to drink if the liquor were a guinea a drop!

No. 4. We never knew a case of reformation by means of imprisonment. We must prevent this crime instead of punishing it.

No. 5. The influence of the press may do much good, but we object to *all* the cases referred to being published; 1st, because the newspapers would have no room for anything else; and 2nd, the mind would be accustomed to deeds of horror, and after a while consider them a matter of necessity and of course. Just as the disgrace of drunkenness is disregarded, the first impression of disgust having been effaced by daily recurrence of the same object.

No. 6. It would be unjust in the masters as at present, to encourage their men to drink, by allowances of beer, either daily, or at intervals, and then to discharge them for becoming drunk. Again, masters should have clean hands before they discharge their workmen for drunkenness. We think there are few classes of master manufacturers who are entirely guiltless in this matter. With regard to the other means proposed, it is necessary, first, to destroy the all-absorbing, insatiable love of the public house, before there is much room for the cultivation of the mind, of the religious feelings, or innocent amusements. Villeme must root out the weeds before he sows the good seed; and it is owing to this mistake, of putting the cart before the horse, that so little progress has been made in eradicating drunkenness during the 500 years in which moralists have been preaching against intoxication, and at the same time drinking intoxicating drinks.

After carefully reading these proposed remedies, it is evident that they only go skin deep, they do not go to the root of the evil, and they will never cure it. After the virulence of the disease is subdued by total abstinence, many of these remedies may be administered with advantage to the convalescent patient, but the first step is abstinence.

Many of our friends have stated their willingness to abstain, if we would guarantee a certain amount of reclaimed drunkards, as the price of their self-denial, or the reward for the performance of their duty. Now this bar-

gaining and hagling for the full value of their good deeds, deprives them of much of their merit. God loves a cheerful giver, one who freely gives without stipulation for the repayment of principal and interest. If the son tells his father that he would be industrious and attend to his business if he were *sure* to gain a large fortune by it, the father would reply,—“If you do not use those evident means to obtain success, you will not be successful, nor will you deserve to be so.” We likewise say to our friends who are hesitating, if you do not give your example, if you do not become a teetotaler, you are sure to neglect the opportunity of reclaiming the drunkards in question; and for want of your example, they may die the victims of strong drink. But if you do your duty, you will have freed yourselves; and even should our confident expectation of the success of your example not be entirely realized, you will have absolved yourselves from the death of these men. But be assured, no good deed is ever lost, every good act tends to the elevation and happiness of mankind, every weak indulgence as well as sinful compliance, adds one atom to the mountain of human woe!

“In our review of the manners and customs of the workmen at Paris, we have pointed out a vice, the effect of which is not only to degrade their character as men, but to waste a great part of their wages, and to deprive their wives and children of the common necessities of life. This vice is DRUNKENNESS: it is spread through all classes of operatives, and particularly in some branches, in which a fatal and inveterate custom, and perhaps the nature of the trade, have contributed to perpetuate it. Those men who labor in factories should be placed first in the list, in this respect.

“One of the most instructive chapters that we noticed in M. Villeme's Report to the Academy of Moral and Political Science, is that which treats of drunkenness, and the measures that have been suggested to remedy this calamitous vice, which he truly says is the greatest curse of the working classes.

The remedies are as follows:—

“1st. The withdrawal of children and young men from the contagious example of drunken and immoral parents. But how is this plan to be carried out? For it is probable that the parents as well as the children themselves would resist such a change.

“2nd. By preventing absolute idleness on Sundays and holy days, by instruction moral and religious, varied by innocent amusement; and by instruction to adults of the working classes united with singing. In the establishment carried on within the buildings of the Bernardin, there were assembled nearly four thousand workmen, who, in the midst of their noisy sports, preserve a perfect decency of deportment.

“3rd. By increasing the duty on spirituous liquors and on wine. But in France, where the southern departments draw their principal wealth from the cultivation of their vineyards, such a measure would interfere with the wine-growers. The interests of the laborers would therefore be an obstacle to any augmentation of the duty, without taking into account that the moderate

drinkers, who form the greatest number, would protest against the measure.

"4th. It has been suggested, that all persons against whom drunkenness can be proved, should be imprisoned; and in case of a second offence, the neighborhood should be informed of it. But this punishment exists in some parts of Germany, and affords but a feeble barrier to the vice which it is intended to repress.

"5th. To publish an account of all the accidents, all the fearful quarrels, all the crimes occasioned by this vice and repressed by the law; and to show at the same time to the people, its fatal and brutalizing character. The influence of the press will be more felt, as education becomes more general among all classes of society, and workmen will gather, from the papers which they read, lessons which will lead them to temperance, either in preserving from the contrary vice those who have not yet contracted it, or repressing it in those who may have been weak enough to abandon themselves to it.

6th. To remove drunkards from the factories and induce the masters to assist in this measure. As to this last plan, I know nothing more simple, more easy, or more decisive; but before masters acquire the right to exercise severity towards their drunken workmen, they must act with justice, benevolence, and kindness towards those who are irreproachable in their conduct.

"Asylums for infancy, schools for children, classes for adults, the cultivation of music, agreeable plans of innocent amusement to enliven the leisure hours of the workman, the assistance of employers, the precepts of religion, and the teachings of the press; these are the most likely means to remove drunkenness, or rather to prevent it. It is rather by prevention than correction that the vicious habits of a people are to be reformed."

ON THE MORALS OF A PEOPLE.

By the bountiful disposition of nature, the removal of the painful sensation of thirst is, in most countries and situations, attended with no labour or trouble. But here in the rudest forms of society, mankind has generally introduced a species of luxury; some artificial beverage, to relieve the insipidity of simple water, or rather to obtain the exhilarating effect of intoxication. Some invention for this purpose appears to have taken place in almost every age and country. The poor savage upon whose mind there are few traces of thought beyond what arise from the few objects which impress his external senses, and who, if not roused to exertion for the relief of his wants, passes many a tiresome melancholy hour, flies with avidity to this terrestrial nectar, which creates a new world before his eyes, makes all nature smile and dance around him, and at length steep his senses in a grateful oblivion of his miserable existence. Our European merchants who traffic in the human species, know sufficiently the effect of this powerful charm, to conquer his affections, or to drown his feelings of humanity; and they scruple not to take advantage of his weakness, by purchasing his wife and child for a bottle or two of spirituous liquor,

or by exciting him for a bribe of the same kind, to kidnap his neighbours, or to join in bloody wars which may give rise to a plentiful harvest of prisoners.

When the use of intoxicating liquors has grown up, and been spread over a country, it is not easily eradicated. The vice of drunkenness which is universally prevalent among barbarians, is not quickly banished, though in the process of civilization it may be somewhat modified and restrained. Among the higher ranks, even in countries far advanced in the arts, the bottle continues to be the great enlivener of conversation, the source of gaiety and pleasantries, which if it does not always produce true wit, never fails to soften criticism, and while it blunts the faculties of the speaker, augments in a greater proportion the indulgence and facile applause of the company. We cannot, however, expect that the mirth which arises from the enchanted cup will be always the most refined or polished; or that it will not exceed the bounds of decency and decorum. The same blind and headstrong power which exalts the soul, without the guidance of reason, to sudden friendships and attachments, will also without cause, provoke and irritate the self-important, the resentful, and discordant passions. The modest graces wing their flight from the revels of Bacchus, and are succeeded by loose riot and disorder, by rude and boisterous disputes, and by groundless and unmeaning, though sometimes fatal, quarrels. To the lower orders of the community, to the labouring poor, the delusive poison of intoxication is productive of consequences far more pernicious.

But though debauchery in drinking may for a long time maintain its ground in those countries where it has once been firmly rooted, we have reason to expect that after a certain pitch of improvement in arts and sciences, it will be expelled from every country. The advancement of knowledge contributes, at least in the higher and middling ranks of life, to supply a fund of ideas, productive of continual amusement, and prove a continual antidote to melancholy or dejection. To people who are provided with constant resources for entertainment from the powers of imagination and reflection, the aid of intoxication is not necessary to exalt their spirits, or to enliven their conversation. From the advancement of taste they are disgusted with that coarse mirth which is the effect of strong liquors, and with that ferment of delirious joy, which is commonly required by a subsequent mental depression and bodily indisposition.—MILLAR ON THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

THE HARMONY OF TEETOTALISM.

WE ARE MAKING PROGRESS! This is one answer to the question asked by all persons who have heard of teetotalers, who estimate at its proper value, the mighty change we have associated together to effect on society, and the importance of the results we seek to produce. Those who are floating on the surface of society and suffer themselves to be listlessly carried down by the stream, reckless into whatever whirlpools, or, on to whatever rocks it may carry them, observe with amazement that a small fraction have boldly breasted the current, and with dauntless hearts, determined to work against the stream, till they find a secure harbour, and a safe resting place.

It is a curious fact, that a great many idle men about town, think that teetotalers are idle too, and suppose that we are standing still. Yet we are engaged in carrying out that great Christian doctrine, that we should love our neighbours as ourselves, and consequently are prepared to prove, that the rugged virtue, self-denial, though repulsive in its appearance, is productive of much exalted happiness; we therefore gladly give up the abstract right of "liberty to drink intoxicating drinks" for the Christian and practical liberty of abstinence, which frees us from a snare, and our neighbour from a hard task-master, an evil spirit who often throws him on the ground and makes him prefer living "among the tombs" to the enjoyment of nature—green fields—running brooks—the songs of birds, and the rosy smile of innocence and purity.

To those who say that this simplicity and purity of conversation, may be attained without banishing the wine cup, we would ask, if a looser style of conversation is not permitted and indulged after ladies have withdrawn from the dinner table than while they are present, and if this licence does not increase with the amount of wine drunk? To the pure all things are pure; but after dinner, songs and conversation at drinking parties are the very reverse of this, and will only be banished with the bottle. By patient continuance in teetotalism—by the practical example of the benefit derived from it—by the new light which has been thrown by the most able scientific men in Europe and America, upon the injurious action of alcohol, on the most important organs of our frame, *viz.*, on the brain—the heart—the liver—the lungs—the stomach and the nerves, a great and beneficial change has been produced in the practice of all but the drunken portion of the community. The fashionable and the thinking part of the world are being subdued by the sweet influence of our temperance melody, and are gradually following our lead, and placing themselves *en rap-*

port with us. The benevolent and thinking men will be in complete harmony with us first—after a while will follow the polite; and even the rude and brutal (except in a few instances) will not long stand excluded from our harmonious circle, which is itself in unison with the laws of nature and the discoveries of science. Our meaning is beautifully expressed in the language of an amiable American author:—

"A German, whose sense of sound was exceedingly acute, was passing by a church, a day or two after he had landed in this country, and the sound of music attracted him to enter, though he had no knowledge of our language. The music proved to be a piece of nasal psalmody, sung in most a discordant fashion; and the sensitive German would fain have covered his ears. As this was scarcely civil, and might appear like insanity, his next impulse was to rush into the open air, and leave the hated sound behind him. But this too he feared to do lest offence should be given; so he resolved to endure the torture with the best fortitude he could assume; when lo! he distinguished amid the din the soft clear voice of a woman singing in perfect time. She made no effort to drown the voices of her companions, neither was she disturbed by their noisy discord; but patiently and sweetly she sung in full rich tones; one after another yielded to the gentle influence, and before the tune was finished, all were in perfect harmony."

I have often thought of this story as conveying an instructive lesson for reformers. The spirit that can thus sing patiently and sweetly in a world of discord, must indeed be of the strongest, as well as of the most gentle kind. One scarce can hear his own soft voice amid the braying multitude; and ever and anon comes the temptation to sing louder than they, and drown the voices that cannot be forced into perfect time. But the melodious notes cracked into shrillness, would only increase the tumult.

JACOB BRUNT,

CONTINUED.

ONE of the first things to which Jacob directed his attention was, the supply of a want deeply felt by himself and the few with whom he associated. There was no Mechanics' Institute in the town, no reading-room where the poor man could resort for innocent amusement or mental improvement after the labors of the day, nothing in fact but the coffee-house, and that was destitute of a library and unfurnished with periodical literature. Temperance publications were

things then unthought of, for temperance had not assumed its present important position in society. As he was too poor and uninfluential to commence a Mechanics' Institute, he did that which was wisest in his case, because in accordance with his means and nearly as useful in its results. With regard to its influence on the very poorest it was more so, because it was exactly suited to their circumstances, wants, and means. He found that most of the institutions ostensibly founded for and bearing the name of the Mechanics were so expensive as to effectually shut out the most numerous, neglected, yet important portion of that deserving class. He therefore founded what he called a Mutual Instruction Society. Oh! how much good the wealthy might do would they only lend a helping hand in cheapening, encouraging, and rendering efficient, such useful though humble societies. With their assistance, and that of those who employ labourers, a good People's Instruction Society with Reading-room, supplied with one or two daily papers, besides weekly and local ones, and the periodical literature, together with classes, a library and lectures might be supported by penny a week subscriptions from the poor. When the employer complains of the drunkenness of his hands, and of his losses through their want of steadiness and waste of materials, might it not be asked—justly asked—What do you do towards remedying the evils of which you complain? Do you do all that you can, all that you ought, to lessen their temptations, wean them from intemperance, raise the standard of their morals, or make them less dependent on sensual pleasures? Do you do all you ought towards procuring for them places of more rational amusement, equal comfort, and more improving influence, than the beer house? If you do not, you fail in duty and neglect your own comfort and interest, for you cannot be comfortable with drunken work-people, who frequently spoil or embezzle your materials. These were the thoughts that filled Jacob's mind and influenced his conduct. He set himself resolutely to the work of improving others, with a determination to succeed, which nothing could ultimately prevent. His first work was to prevail on a friend to allow him the use of a room in a private house, in which to conduct his evening school. His next to gather scholars, then to form them into a Mutual Instruction Society, whose terms of membership were adherence to the rules laid before them, and the payment of one penny per week. The first meeting took place on Easter Monday afternoon, four only being

present, but at the end of a month no less than thirty had joined, and at the end of three months seventy. It happened very fortunately for them that a party of Primitive Methodists were struggling in the neighbourhood to keep open a preaching room. For a small weekly sum they were kind enough to allow Jacob and his friends the use of it as a school-room, on the evenings of Tuesdays and Saturdays. At first they had no desks or slates, and not even a single school book. To supply these last, parties were sent round the neighbourhood every school evening to borrow Testaments, spelling books, &c. &c. In this manner they struggled on till their savings enabled them to buy the necessary school materials. It was not long before a school-master kindly offered, not only his occasional personal services, but the gratuitous use of his school-room. The circulating library commenced with a few of the members contributing from their own small private stocks a volume or two each. The slates were the gift of a young bricklayer, who first had them rough from his kind master, and then polished and framed them with his own hand. These minute particulars are mentioned that others as lowly situated may be encouraged to labour in the good work of human improvement. It is to the poor themselves to whom we must mainly look for their elevation as a class. No other class can possibly help them as they can help themselves. It was a pleasing, encouraging sight, to witness seventy or a hundred working men all busily employed in teaching others or being taught on an evening after the severe toils of the day. Fifty years ago it was quite common for rich men to carouse and drink deeply of the bottle until early dawn and call it happiness, when he who would drink deepest and act wildest was called the best fellow, and envied for his superior strength: and though this disgraceful habit has not gone entirely out of use, I am glad to find it much less fashionable. I do hope to see the day when the poor man shall despise ignorance, folly, and sinful pleasures; when Instruction Societies, Philosophical Institutions, and Reading and Lecture rooms shall be as much frequented as the beer house now is; when Public Baths shall be quite common, and Public Parks and Botanical Gardens be opened in every large town. In the mean time, the poor man must not be backward in asking for these necessary additions to his comfort and well-being.

Let it not be supposed that other towns are not prepared for similar institutions. A want of knowledge is felt by the poor, though few

working men may possess Jacob's active and hopeful spirit. He had occasion to tramp for employment, and during the three or four years he was away from home he resided in as many small towns, and founded Mutual Instruction Societies in them all. Working men, despair not, be up and doing, there is work enough for all. "Say not ye there are yet four mouths and then cometh harvest! behold I say unto you, lift up your eyes and look on the fields, for they are ready to harvest. And he that reapeth receiveth wages and gathereth fruit unto eternal life, that both he that soweth and he that reapeth may rejoice together."—John iv. 35, 36. If we labour faithfully in our day and generation we may do much to stay the tide of immorality to elevate character, and prevent much misery in this world, and punishment in the future. Knowledge is to be the lever through God's blessing, for raising man from the degradation of a mere reasoning animal to that of a lofty spiritual being, but a little lower than the angels.

ALPHA.

CROTON AQUEDUCT.

'Oh! who that has not been shut up in the great prison-cell of a city, and made to drink of its brackish springs, can estimate the blessings of the Croton Aqueduct?—clean, sweet, abundant water! Well might they bring it thirty miles under ground, and usher it into the city with roaring cannon, sonorous bells, waving flags, floral canopies, and a loud chorus of song!

"I shall never forget my sensations when I first looked upon the fountains. My soul jumped, and clapped its hands, rejoicing in exceeding beauty. I am a novice, and easily made wild by the play of graceful forms; but those accustomed to the splendid displays of France and Italy, say the world offers nothing to equal the magnificence of the New York jets. There is such a head of water, that it throws the column sixty feet into the air, and drops it into the basin in a shower of diamonds. The one in the Park, opposite the Astor House, consists of a large central pipe, with eighteen subordinate jets, in a basin a hundred feet broad. By shifting the plate on the conduit pipe, these fountains can be made to assume various shapes:—The Maid of the Mist, the Croton Plume, the Vase, the Dome, the Bouquet, the Sheaf of Wheat, and the Weeping Willow. As the sun shone on the sparkling drops, through mist and feathery foam, rainbows glimmered on all sides, as if they came to celebrate a marriage between spirits of light and water nymphs.

"The fountain in Union Park is smaller, but scarcely less beautiful. It is a weeping willow of crystal drops; but one can see that it weeps for joy. Now it leaps and sports as gracefully as Undine in her wildest moods, and then sinks into the vase under a veil of woven pearl, like the undulating farewell courtesy of her fluid relations. On the

evening of the great Croton celebration, they illuminated this fountain with colored fireworks, kindling the cloud of mist with many-colored gems; as if the water spirits had had another wedding with fairies of the diamond mines.

"I went to Haarlem the other day, to see the great jet of water, which there rises a hundred feet into the air, and falls through a belt of rainbows. Water will rise to its level, as surely as the morality of a nation, or a sect, rises to its idea of God. They to whom God is the Almighty, rather than the Heavenly Father, do not understand that the highest ideal of justice is perfect and universal love. They cannot perceive this; for both spiritually and naturally, water never rises above the level of its source. But how sublimely it rushes upward to find its level! As I gazed in loving wonder on that beautiful column, it seemed to me a fitting type of those pure, free spirits, who at the smallest opening, spring upward to the highest, revealing to all mankind the true level of the religious idea of their age. But alas! there is the stern old conflict between necessity and free-will. The column, by the law of its being, would rise quite to the level of its source; but, as the impulse that sent it forth in such glorious majesty expends itself, the lateral pressure overpowers the leaping waters, and sends them downwards in tears."—*Letters from New York.*

When the half-million of human beings which now crowd the busy streets of New York shall be numbered with the dead, and leave but the memory behind them of noble actions and beneficent works which have been performed during their sojourn in that city, impartial History, if it stoop to record the number of grog-shops erected and supported by the citizens of New York, will do so but to deplore that the capital of the country should be employed in a traffic which disseminated at the same time the seeds of bodily disease and moral depravity, of criminal deeds and self-inflicted poverty. But it will turn with delight from this dark picture, to do justice, and bestow the meed of praise on those honorable and patriotic men who brought the waters of the Croton a distance of forty miles to New York, by a splendid aqueduct, embellished the city with the most beautiful fountains in the world; and instead of that drink which biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder, brought to every man's door an abundant supply of pure and refreshing water, delightful as a beverage—important as an aid to cleanliness and the means of health.

This is not only a memorable work in itself, but it will act as an incentive to other works of the same sanitary tendency. What countryman visits London without pitying the inhabitants who have to drink its vapid and unpalatable water! There is plenty of capital, and wealth, and ambition, in London. If there should live in the metropolis a man blessed with vast wealth, and endowed with

true greatness of soul, let him undertake such a work for London as the one which has been achieved for New York. And when future generations inquire by what means the poor have become cleanly, their homes freed from dirt, their moral character improved, contagious diseases so rare, typhus fever so much subdued, they will reply that cleanliness is next to godliness; and tell their children and children's children to bless the name of their benefactor, who supplied the metropolis of the world with one of God's precious gifts—an abundant stream of pure, sparkling, refreshing, health-giving WATER.

NEW YORK.

THE twilight seemed no longer warm; and brushing away a tear, I walked hastily homeward. As I turned into the street where God has provided me with a friendly shelter, something lay across my path. It was a woman, apparently dead; with garments all draggled in New York gutters, blacker than waves of the infernal rivers. Those who had gathered around said she had fallen in intoxication, and was rendered senseless by the force of the blow. They carried her to the watch house, and the doctor promised she should be well attended. But alas, for watch-house charities to a broken heart! I could not bring myself to think otherwise than that her's was a breaking heart. Could she but give a full revelation of early emotions checked in their full and kindly flow, of affections repressed, of hopes blasted, and energies misapplied through ignorance, the heart would kindle and melt, as it does when genius stirs its deepest recesses.

It seemed as if the voice of human woe was destined to follow me through the whole of that unblest day. Late in the night I heard the sound of voices in the street, and raising the window, saw a poor, staggering woman in the hands of a watchman. My ear caught the words, "Thank you kindly Sir, I should like to go home." The sad and humble accents in which the simple phrase was uttered, the dreary image of the watch house, which that poor wretch dreamed was her home, proved too much for my overloaded sympathies. I hid my face in the pillow, and wept; for my heart was almost breaking with the misery of my kind.

MARIA CHILD.

THE FORSAKEN ONE.

The object of this history is to record one of those unhappy cases which occur at one time or other in the life of every drunkard, and to show him how vain are his resolutions of

amendment, unless carried out by means of Teetotlism.

I had a sister who was reared tenderly, brought up amongst the Society of Friends, and educated at one of their schools; she was of an amiable disposition, an acutely sensitive mind, and tender hearted almost to a failing. She married a young man who had even then formed habits of intemperance, and who soon after his marriage became a confirmed drunkard. My dear Sister suffered all that ill treatment and contempt which is the lot of those whose husbands are intemperate. He soon deserted her—disappointed hopes and poverty brought her to the brink of the grave—she was obliged to seek a temporary asylum in the Infirmary, being aware that death would soon end her sorrows. She was resigned to her fate, for she had for some time cast her burden on the Lord. The first time I visited her, she told me she had a favor to ask, that I would come and read to her occasionally, during the short time she had to live. Oh brother, she said, "I think now on my once happy home, and kind friends—all are strangers to me here, and each person seems only to care for himself." Tears streamed down her pale face, as she pressed my hand, and again said, "Dear brother, will you promise to come and see your poor forsaken sister?" I replied, I will. For I loved her, but alas! I loved intoxicating drink better, and I never fulfilled my promise, though I often left my home for the purpose; there was a public house on the way to the infirmary, and I called there to get one glass, to raise my spirits—there I found company more cheerful than a dying patient in a hospital, and I sang with others,

If any pain or care remain
Let's drown it in the bowl.

Thus opportunities passed by until a message was brought that my sister had breathed her last! Oh the tender mercies of the drunkard are cruel! In vain I wished to call back one day—it was too late. Oh how I wept, promised and prayed on my way to the infirmary. I was shown into the dead-house—then left alone—her coffin was placed on a pile of others—I knelt down by the side of it, and again I prayed, that God would in his mercy make that sad event an instrument of rescuing me from my sinful state.

I saw clearly that it was drunkenness which had brought me to misery, and my sister to an untimely grave. I kissed her cold lips—I followed her remains to the silent tomb—and those serious impressions remained for some weeks, but alas! I had no promised to abstain entirely—I tasted again and

again I was deceived and fell, and this time I sunk as low as man could sink, and while in this state of degradation, a member of the Society of Friends, took me by the hand and led me to a temperance meeting; I then signed a pledge to drink no more intoxicating drink while I lived—more than ten years have since rolled over my head; and through grace I have kept my pledge. My hand is now steady—my health restored—my youth has been renewed—yet whilst I continue to breathe I shall ever lament my neglect of the *Poor Forsaken One*.

J. B.

BARLEY VERSUS MALT.

In a late number of the Gazette, we pointed out the folly of certain Noblemen and other landed proprietors, who applied to the Premier to allow them to use malt for feeding cattle, without paying duty. We ventured to tell them, that what they sought as a boon, would be a positive injury to them—that the barley contained more nourishment than malt, as certainly as malt contained more nourishment than ale.

The Parliamentary papers lately published bear us out in our conclusion. A series of experiments was made by Drs. Thomas and R. D. Thomson, of the University of Glasgow. The first set of experiments was made to see what effect feeding with barley and malt would have on the milk and butter yielded by cows, and in the language of the report

“These experiments leave no doubt that barley is more nourishing than malt; at least as far as the production of milk and butter is concerned. Barley when malted, loses almost one-fifth of its weight. The proportion of azote (which is necessary for the support of the animal and for the production of milk), is considerably less in malt than in barley.

“In conclusion it is observed, that the experiments and analysis made, render it obvious that malt is a much more expensive substance, irrespective of duty, than barley for feeding, inasmuch as it is, in reality, barley deprived of a certain portion of its nutritive matter and salt. The only advantage which it seems to hold out in cattle feeding, is the relish which it gives to a mash; but as this depends entirely upon the sugar which it contains, and which has been produced from the starch of the barley, it is obvious that the same flavor may be imparted by the addition of an equivalent amount of molasses or sugar, should it be considered expedient. But we have always found steeped barley to be highly relished by cattle. Malt, however, from the diatase it contains, has the power of speedily converting the starch of barley into sugar; a handful of malt would be sufficient to saccharise several pounds of barley in the steep. The quantity required in this case would be so small as to obviate any necessity for change in the duty.”

So much for milk and butter; but another

important question remains as to the respective value of these articles for fattening cattle.

“The experiments were tried on two lean bullocks, pretty similar in their constitution; each was about three years of age; and they were the progeny of the same sire, though by different mothers. These experiments had a result similar to those above stated; and leave no doubt that barley is superior to malt in the fattening of cattle.”

Thus one step is gained; we have parliamentary authority supporting Livesey's temperance lecture on the “Great Delusion,” with regard to malt, and the beverages produced from it.

The chemical science and experiments of such eminent men as Liebeg, the Thompsons and Playfair, are strengthening and fortifying the foundations of our noble structure, Teetotalism. Believing our fortress to be already impregnable, its acknowledged strength will ere long save it even from assault, and the votaries of Bacchus will be constrained to acknowledge that they make use of intoxicating drinks merely for sensual gratification and not for the benefit of their health.

One important lesson will be drawn by ladies from these experiments,—that in no case is malt necessary for them, and that in certain cases wherein “brown stout” has been prodigally and injuriously prescribed, they will find barley pudding a much safer and more advantageous way of using the grain, if they desire to use it at all.

To the Editor of the Temperance Gazette.

SIR—I was much pleased with your article on Odd Fellowship. I wish the press generally would follow your example, in directing attention to the drinking customs of the Order. I am happy to inform you that in many places those habits are being done away with; the Lodges removed from Inns, tea parties substituted for dinners, and sentiments for toasts. The state of the finances has also engaged the most serious attention of the members for some time past, and I hope ere long will be permanently adjusted. Your article I have no doubt will produce much good.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

12th June, 1846.

AN ODD-FELLOW.

A MEDICAL MAN ON INTEMPERANCE.—During a discussion which took place in the Newcastle Council Chamber on the 15th inst., relative to the closing of public-houses on Sundays, Sir John Fife thus expressed himself—“I believe that most of those who are extensively informed upon the subject of disease and its causes will agree with me when I say that the disease arising from the abuse of liquor is so much greater than the benefit arising from the use of it, that it would be an enormous—almost an incalculable—advantage to the people of this country if from this day no such thing as spirit or liquor of any kind were to be had.”

Monthly Notices.

AGENTS' APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY.

July.	MR GLOVER.	MR. HORN.	MR. KEMP	MR. BOOTH.
Wednesday 1st	Kenilworth	Wolverhampton	Willock Heath	Hill Top
Thursday 2nd	Sedgley	Broseley	Chesteron	Kinver
Friday 3rd	Dudley Wood Side	Jackfield	Maer	Rowley Regis
Monday 6th	Stafford	Wellington	Wednesfield	Kidderminster
Tuesday 7th	Trent Vale	Shrewsbury assn.	Stourbridge	Worcester
Wednesday 8th	Burslem	Minsterley	Horsley Heath	Malvern Link
Thursday 9th	Tunstal	Iron Bridge	Wednesbury	Pershore
Friday 10th	Etruria	Monmore Green	Dudley Port	Camphen
Monday 13th	Longton	Oldbury	Coventry	Stow on the Wold
Tuesday 14th	Congleton	Livery street, Birm.	Leicester	Chipping Norton
Wednesday 15th	Crewe	Wolverhampton	Derby	Banbury
Thursday 16th	Liverpool	Smethwick	Ashborne	Brailes
Friday 17th	Birkenhead	Tipton	Leek	Stratford on Avon
Monday 20th	Chester	Yardley	Macclesfield	Hales Owen
Tuesday 21st	Wrexham	Leamington	Knutsford	Lozells
Wednesday 23rd	Grinsel	Henley-in-Arden	Bollington	Droitwich
Thursday 22nd	Market Drayton	King's Norton	Uttoxeter	Bromsgrove
Friday 24th	Madeley	Redditch	Rocester	Alcester
Monday 27th	Darlaston	Walsall	Tamworth	West Bromwich
Tuesday 28th	Lye Waste	Willenhall	Lichfield	Bilston
Wednesday 29th	Town's End	Porto Bello	Atherstone	Dudley
Thursday 30th	Brierley Hill	Cannock	Hartshill	Erdington
Friday 31st	Wordsley	Coseley	Rugeley	Toll End

TEETOTAL SPEAKER'S PLAN OF THE POTTERY DISTRICT.

Hanley, Bethesda Schools, Wednesday.—Burslem, Temperance Hall, Wednesday.—Stoke, Town Hall, Wednesday.—Newcastle, Monday.—Longton, National School, Monday.—Wolstanton, New Connexion Chapel, Wednesday.—Tunstal, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Thursday.—Fenton, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Monday.—Cobridge, New Connexion Chapel, Tuesday.—Shelton, Bedford School, Thursday.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO AGENCY FUND.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Brailes	0	8	0	Leek	1	6	0
Stow on the Wold	1	0	0	Malvern	1	5	0
Worcester	1	7	6	Stoke	0	7	6
Wrexham	1	0	0				

Intelligence.

NEW TEMPERANCE HALL AT KINGSTOWN—LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE BY THE APOSTLE OF TEMPERANCE.

KINGSTOWN, on Tuesday, presented a scene truly delightful to every friend of the great cause of temperance. It being understood that the first stone of the Temperance Hall would be laid on Tuesday, and that the pledge would be administered on the occasion, crowds began to assemble at an early hour on the ground selected for the site of the projected building, where a commodious platform was erected. Up to one o'clock the

trains from Dublin were crowded with visitors anxious to witness the ceremony.

The seats round the platform were crowded with ladies, who appeared to take the liveliest interest in the proceedings. An effective temperance band was placed near the platform, and by the performance of several patriotic and temperance airs, contributed much to the effect.

The Rev. Mr. Mathew first addressed the assemblage. He said—My friends, it gives me sincere delight to meet you here to-day, and more especially because of the high and holy purpose for which we have assembled. I expected that our meeting would have been graced by the presence of that good man and patriotic nobleman—Lord Cloncurry. I regret, as I know he does himself,

that circumstances should prevent his attendance here this day. He would be delighted to preside at the foundation of an institution, such as that which we are about to lay the foundation of, for he knows their utility, their importance to the people of Ireland. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Yes, the temperance hall is the place of creditable resort for the mature, and the school for the young. It is the place where a father of a family may frequent without hazard to purity or morals, where he may enjoy social pleasures without being deprived of the society of his wife and family—within its walls he learns wisdom—it will have its library, and its other means and appliances for distributing information, the wonders of modern science, and the mighty march of modern discovery will no longer be concealed from him—he will be taught by the contemplation of nature, in her inexhaustible resources and wondrous contrivances, to look up to her with awe, and adore in humility and truth, the God of nature, and the giver of all good. —(Hear and cheers.) Your temperance hall will be placed under the auspices of your revered pastor, as also of your kind friend, and truly Christian neighbour, my dear friend, Mr. Hayes.—(Cheers.) I need not speak of him to you; may God preserve his valuable life to achieve further blessings for all around him. (Hear and cheers.) You will have soon the happiness of enjoying the society of your wives and children in the hall of temperance. Do not consider, any of you who may not have as yet joined us, that we, teetotalers, are a gloomy, austere, and unhappy set of people; quite the contrary, for we have true happiness unalloyed by the vice of intemperance. I will not now detain you, but proceed to lay the first stone of your temperance hall, imploring of God to direct and assist this undertaking to the glory of his name, and your welfare here and hereafter. He then with the usual ceremony, placed the first stone of the Kingstown Temperance Hall. After the ceremony, the apostle remounted the platform, when Mr. Hayes read the list of subscribers, and announced that he had received the following letter from Lord Cloncurry, enclosing £5.

Lyons, 1st June, 1846.

“MY DEAR SIR—Though I cannot attend your benevolent and most useful ceremony of to-morrow, you will permit me to add my mite to your funds, in order to prove my continued admiration of Father Mathew, and my desire to promote the holy cause of temperance, which has done much good in Ireland, and of which you have long been so zealous and disinterested a supporter.

“Ministers and parliaments may coerce or misgovern, but on ourselves alone depends the preservation of that intellect and good conduct which, sooner or later, must make Ireland a great country.

“Dear sir, your faithful servant,
“Edward Hayes, Esq.” “CLONCURRY.”

This letter was received with great cheering.

Mr. Hayes resumed—In conclusion, he would say that they had only just commenced collecting, and already a handsome sum was forthcoming—He himself would not fail to testify his devotion

to the cause of temperance, and would gladly subscribe £5. (Cheers.)

At the conclusion of the proceedings, it was announced that 3000 persons had received the pledge from the hand of Father Mathew.—*Belfast Vindicator*.

POTTERY DISTRICT.

The Temperance Reformation goes on prosperously in this locality, but the most encouraging portion of it is some new branches which have lately sprung up, and are fast rivalling the old societies. Through the persevering exertions of Mr. F. Battam, the Trent-Vale Society has already been the instrument of much good. Madeley, a village about six miles from Newcastle, was notorious for drunkenness, but, through the labours of Mr. J. Tittenson, it has assumed a new aspect. For instance: The proprietor of the iron works paid about £60 a year for ale, without which it was thought the men could not perform their work; but they have nearly all signed the pledge, and the money, instead of going to the publican, finds its way to the comfortable firesides of the men, who find themselves by far better without the drink. Knutton Heath is principally inhabited by colliers, the majority of whom were accustomed to spend their wages in drink, while their families were like those of all other drunkards. On the 17th March, Messrs. Allerton, Turner, and Price, with some difficulty, succeeded in getting up a meeting; at the close of which 25 (nearly all present) signed; a committee was formed, and since then the society has gone on flourishingly: on one occasion twelve, and on another upwards of twenty signed. At Chesterton (another drunken village) the society has been reorganized, and is going on well. Societies have also been established in Etruria, Talk-o'-th'-Hill, Pitt's Hill, and Eastwood Vale, which are flourishing rapidly. There is an efficient staff of 62 speakers in the district, who attend the meetings in pairs, and, in addition to their ordinary appointments, frequently hold out-door meetings. On Sunday, May 13, Messrs. Birch, Kirkham, Oldham, and Hodgkinson, held a successful meeting in Chesterton, at the close of which 7 signed; and on the following Sunday, the same speakers addressed meetings at Buckwell and Sneyd Green. W. Wareham, Esq., Surgeon, of Newcastle, has lectured, and exhibited his splendid physiological drawings, which have left a lasting impression at several of the above places, as well as in other parts of the district.

WOLVERHAMPTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The annual festival of the Wolverhampton Society was held in the assembly rooms, on the evening of Whit-Tuesday, the 2nd instant. The object of the society meeting on that occasion was to celebrate the triumph of temperance over drunkenness, and to induce as many persons as possible to join its ranks. The way in which it effects this important object is first to make a drunken man sober, by showing him the infinite folly, wretchedness, and wickedness of drunkenness; and secondly, it often effects an object of

still greater importance: it gradually leads the man who has been already reclaimed from drunkenness to religion. The Wolverhampton Temperance Society at this time is exceedingly anxious to erect a Temperance Hall. Several of its members, who, a short time back, were poor miserable wretched drunkards, the very refuse of society, with scarcely a rag to cover their nakedness, are now subscribing to a building society in Birmingham, for the sum of three hundred pounds; and this sum, when received, will be applied to the purpose of building a Temperance Hall in Wolverhampton. Conduct such as this deserves support. Nearly two hundred friends of the cause assembled, and partook of tea and cake. All the arrangements respecting the festival were conducted by the working members of the society, and were admirably well arranged. When tea was over the regular business of the evening commenced.

The Rev. G. Stokes, president of the society, was called to the chair, and acting upon its established rules, he opened the business by calling upon Almighty God to bless its operations. The Rev. Gent. afterwards addressed the society, and clearly pointed out the strength, power, and wealth of temperance, and stongly urged temperance societies to be temperate in all things, and to act on strictly christian principles by returning good for evil; in conclusion, he required all who had once been drunkards, but were now sober men, to hold up their hands, when a very considerable number of men who were in the body of the room obeyed his directions.

The Rev. Dr. Slade followed; he began by stating that he himself was not a member of a temperance society, but that he was a great friend and supporter of temperance principles; he most eloquently and powerfully depicted the alarming and awful extent to which drunkenness was carried on in this town at the present time, and more especially early on the morning of the Sabbath-day. He concluded an eloquent address, which produced a great effect upon the meeting, by holding out some hopes that he would ultimately join the society.

Dr. Slade was followed by Mr. Barlow, a working man, who had once been a drunkard, his speech was powerful, feeling, and influential, and he illustrated, in a manner that would have done credit to the most accomplished speaker, the difference between practice and theory.

Mr. Barlow was followed by Mr. Skidmore, who has a great flow of words, and a very great power of language, and being rather a long speech, he very much amused, interested, and instructed his audience—he proved to demonstration the good effects of temperance and total abstinence principles.

Mr. Dalton, one of the agents of the society, next addressed the audience in a short but clever speech.

The last speaker of the evening was D. D. Gourley, Esq., M.D., of Madeley; his speech, though last, was by no means the least important which was spoken in the course of the evening. Dr. Gourley showed in a clear, powerful, and all-convincing manner, not only the evil effects of in-

temperance and drunkenness (for their effect has been shown ten thousand times over) but he showed that alcohol, the spirit which occasions drunkenness, can never be taken internally by man, either in small or large quantities, without producing injury to the system, and that it did not operate in one way alone to our injury, but several ways; and that it always promotes disease and shortens life. A more complete refutation of the folly of taking alcoholic liquors, than that which Dr. Gourley delivered on Tuesday evening, has seldom been heard at temperance meetings. At the end of it, he declared that neither his argument nor himself was exhausted, and if time had allowed it, he easily could have gone on with equally powerful arguments for several hours.

The society, after singing the Gloria Patria, separated, evidently much pleased with the speeches of the evening.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

WREXHAM TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

PUBLIC meetings were held in this place, on the 9th and 10th of June, at which the Rev. L. Panting, Vicar of Chebsey, Mr. B. Glover (Agent), the Rev. Geo. Cunliffe, Vicar of Wrexham, the Rev. John Pearce, and others attended. Mr. William Pearce presided.

On the first evening the Rev. L. Panting delivered a very able address, characterized throughout by a charitable and christian spirit. The speaker clearly shewed that the principles of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks was favorable to the physical, temporal, and spiritual welfare of man, as the experience of thousands satisfactorily confirms.

Mr. Glover next rose, and addressed the meeting at considerable length, in a speech of a very interesting and impressive character; and after shewing the excellency of the principles of total abstinence, urged his hearers to give them a *fair* trial; and concluded with an earnest and affectionate appeal to the poor drunkard.

At the second meeting, regret having been expressed at the unavoidable absence of Dr. Gourley, Mr. Glover again addressed the meeting in a lucid and animated speech, which was listened to throughout with the greatest attention.

The Rev. Geo. Cunliffe, the worthy Vicar of the parish, then came forward, and expressed the deep interest he felt in the objects of the meeting, and said it was painful to observe the great increase of intemperance in this town, and the awful prevalence of drinking habits, followed by the desecration of the Sabbath, and the increase of poverty, disease, and crime; and concluded by expressing his willingness to co-operate with the friends of temperance, in endeavoring to bring about a reformation.

The Rev. John Pearce rose and congratulated the meeting upon having the support and influence of the worthy Vicar on this occasion, and expressed the pleasure he felt at the spirit in which the meeting had been conducted.

The meeting resolved unanimously to write to the Central Temperance Association, and avail themselves of the services of the agents of that society monthly.

The Committee feel bound to express their gratitude to those individuals who have generously contributed to the funds, including a liberal donation from a magistrate.

Thanks are also due to the different ministers for the manner in which they announced the meetings from their pulpits, and for putting off their usual services on those evenings.

ASHBORNE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

ON Whit Monday the above society held their Annual Tea Meeting, and as soon as the bright luminary of the morn had tinged the earth with its golden rays,—some of the active friends of temperance were busily engaged in decorating the Baptist Chapel with flowers, laurels, &c., &c., which was very tastefully performed: and other preparations were being made for the reception of the members and friends of this cause. The weather being so favorable, an influx of friends was expected from the adjacent places; but for reasons best known to themselves, they were absent, and thereby caused some disappointment. But taking into consideration all the circumstances, we had an excellent tea, of which about 140 sat down to partake. Order and good feeling appeared to be the motto of the meeting. After the cloths were removed, the chair was taken by S. Bradley, Esq., who presided in his usual affable and able manner; and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Stafford and Williams, after which an ode was sung by the choir, accompanied by Mr. E. Bradley on the seraphim, and was performed in a very efficient manner. The speaking was again renewed by Messrs. Haythorn, Peach; and a person of the name of Denstone, who recited a piece of poetry, which he had composed during the interval, to the meeting. Genius ought to be admired, in whatever station that genius shines forth. Some very excellent speeches were delivered, and the proceedings of the evening were of the most interesting kind, and will I trust be productive of much good. A vote of thanks to the ladies for their kind aid, to the worthy chairman for his able services, and the choir, was moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, and the meeting closed by the National Anthem being performed in excellent style by the choir. May this be the commencement of brighter days!

J. H. ESTCOURT.

Ashborne, June 9, 1846.

Reviews.

As the prevailing custom of giving beer or cider during the months of hay and corn harvest is productive of much evil, we would call the attention of our readers in particular, and the friends of temperance in general, to a valuable Tract entitled *MONEY BETTER THAN BEER*.

It is one of the Ipswich series, and a packet may be had for sixpence containing nearly 50 copies. It may be ordered through any bookseller, as it is published by Simpkin and Marshall, London.

THE CONTRAST—

An engraving representing the interior of the cottage of a sober man and of a drunkard, has been forwarded to us, which has been drawn and etched gratuitously, with the hope

of aiding the temperance cause. It would form a good chimney-ornament for every cottage, and the price is so low that anybody can purchase it—being only fourpence, or on thick paper, sixpence.

It is published by Mr. C. Gilpin, Bishopsgate street, London.

Poetry.

THE CUP OF COLD WATER.

Let others praise the ruby bright
In the red wine's sparkling glow;
Dearer to me is the diamond light
Of the fountain's clearest flow:
The feet of earthly men have trod
The juice from the bleeding vine;
But the stream comes pure from the hand of God
To fill this cup of mine.

Then give me the cup of cold water;
The clear sweet cup of cold water!
For his arm is strong, though his toil be long,
Who drinks but the clear, cold water.

The dew drop lies in the flowret's cup
How rich is its perfume now!
And the fainting Earth with joy looks up,
When Heaven sheds rain on her brow;
The brook goes forth with a pleasant voice
To gladden the vale along,
And the bending trees on her banks rejoice,
To hear her quiet song.

Then give me the cup of cold water!
The clear sweet cup of cold water;
For bright is his eye, and his spirit is high
Who drinks but the clear, cold water.

The lark soars up with a lighter strain
When the wave has washed her wing;
And the steed flings back his 'thundering mane'

In the might of the crystal spring:
This was the drink of Paradise,
Ere blight on her beauty fell,
And the buried streams of her gladness rise
In every moss grown well.

Then here's to the cup of cold water!
The pure, sweet cup of cold water!
For Nature gives to all that live
But a drink of clear, cold water.

Knickerbocker.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—There is much reason to fear that, however permanent may have been the effect of Father Matthew's crusade against the demon of drunkenness in Ireland, it is very manifest that in England—or London, at least—people are fast lapsing into the old mode of stalling off the manifold troubles, which flesh is heir to; that they are, in fact, no longer in the humour to

“—— patient fall in with life's rubbers,
With nothing but water to drink;”

and that they think alcohol, in some shape or other, is the very best medicine for human grief.

The magistrates have painful proof of this every morning in the enlarged “police sheets,” and the increased numbers of over-sodden jovialists arrayed before them day by day.

We give the following specimens from those which have occupied much of their attention during the last day or two:—

Mr. C. J. Brown, a young man of rather gentlemanly bearing, although embrowned with mud, and that peculiar greasiness of the visage which cometh of late hours and over-excitement, his hair uncombed and frousty, and his whole person encased in a shabby brown old coat, a world too wide for him, was charged with having been “too drunk to speak,” at half-past two o'clock in the morning.

Police Constable F 29, said, “Your worship, he was quite wild drunk; he could not speak a word so as to be understood; and he was striking at everything that came in his way—shutters, doors, and people, no matter what; and when we stopped him at that, he set to and kicked the lamp-post with all his might. So I took him to the station to be sobered.”

Mr. C. J. Brown, in answer to the questions propounded to him by the bench, could not deny what the police had said was all very true; and he could give no answer to the question, “How came you so?” but that having been much troubled of late, he had been “dining out with somebody;” and supposed that the dinner didn't agree with him. He knew, for a certainty, that his clothes were torn off his back to such a degree, that he was obliged to borrow a coat before he could come before his worship; and that his head ached so now, that he really did not know what to do with himself; and as the poor man said this, he pressed his hands upon his head as though he feared it would split.

“Had you any property about you?” demanded the magistrate.

“I imagine I had, your worship,” replied the forlorn toper.

“You ‘imagine’ you had! had you, or had you not?”

Mr. Brown made no reply, but he poked his fingers down inside his coat collar, a f in pursuit of his shirt, and finding none, he looked vacantly at his worship, as if he would have said if he could—sure I must have had a shirt and a cravat!

The police, however, declared that he had nothing at all about him; and eventually he was discharged “unfined,” in consequence of the loss he appeared to have sustained in his apparel, and the very rattling pain in the head;” under which he was evidently suffering much.

Julia Tunkisson, and several other ladies of the same *caste*, were charged with having imbibed more gin than their wits would bear. Julia, in particular, had been found at half-

past five in the morning, in Drury-lane, coolly sitting in the middle of “a squash of mud-scrapings”—like a patient of the renowned Priessnitz in a sitz-bath! Julia did not know why or wherefore she had sat down in that queer place, but she would never do so again, and she hoped his worship would overlook it.

“Were you drunk?,”—demanded his worship.

Julia blushed, and began rolling up one corner of her very dirty shawl; but to the question she made no reply; and his worship having put the same question to the policeman, the reply was—

“As drunk as she well could be?” and Julia was forthwith sentenced to a five days' sobering in the house of correction.

A DRUNKEN affray has just taken place at the fashionable watering place of Great Malvern, Worcestershire, which has ended in the committal of one of the parties for trial, on the extraordinary charge of biting off another man's ear.—*Birm. Advertiser.*

THE marriage of Lord Lewisham with the Hon. Miss Finch, in the Metropolis, on Tuesday last, was celebrated at West Bromwich, on the evening of that day, by a grand dinner at the Dartmouth Hotel, where 97 gentlemen and tradespeople of the neighbourhood attended, including Messrs. J. B. Hebbert, Machin, and Thomas Jones, of this town. John Williams, Esq., occupied the chair, and Mr. Miller, the vice-chair. The principal speakers on the occasion were—the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Locket, Mr. J. B. Hebbert, Mr. R. Bagnall, Mr. Mousley, Lieut. Eaton, and Mr. David Jones. The meeting was a delightful one, and its hilarity was kept up till a late hour.—*Birm. Advertiser.*

FROM considerable experience we have learned to consider the termination of this paragraph *ominous*, and were not surprised to hear that some of the gentlemen indulged so deeply in potations to the honor of the Jolly God, as to become quarrelsome, and to put on a very warlike attitude, we are happy to understand that no real injury to life or limb ensued. A favorite quotation of wine driukers is *In vino viritas*. We are told, “once a clergyman always a clergyman,” and we suppose we may carry out the argument by adding, once “a gentleman always a gentleman.” If so, those gentlemen who “largely drink of wine” very much endanger their character on these occasions, for it is a most difficult thing to be drunk and gentlemen at the same time.—ED.

SIGN OF A TAVERN.—A little boy, seeing a drunken man prostrate before the door of a grogery, opened the door, and putting in his head, said to the proprietor, “See here, master, you sign has fallen down.”

Agents' Reports.

B. GLOVER.

May 4th.—Attended the meeting held in Bradford street, Birmingham. A person who addressed the meeting, told of a young woman he had lately seen drunk, lying in the street; she was carried to the station-house by policemen, and died there the same night.

5. *Lozells*.—Mr. Job Wilkins presided, the attendance was good, two signed. A great number of juveniles have signed here, Mr. Perkins meets them often, distributes books amongst them, and few break their pledge.

6. *Wolverhampton*.—Rev. W. Thore, Baptist Minister, presided, this was the first meeting he had attended. He said "he had abstained for eighteen months, and during that time had enjoyed uninterrupted good health, and had never performed his duty with greater ease; and having proved that teetotalism was the best system, he came to sign the pledge of the society, and give to it his aid and influence." A member of Mr. Thore's church also signed; in the whole eight signed at this meeting, amongst them, a man and his wife, who had been drunkards for many years.

7. *Wednesfield*.—Our friends here, at last, have obtained a good room for their meeting; 2 signed.

8. *Wordsley*.—Wm. Taylor presided, R. Wakelin assisted, the room was full, and one signed.

11. *Coventry*.—A good attendance in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institution, the Baptist Minister presided; and amongst many other good things he said "he had now lived more than seventy years in the world, and could perform his duties with great ease, without strong drinks; his friends had been much afraid that abstinence would injure his health, and at their earnest solicitations, he had been induced to take a little wine daily; but his health had suffered by so doing, he had again become a water drinker, and hoped to continue such until his death."

12. *Leicester*.—A large meeting in the open air; there are many teetotalers in this town, but few who are willing to work, and these few not able to do much.

13. *Derby*.—Mr. Sheppard presided over a numerous audience. With the assistance of Mrs. Sheppard, I got a number of the Gazette into the prison, the governor promising to distribute them amongst the prisoners.

14. *Uttoxeter*.—Festival. Mr. Sheppard presided, several friends addressed the meeting, 25 signed the pledge. I have since heard that this number was increased to near 40 the following day.

15. *Rochester*.—Here I found a number of warm and zealous men, laboring in a small but drunken village. The meeting room was full, 18 signed, making about 200 in the last few months. The president of this society has been a very drunken man, he has had his arms, legs, and head broken in fights; he is now an industrious respectable man, preacher for a religious society, trustee of a chapel, and anxiously laboring for the good of his fellow man.

18. *Birmingham*.—A good meeting, 26 signed.

19. *Ashborne*.—The people attentive, two signed.

20. *Stoke*.—The "Christian Brethren's" meeting room was crowded, though but a few days notice had been given: there is no society in the Potteries that proceeds more steadily and prosperously than the Stoke society. I have often visited them during the last twelve months, and have not seen a poor meeting. One reason of their success appears to me to be, their *unity*, they are at peace amongst themselves.

21. *Teen*.—A small village, in which there is much intemperance, but no society; there are a few friends, willing to work, and only waiting for a more suitable room for meetings, which they hope soon to obtain.

22. *Rugeley*.—This town is much altered since my previous visit. Several hundred laborers engaged upon the railway, have come to reside here; and I have found that wherever they go, there is an increase of drinking, immorality, and vice; they crowd together in lodging houses, spend their evenings and sabbaths in intemperance, gambling, and fighting, to their own ruin, and the peril and annoyance of the peaceable inhabitants of the town. Whilst the people of this country are doing so much for heathens abroad, surely it is not well to neglect these men at home. Our persevering friend, Mr. Wilson (who never fails to attend our meetings), says the temperance society is in a prosperous condition, and many of the railway laborers attend the meetings.

From 25th to 29th, visited *Willenhall, Hales Owen, Wednesbury, Tipton, and Dudley Port*, holding meetings chiefly out of doors, and distributing tracts, receiving assistance from Mr. Dalton, Mr. Wakelin, and Mr. Silas Henn. Several of these meetings were large, and though amongst a rude and ignorant people, we obtained a quiet and attentive hearing, receiving no interruption worthy of notice. At this time of the year, large meetings are soon collected in the iron districts; and though the hands and faces of the people may be black, and their minds little improved, still no speaker, addressing them in a kind and charitable manner, need fear insult, or interruption; in this respect they are much better than the people in the agricultural districts. In this week's ramblings, I also met with several teetotalers where I had no reason to expect them; some had become such through example, and others from a determination to *try*, if they could work without intoxicating drinks. I have reason to believe, that there are many hundred teetotalers in this district whose names never appeared upon the Secretary's books.

At *Wednesbury*, I met with a man, a pudler, who has been an abstainer for eight years.

RICHARD HORN.

SINCE my last I have visited the following places.

May 15, *Pershore*.—A very good attendance. Mr. Warner in the chair. He has been a firm friend in the cause a many years. A medical man and a maltster were drunk, and made a sad noise, —and when I showed it to be the duty of men to their wives to be temperate, the doctor thanked God that his wife was dead. I think she has had a happy release. 2 signed.

18, *Malvern Link*.—Here we had a good attend-

ance, and a number of young men seem to take a great interest in the cause. 11 signed.

19, *Worcester*.—A very good attendance, in the Athenæum. Mr. Stone in the chair. Great attention paid. 4 signed.

20, *Droitwich*.—A large meeting near the Market Hall. 1 signed.

21, *Bromsgrove*.—A small meeting. 2 signed.

21, *Redditch*.—The band went round the town. A good attendance. Held a second meeting on Sunday afternoon at Headless Cross. The public houses do great mischief here, by selling on a Sunday, so we paid them a visit. We thought if the publicans made people drunk on a Sunday, we must be right in trying to make them sober. A large attendance. 8 signed at the two meetings.

25, *Ilmington*.—This is the first time we have been to this place. We had a large company. They are a terrible set here, and used all the means in their power, by throwing eggs, and other discreditable practices, to prevent us coming again, but teetotalism cannot be put down in that way.

26, *Brailes*.—A small meeting.

27, *Blockley*.—A large meeting. This is our first visit to this place. I stood on the stocks to persuade drunkards to sign the pledge, and thereby keep out of the stocks. I spoke with all plainness and without fear, and I trust some good was done.

28, *Hook Norton*.—A small meeting.

29, *Banbury*.—A small but a lively meeting. One signed.

June 1.—*Stow on the Wold*.—Here the friends held their festival in good style. They sat down to a good dinner, and then in the afternoon to a good tea, and then we had a large meeting out of doors; but there being three or four bands playing in the town, it was hard work. But we finished up with a good supper, and started again the next night in the same place. The meeting large. 14 signed the pledge.

5, *Broadway Festival*. The vicar of Yardley in the chair. Great attention paid. 1 signed.

6, *Campden*.—A pleasant tea party in the Town-hall. The public meeting large. The worthy vicar in the chair. The Baptist minister spoke on points of importance, I think to the satisfaction of all. 1 signed.

8, *Kidderminster*.—A large and lively meeting. 5 signed.

9, *Worcester*.—A large attendance—great attention paid. Mr. Stone in the chair. 1 signed.

10, *Droitwich*.—A very large and attentive meeting in the street. They begin to hear with earnestness. 3 signed.

11, *Bromsgrove*.—A small but a pleasant meeting. They have had a tea-party, and about 10 have signed.

The signatures received this month are 54.

THOMAS DALTON.

The following is an enumeration of the meetings I have attended since I last reported:—

Monday, May 18, *Penkhull* Tea Festival, which was not so numerously attended as has usually been the case on former occasions. The Rev. Mr. Minton presided, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Thomas Bennett of Etruria, the Rev. Mr. Ford of Longton, and myself. Either 4 or 5 signatures were received.

19, *Etruria*.—A good muster of attentive hearers were assembled on this occasion, and at the close 4 signatures were recorded.

20, *Crewe*.—Mr. Edwin Paxton Hood was there, according to previous arrangements. I was requested to preside, and he occupied the meeting, which was not large. No signatures.

21, *Nantwich*.—Small meeting—commenced late. No signatures.

22, *Horsley Heath*.—The meeting was small, and they were all teetotalers.

25, *Kidderminster*.—A very good meeting. The place full of attentive hearers, who appeared alive to a sense of the excellency of the good cause. 1 signature obtained.

26, *West Bromwich*.—An out-door meeting, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Wakelin. We succeeded in getting a goodly number of people round us, who, with one exception or two, evinced a desire to hear our principles, and the arguments by which they were supported. Mr. Wakelin and myself then went to Tipton, and had another out-door meeting, comprising a considerable number of the working-classes, who heard attentively, not an individual showing the slightest wish to disturb the meeting or annoy the speakers.

27, *Hales-Owen*.—Meetings in two parts of the village. Many attended. Mr. Wakelin and Mr. Glover assisted. No signatures.

28, in company with Messrs. Wakelin and Glover, had out-door meetings at *Tipton* and *Wednesbury*, at which many heard our principles, and it was believed good was done.

29, *Coseley*.—Out-door meeting. Many of the villagers present, who were disposed to hear; but the meeting was disturbed by the annoyance of one drunkard, and to a great extent its ultimate object lost; justifying the assertion of the wise man—"One fool destroyeth much good."

Monday, June 1, *Stourbridge*.—Tea Festival. A good attendance, although not quite so large as last year. The evening meeting was well attended: the Rev. H. Gwyther, vicar of Yardley, presided; and Mr. T. Barlow, of Birmingham, delivered a lengthy and effective address, after which 2 signed the pledge.

2, *Wolverhampton*.—Tea Festival. 6 signatures were obtained.

3, *Dudley*.—Out-door meeting in one of the lowest streets of the town. Met with considerable interruption from one man from whose appearance I should expect better things, but his conduct soon evinced that he was low, ignorant, and much debased by strong drink. Many, however, were desirous to hear for themselves.

4, *Wednesbury*.—Out-door meeting. Many heard attentively.

8, *Shrewsbury*.—In the Public Room at the Lion Hotel a good meeting. The Rev. — Wightman presided. One signature obtained.

9, *Much-Wenlock*.—The Annual Festival. The Rev. H. Gwyther, of Yardley, presided; and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Mogg, of Dowley Bank; Mallard, of Shrewsbury; two friends, from Wellington; your agent; and D. D. Gourley, Esq., of Madeley. The meeting was one of pleasing character, and went off well, without any an-

noyance from the inhabitants of the place, which was not the case on former occasions.

10, *Market-Drayton*.—In the usual place. The Rev. — Lee, the vicar, presided. The meeting was well attended, the people heard attentively, and 4 signatures were enrolled.

11, *Madeley*.—The meeting rather small. Two juveniles introduced by Mrs. Gourley, signed the pledge.

Scraps.

EFFECTS OF DRUNKENNESS.—R—— was one of the later students at Manchester College, York. He was then vulgar in his habits, but not (it is believed) immoral in his outward conduct. A few years ago, he came into possession of a considerable property, at the death of an aged relative. At this time he was openly irreligious, and told the minister who conducted the funeral service that he never attended a place of worship. Disputes among the partners in his business, and his own wicked habits, soon squandered away his property. He became a miserable drunkard, living on the charity of the publicans; and last autumn, died at a public-house, in the extreme of poverty and wretchedness, covered with filth and vermin, and was buried, as a common pauper, at the town's expense. He was twenty-seven years of age.—*Inquirer*.

GAMBLING.—Fifty years ago, drunkenness was no disgrace, and ten years ago, gaming was simpered at and tolerated as a fashionable vice. But of late, excitement, which is indispensable to mankind in every grade, is sought in more worthy and intellectual objects, and men who are by habit and repute gamblers, find it as difficult to keep a good position in society as if they annoyed it by drunken vagaries. In fact, gaming has ceased to be the fashion; the "best people" do not do it, and of course their imitators won't.—*Daily News*.

GOUT.—Sir William Brown, the physician, said there were two sorts of gout—freehold and copyhold: the one hereditary, the other when a person took it up by intemperance.

Advertisements.

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

THE TEETOTAL TIMES.

THE WORLD'S CONVENTION, to be held in London, the beginning of August next, is confidently expected to be the most interesting and important movement ever made in connexion with the temperance reformation. Distinguished friends and advocates of teetotalism, from various parts of the world will be present; and, in addition to a large mass of information as to

the progress of the cause, principles of the highest moment will be discussed, and practical rules laid down for the more rapid and permanent establishment of Teetotalism in every quarter of the globe. Beside the daily sittings of the Convention, Public Meetings will be held in Covent Garden Theatre, Exeter Hall, and other large places.

The Proprietor of the TEETOTAL TIMES, being anxious that proceedings of importance should be duly recorded and extensively circulated, has determined upon publishing correct reports in a DOUBLE NUMBER, containing *thirty-two* closely printed folio columns, price TWO-PENCE, or three-pence for a stamped copy, which can be sent, post-free, to any part of the kingdom, or to the British colonies.

The Number will bear date Saturday, August 15th; but it will be ready to send to all parts of the country in the weekly parcels of that date. Societies or individuals wishing for a number of copies, or for the Stamped Edition, must send their Orders by August 8, as but a limited number will be printed.

N.B.—The TEETOTAL TIMES is published regularly on the first day of every Month—price ONE PENNY, or for the Stamped Edition, 2s. per Annum.

William Brittain, Temperance Depot, 11, Paternoster row.

RECHABITE AND TEMPERANCE MEDALS.

JAMES TAYLOR,

(I.O.R.)

MEDALLIST,

EXPRESSES his gratitude for past favors, and avails himself of the return of the approaching Temperance and Rechabite Processions, &c., to again apprise his friends, that he shall be very happy to receive further favors from them, having made additions to his patterns.

Medals, Plain and Framed, from the most simple and cheap, to the most enriched and costly. Silver Medals manufactured and engraved, suitable for Presentation.

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THOMAS HANDS,

TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

No. 1, HUNTER'S LANE,

BIRMINGHAM.

In consequence of the absence of Mr. COOK, the publication of the *Gazette* has been delayed a few days beyond the usual period. This shall be avoided in future.

(All Contributions and Communications to be Addressed—no later than the 15th of the month—to Mr. G. S. KENRICK, West Bromwich.)

LEICESTER.—Printed and Published by THOMAS COOK, of 26, Granby street, in the parish of St. Margaret, July 1st, 1846. Sold by W. BRITAIN, 11, Paternoster row, London; WARELIN and MURRAY, West Bromwich; NEWMAN, Bull street, BELCHER, Bull Ring, MAYFEW, opposite the Town hall, and SHOWELL, Temple street, Birmingham; HICKLIN, Coventry; FRASER, Kenilworth; and can be had on order through any Bookseller.

THE

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ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

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IRELAND AS IT IS.

WHEN the writer and readers of the *Temperance Gazette* shall have ceased to exist—when the century in which we live shall itself be reckoned among past ages, and the 20th century shall have jostled the present out of existence, and added it to the catalogue of years since the creation—then some great historian will arise to record the wonderful events which have been crowded into the 19th century of the Christian Era. His history will not be a mere detail of bloody battles by sea and land, of acquisitions of territory by fraud or violence, where the people are transferred from the dominion of one power to that of another without any choice of their own, like so many beasts of burden or slaves. He will not lavish his panegyrics on Emperors or Kings merely on account of their high station, but a new element will enter largely into the pages of history, it will dwell upon all events calculated to affect the great body of the people; and no subject will be considered of greater importance than the social condition, and moral status of that large portion of the people, who in former times have been overlooked or treated with unbecoming brevity, that sufficient space might be given to record the virtues of the great and powerful. Of all the events which the historian will have to record, none

will be so fruitful of advantages to this Nation as the great wonder-working power of the TEMPERANCE REFORMATION. He will recognize in it the foundation of many other advantages to the mass of mankind—in the first place, bettering the condition of the working class in an economical point of view; *Teetotalism* will give the people better homes and better food, from this will arise greater self respect and a desire for mental cultivation and moral advancement, with less sensuality, there will be a firmer growth in religion and holiness. With a more enlightened and moral people there must of necessity be a corresponding refinement in the government. The coarse and rude administration and the barbarous laws of the dark ages will no longer be either necessary or applicable to a sober and moral people: Nations like individuals will be governed in their conduct to each other less by selfish ambition and diplomatic subtlety and more by the dictates of right reason, of true philosophy and the teachings of religion. No country will shine brighter in this history of the world's improvement than our sister Island—as no country suffered more by intemperance, so there is none that with so noble an earnestness sought to free itself from the dark stain.

These reflections have been caused by our recent visit to Ireland, and we are desirous

of imparting to our readers the impression which has been produced on our mind—We have no personal knowledge of the condition of Ireland in the palmy days of distillation, when the surest road to the wealth and distinction of a few individuals led to the poverty and wretchedness of the multitude, and as the distillers accumulated immense fortunes, their customers sunk in deeper and still deeper misery and woe. But the predilection of the Irish for the excitement of strong drink has been described by SIR JONAH BARRINGTON, in graphic language, the Dublin University Magazine, and other publications, have taken artistic pleasure in portraying in striking colours, the wonderful transformations, the ridiculous events, the fierce contentions, and the frightful catastrophes produced by whiskey drinking. Who has not heard of the eccentricities and dangers of Donnybrook Fair? Who does not know of the fierce quarrels and sanguinary faction fights occurring at almost every fair in Ireland, during the triumphant reign of the whiskey fever? Those events are matters of History—a better day has arrived since the commencement of the *Temperance Reformation*—but a still better and happier day will welcome its universal reception.

We propose to give a candid account of what we observed during a month's journey—not exaggerating anything nor setting ought down in malice, and we will begin with a fact stated to us by a gentleman (no teetotaller) as we approached Belfast. He informed us that when he visited Golden Vale, one of the most fertile spots in the kingdom, he staid a day at the Inn, kept by a man who is also the owner of it—he called for some refreshments but there was no food to be had, the only refreshment he could obtain was *whiskey*, of which there was a plentiful supply; we mention this circumstance to show the habits of the people in the Golden Vale before the voice of temperance had been heard throughout the land. At Belfast, there are many teetotallers, and men who labour earnestly to carry out the principles of the Temperance Society, but still there are many drunkards to be seen in Belfast, and one of the policemen told us he thought drunkenness was rather increasing than diminishing. Unfortunately the Catholic Bishop is not favourable to Temperance, and in consequence Father Mathew has not exerted his persuasive voice to induce the people in this district to take the pledge. We have great pleasure in bearing our testimony to the sobriety of the inhabitants of the capital of Ireland—we wish we could say half as much for London—they are generally faithful to the pledge; we heard this report of them in the

City, at Cork, at Killarney, and still further south. The efforts of Father Mathew in Dublin, are zealously aided by the successful labours of Father Spratt, assisted by that untiring friend of the cause Mr. James Haughton. Many thousands took the pledge in Dublin and the neighbourhood while we were in the country. Kingstown may almost be called the suburbs of Dublin, being united to it by a short railway; and here we asked the Cabman who was taking us a drive, if he was a teetotaller; he replied that he had taken the pledge six years ago, like the majority of cabmen, he was previously a drunkard, he was now in comfortable circumstances, had money in the Savings' Bank, and intended to keep the pledge as long as he lived; there is a great number of cabmen at Kingstown, their condition was much the same as our driver's previous to taking the pledge, and they have since experienced similar benefits, he believed all the cabmen in Kingstown did not now drink one cask of whiskey between them in a year. We were informed that most of the cabmen in Dublin had become sober men through the means of the temperance pledge, many of them were the owners of the cabs they drove, and the greater part of them had money in the Bank. Several of them spoke to us with gratitude of the blessings which they enjoyed both spiritually and physically through the instrumentality of the pledge. The driver of our car to Waterford had been a teetotaller for six years, during the whole of the time he was employed by the same Innkeeper, and when we asked for an explanation of the fact that a great many teetotallers are employed by publicans, he said they preferred temperance men because they took so much more care of their horses. As a confirmation of the feeling of respect with which the pledge is regarded even by those engaged in the sale of strong drinks, we may mention, that while we were at the Mucross Hotel, one of the waiters came to serve us while under the influence of whiskey, we desired him to leave the room, and his place was supplied by a sober man; the Innkeeper made an apology to us, and said that the offender should not remain any longer in his service: before we left the house the waiter told us he was sorry for his fault, he had taken the pledge, and in consequence his master had reinstated him in his employment.

But the wonder does not end here, for there are many spirit-sellers in Cork and other towns in Ireland, who have themselves taken the pledge of total abstinence as the only safeguard against drunkenness, and because it is also the great promoter of health. Mr. Heyes who is the proprietor of the Royal Hotel at

Kingstown, is himself a pledged teetotaller, and all his servants, forty in number are total abstainers; he regrets that his customers should call for wine, but considers that he would not make them teetotallers by refusing to let them have it at his house for they would go elsewhere, instead of that he shows his attachment to the cause on every proper occasion, by advocating its principles and assisting it with his purse. It is a strange sight for an Englishman to see a publican take the pledge himself, yet sell the liquor to the people; he does the first to secure his own happiness and welfare which is associated in Ireland with teetotalism, and he tells his customers to follow his example, but leaves them to exercise their own free will.

The guard of the Mail to Cork was a teetotaller, so was one of the coachmen, the latter had drunk himself out of house and home, and sold his horse and car for drink, when he determined to abstain, and he soon began to retrieve his affairs, he is now a partner with the Innkeeper at Youghall, shares with him in horsing the coaches and cars, is universally respected and is in easy circumstances. One of our companions on the coach was a woman who was going to meet her husband who was a sailor, and she complained of his being a drunkard, and when we asked if she herself abstained, she admitted that she drank a little and had determined never to take the pledge, because many drunkards had taken the pledge and she feared to be mixed up with them, and some people had broken their pledge; we succeeded in proving to her that these were not valid objections, and she ought to abstain for the sake of reclaiming her husband, we were assisted in this work by a gentleman who spoke highly of the blessings which temperance had conferred upon his countrymen, and though he was engaged in the porter trade he would sacrifice his interests in that business, and would meet her and her husband next morning, and they would go together and take the pledge from Father Mathew. The guard on the Mail from Cork is upwards of sixty years of age, and took the pledge after being a hard drinker for thirty years, and he enjoys better health in consequence. A proprietor who horses this Mail, told us that the common people had now given up drinking, and it was confined principally to the rich.

There are places, however, where drinking still prevails, and continues to produce its usual results. One of these places is Glengarriff, so eloquently praised by Mrs. Hall, for the beauty of its situation, and the splendid scenery by which it is surrounded. We were there on Sunday morning, when it was the day

of the patron saint: the catholic chapel is situated on the side of the hill, and the grave yard slopes down towards a river. At the chapel were gathered together the people from the whole neighbourhood, and they were grouped together in the most picturesque manner possible; some were sitting down, some were reclining after having performed their devotions in the chapel, some were standing together busily engaged in conversation, while a large portion, not being able to gain admittance to the chapel, were kneeling down before one of the windows. While we were admiring the enchanting effect of the scene, a young man told us that on a similar occasion three months previously, when the men had left the chapel, a number of them went, according to the old custom, to the two shebeens which are situated close to the place of worship, and they continued to drink till their blood began to boil, when a furious faction fight took place in the very grave yard where they had been kneeling down together as brethren and fellow-worshippers. The graves of the dead were trampled on by the feet of these fierce men who were armed with shillelahs, every one rushed to the combat with his stick raised to strike his *enemy*, no one thought of warding off a blow, and dreadful was the combat, blow was given for blow without pity or remorse. In a short time the blood was running from the combatants on to the ground, and bespattering their clothes. One man had three deep cuts on his head, and his lip was only hanging by a bit of skin; some of the cuts were three inches long and half an inch deep, yet they continued fighting with various success for two hours, and they were then so weak that the leading men of the village rushed between them, and terminated the ferocious combat which was fought on a Sunday, and was caused by strong drink. Our informant was one of those who were engaged in the affray. As we returned by the same place, two hours after this narration had been made to us, there was some danger of a similar occurrence from the same cause; we succeeded with the assistance of other persons in preventing a fight.

As Mrs. Hall did not describe the Post Office at Glengarriff, we will endeavour to supply the omission. It stands under the same roof as the inn, and is a most primitive place, which ought to be rescued from oblivion before the mighty changes which are taking place shall have swept all such records of the "good old times" from the earth. A passage of about fifteen feet long and three feet wide leads to the office. The office itself is of the same dimensions as the passage, viz. fifteen feet by three, and they are separated from each other

by a wooden partition of the rudest construction. At the lower end of the passage a hole three feet square, is cut into the partition, by which we gained admission into the "sanctum" of the post office. In the earthen floor of the office is a large hole, similar to those which are sometimes seen in the Irish cabins, though used for a different purpose, for this cavity contained an empty puncheon; but standing on their ends were two large whiskey puncheons, in one of which was a brass cock, and therefore we conclude it was in active operation. Opposite to these awful instruments of death was a counter running the whole length of the office, covered with pewter flagons, pots, &c. to distribute the sinews of war for some future sabbath-day's battle in a chapel-yard. But the uses of this Post Office are not yet told; it serves as a counting-house to the inn, and here our own bill was being made out when we visited it.

Grateful are our recollections of the lovely lakes of Killarney, for independent of other pleasing associations, here our car man was a teetotaller; our bugler who waked the echoes on the ruffled lake, and in the wild gap of Dunlow, was a teetotaller; our four boatmen, the best rowers on the lake, were teetotal rowers; they sang us a teetotal song, and told us the Killarney men were faithful to their pledge. But shame on the rich and the wealthy! they could only speak of one gentleman who was a teetotaller, having visited the lakes during the last year; that name deserves honourable mention, it was Mr. Hayes, of Manchester.

In giving a faithful narrative of what we saw in Ireland, we shall not omit the dark side of the picture. We heard of pledge breakers at Bantry, at New Ross, at Youghall, and even at Cork, and in a few instances, gentlemen doubted whether Temperance had done as much good as it was stated by its friends to have done.

But a report of Ireland would be nothing without some reference to Father Mathew, and his progress during the time referred to is a triumphant answer to those who doubt the onward course of the Temperance Movement. At the *pattern* of the seven churches in Wicklow, there was a vast assemblage of people, and many ladies and gentlemen. Col. ——— was there with a large party including many ladies, and he came to Father Mathew to apologise to him for some disparaging expressions he had used with regard to temperance in the House of Commons, and particularly for stating that people were fast breaking their pledge, which he now retracted. Upwards of 40,000 people were gathered together, yet there was not a drunkard among them, no confusion, no

rudeness. The Colonel expressed his gratification at the scene, and observed that he could not have brought ladies to such a meeting, before the *Temperance Reformation* had effected its wonders among them. About 10,000 took the pledge.

The Apostle of Temperance visited the barony of North Salt, which is not far from Dublin, and in three days administered the pledge to *thirty-five thousand persons*.

Father Mathew's greatest triumph, however, was at Maynooth College, where his converts were not uneducated men, but some of the most able and talented men of the church to which he belongs. In the words of an eye witness

"I had the good fortune to be present in the Great Hall of the College, when the professor and students knelt down with edifying humility, under the inspiring eloquence of an humble priest. The scene was majestically grand. On an elevated bench which extends along one side of the quadrangular room, stood the Apostle of Temperance, 'reasoning of justice, temperance, and judgment to come.' The able and amiable Dr. HUGHES, Bishop of New York, was present on every occasion, and showed by his feelings how deeply he loves the land of his birth. Mr. Mathew was supported on either side by the masters and professors of the college. The room was filled to the utmost extremity by the students, and several distinguished strangers were present. A small vacant place under the bench was the hallowed spot consecrated to the virtue of temperance. The words of wisdom which he uttered were followed by deep emotion, they won the heart and subdued the judgment. No pen can describe the stirring effects produced on a thoughtful spectator by the appeals of Father Mathew, the conflicting emotions of joy and astonishment in his audience, and the thunders of involuntary applause that greeted each new accession of converts, as they moved deliberately forward in successive files, and with eager emulation to the arena of virtue and heroic self-denial. Two hundred and fifty students with eight professors at their head took the pledge. When I saw the rich and the poor, the lettered and the unlearned, the priest and the student, the lame and the blind, the healthy and the dying, coming forward with the emulation of martyrs to strike this great blow for morality and their country, I burst into tears, I became ashamed of my own procrastinating prudence. The manly thought of Saint Augustin in the garden, rushed forcibly upon me: 'Shall I, with all my knowledge, and all my supposed virtues, be thus outdone in virtue by the lowly and illiterate? No never—it shall not be so.' Impelled by some invisible power, I rushed forward; I raised my clasped hands and fervent eyes to heaven, and in the face of that Father who feeds us all, I made my solemn promise, I grasped his hand, and the starting tear expressed our mutual feelings."

When we called upon Father Mathew at Cork, a few days after these wonderful triumphs, we entered his room and found it nearly full of persons waiting to take the pledge; we looked at the great book and found the number registered above 5,800,000. Father Ma-

threw came down with the same cheerfulness and benevolence of expression to attend to the wants of these poor people, as he would have done to wait on the titled and the wealthy; and the next day he was about to leave home again on his mission of mercy.

We acknowledge there are pledge-breakers in Ireland. Had there been nearly six millions of pledged persons, and none had gone back, it would have been one of the greatest miracles that had ever been performed since the creation of man. On the introduction of Christianity itself, there were some who went back. We allow there are pledge breakers, but there would not be so many, if those who make the objection would themselves take the pledge, and not set an example of drinking to cause sober men to go astray. But allowing 800,000 pledges broken in Ireland, there is still a noble band of *Five Millions* of triumphant Teetotallers who have allowed a virtuous emotion to triumph over carnal and sensual appetite, and that indeed is a glorious work to have been achieved in so short a time.

For the honour of England! for the glory of God! we raise our feeble voice to call upon the richly endowed colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, of King's College, and the London University, to do something to deliver the people of these realms, the students and professors of their own colleges, from the curse of Intemperance. The pursuit of learning is good, but the highest object of knowledge is to promote the true happiness, the morality, the spiritual welfare of the great mass of the people, and to show them by a worthy example how the grosser appetite for intoxicating drink should be despised when put in competition with them. Two hundred and fifty of the men of each of these colleges would probably do more good by that simple act of Total Abstinence, adopted simultaneously, in elevating and purifying the public mind, than they will otherwise perform during the labours of their whole lives.

Such a demonstration would give a shock to the drinking usages of society, from which they would never recover; temperance and virtue would triumph, and they would have the satisfaction of having contributed to a greater work than Free Trade, the Reform Bill, or the settlement of the Oregon question.

JACOB BRUNT,

CONTINUED.

In the year 1842 there was great distress, thousands were out of employ, trade seemed at a stand, and the general feeling amongst the operatives was, that employment for the

future would always be precarious. The work-houses were full, and a gloomy presentiment of still further evil seemed to pervade the general mind. It was now that the usefulness of Jacob's Mutual Instruction Society; was tested, and found to have answered the end for which it was established by the improvement it had effected in the mind of many of its members, when Jacob left the town, the management fell into the hands of Henry Hilton, a kind persevering young man and teacher in the Sunday School. He entered into it with all his heart and soul, and success attended his endeavours. Henry, was a sufferer from want of work at this time, and being without friends capable of rendering him permanent assistance, he was reluctantly compelled to apply to the parish for relief. He was unmarried, but of a sickly consumptive habit. According to the law, out-door relief to the unmarried was forbidden except in cases of positive illness, but as Henry was respected by the most influential amongst the rate-payers, application was made to the Guardians, setting forth his usefulness, his respectability, and the delicate state of his health. It was also requested that on these accounts the indulgence be granted him of liberty to sleep at one of his friends, in consequence of the crowded, and necessarily unpleasant, if not unhealthful, state of the Union House. As he was a genuine friend of temperance, it was known that the indulgence would not be abused, nor did he disappoint his friends in this matter.

As the house was unusually crowded with children, and the school mistress had more than she could possibly well manage, he was installed at once in the office of assistant teacher, an office much more congenial to his mind than that of breaking stones or grinding corn. He found the school in a most wretched state, fear was the governing principle, and whacks from the cane were liberally but painfully bestowed on the backs and hands of the poor children. This however could be no wonder, for the mistress had the care of 120 children, besides the superintendence of 20 or 30 young women employed in darning stockings and making and mending clothes. The children for the most part had nothing to do but to sit still, an almost impossible thing, yet action or noise could be indulged in with the least possible prospect of escaping a beating. The first thing Henry did was to divide them properly into classes, and give each something to do. The children who had had the benefits of the Sunday school, and could read tolerably well, he appointed as monitors, and what with singing exercises, with the black board, writing on slates, &c.,

he managed to keep their faculties well employed. When these failed there were marchings round the school room or the play ground, clapping of hands, &c. Many valuable hints were borrowed from Chambers' work on "Infant Education" which the Governor had kindly bought for him. All were speedily reduced to discipline, *love was now* the ruling principle. It was no unusual thing when the teacher appeared in the morning to hear it shouted by merry voices "the master's come, the master's come," while some would seize his hands, others clasp his legs, and many be pulling at his coat, striving to win a smile or a word of commendation. Their progress was now marked and rapid, and the scanty library soon well read.

A striking scene took place on the first saturday of Henry's tutorship. Dinner was served to the children in the school room, after dinner at the caprice of the mistress the doors were locked upon them and they were thus kept prisoners for two long weary hours, Henry preserved order; at the end of this time the children grew uneasy and he was anxious to release them and to be released himself. He knocked at the door, shouted, and called all to no purpose, they seemed to have been entirely forgotten and uncared for, but Henry felt aggrieved, he had laboured and done his duty faithfully, the children had been obedient and had been under restraint all the week and now he thought all merited a little freedom and recreation, he determined therefore to show his sense of the impropriety of this unnecessary and unhealthful imprisonment on a hot and sultry day, he retired to a window took from his pocket a book, his constant companion, and began to read. By degrees the whisper he had allowed became a hum, then it seemed as if there was an anxious debate, and at last a deputation stood before him. Their request was liberty to play, it was granted on condition of not injuring the forms and building, the little fellows started up with joy, the forms were set aside and "horse and foot" were soon in mimic combat. Joy and animation took the place of sullen restraint and dull inaction, shout after shout arose, but just in the midst of their merriment the door was suddenly opened and the angry countenance of the mistress seen. The noise ceased in a moment as if by magic and there was a general scamper to seats. Henry was asked if he was not ashamed of all this noise, he mildly answered "No, the shame ought to be on the part of those who unnecessarily kept them imprisoned." He requested that for the sake of health and cheerfulness they should be allowed to take a ramble down one of the

shady lanes near at hand. He would be responsible for them, but he would not be made their gaoler, his request on the next board day was laid before the guardians and granted, and the practice in summer is kept up to the present day.

As several other members of the Instruction Society were also in the workhouse, Henry was requested to give them instruction, and the chapel was opened for the purpose three evenings in the week. These occasions were well attended, and the scholars were not slow to profit by them. Temperance was a subject often insisted on, and with good effect, for so exemplary was their conduct that they were allowed to attend the various lectures delivered to the members of the Instruction Society in the town hall, and in no single instance did they abuse their liberty by indulging in intoxicating drink, or staying beyond the time of the lecture. These things prove that were the people universally temperate, truthful and honest, the severities of the Poor law would gradually pass away. Temperance, Intelligence, and Religion will ever prove the distributors of honour, self-respect, and enduring happiness. Just contrast the condition of these poor but respected individuals, with those in the same circumstances yet wanting these qualifications. Several for the sake of intoxicating drinks, were sly but habitual thieves, robbing the others of whatever they could, begging of friends, and spending every farthing they managed to obtain when they could get leave of absence for a few hours. At last some of them made a daring attempt to rob the master's apartments, they were caught and imprisoned. Others tore their clothes, were quarrelsome, refractory, or refused to work; these also were from time to time imprisoned, thus losing their little remains of character, and contracting habits learned from the worst part of the population.

In the Union house were two men who at one time had amassed considerable sums as keepers of public houses. Their drunkenness, and the vices that are almost always its sure accompaniments, had brought them to ruin. There they were living monuments of its evils, wretched in their lives, low and wicked in mind, and unthankful and unrepentant in heart. Two others also were there, who had fallen from stations of considerable wealth through the same miserable cause, engulfing in the same vortex of misery their helpless and innocent families. Though but little commiseration was felt for these wicked husbands and fathers, yet the wives and children were pitied, but pity could not restore the bloom to the cheek, give back the comfort they had

once enjoyed, or revive the hopes thus untimely withered by the demon of intoxication.

Henry Hilton still strove to improve his mind, to bring forward his scholars, and awaken their better feelings. He was also useful in pleading the cause of the deserving poor who frequently sought his aid. Twice when the stone yard was closed against the discontented men, he stepped forward and averted mischief. He went amongst them to allay their excited feelings, directing his appeals to their reason instead of their passions, desired them to look to the difficulties of the times, and the pressure on the ratepayers. He enquired into the cause of their discontent, and undertook to place their grievances and requests in a proper light. The offer was gladly accepted, though opposed by a few fool-hardy drunkards and mad politicians, and settled to the satisfaction of all parties. In the midst of this usefulness he was called away. An influential gentleman in the neighbourhood was so pleased with his manner of conducting the school, as well as his perseverance and desire to do good, that he offered to furnish him with the means of a good education. Henry, though 26 years of age, gladly embraced the offer. He is now a Minister in a large manufacturing town, busied with preaching, and visits of mercy and condolence to the poor, with his Sunday and evening schools. He has also introduced afternoon sewing schools, where the ragged children of his flock come together to be taught how to darn their stockings, and mend their tattered garments. His People's Instruction Society is a great favourite with the poor, and is supported by penny-a-week contributions, and occasional gifts from the wealthy; affording a reading room, classes, library, and lectures.

Let no man despise the day of small things, or become inactive from the apparent feebleness of their means. Jacob at one time could not have anticipated such great results from his becoming a teetotaler, and commencing a Mutual Instruction Society.

ALPHA.

HARVEST TIME IN AMERICA.

There is no part of the year when the difference between city and country views and habits is more striking; how the citizen labours to be cool! how pathetically he descants on each particular stage of sweltering! how do magazines and daily papers teem with articles which only to read brings the drops to one's forehead! what listless hours, what groans, what fans, what lemonade, what ice

creams, are associated in civic minds with dog days! what racing to springs and watering places, what crowding in ferry boats and railroad cars, attest the anxiety of the inhabitants of the city for a breath of cool air! Recreation has become a serious business; amusement a solemn duty; for who can work in such weather? At Saratoga or the Falls, at Rock-away or Nahant, strenuous Idleness has but one aim—the killing of the sultry hours; and nobody will deny, that after all the hours die hard.

We too, labour to be cool, but it is after another sort. The citizen who finds it difficult to sustain life at this season, even with the aid of baths and ices, may be curious to know how the wretched being whom necessity forces to labour under the sun of August, endures the burden of existence; how often he seeks the cooling shade; what drink moistens his parched throat; by what means he contrives to fan his burning brow. Fear nothing, O sympathizing reader! save thy sensibilities for a more urgent call. This is a world of compensations. The labourer has neither shade, nor punkah, nor lemonade, nor even ginger beer. He may get a drink of buttermilk occasionally, *but the sparkling ice-cold spring supplies his best beverage*; and in place of all thy luxuries, he lives from sun-rise to sun-set in a perpetual vapour bath of Nature's own providing; more refreshing by far than even the famed solan of the Turk; and he does his own shampooing so well, that every power of his frame is kept incessantly in the very best condition. He would die on thy sofa.

Yes: in the country all is activity and bustle, and at the very time when the seekers of pleasure are at their wits end for pastime. When the beneficent sun has done his work, and wheat nods its brown head, and sways languidly in the faint breath of the morning, when corn flings its silken banners abroad, and the earth seems every where burdened with Heaven's bounty; at this glorious season the farmer, with his heart and his arm nerved by hope, goes forth to put the finishing stroke to the year's labours. No fear of the sun's favours deters or disheartens him.

Western Clearings.

EDUCATION AND LODGING OF THE SOLDIER.

A vast majority of our soldiers join their regiments under nineteen years of age. They come to us at the very period of life when the moral and intellectual natures of men are the

most susceptible of cultivation. Why is not advantage taken of these circumstances to communicate to them such knowledge as shall enlarge their mind, confirm their better principles, and induce in them such habits, and tastes, as may by degrees render them proof against the temptations to which the nature of their calling exposes them? Because the military mind in this country has not kept pace with the civil mind, nor with the military mind of France, nor with that even of Prussia. For while we in civil life and our neighbours in military life, seem to be alive to the truth, that, *cæteris paribus*, a man who can read and write and find gratification in a search after knowledge, is a better man than a mere animal, in the military circles of merry England the mind of the private soldier is hardly accounted of at all, and the consequence is, that with the best system of squad drill and battalion parade manoeuvre, ours is perhaps, as regards its infantry and cavalry, the least intelligent army in the world. Moreover another result attends this lack of regard to the soldier's education, *that in our handful of troops there is a greater amount of crime, originating chiefly in intemperance, than in the largest of the continental armies*—we had almost said, than in any two of them put together. * * * * *

The outward appearance of a barrack, as it has existed in this country for many years, must be familiar to all our readers. There is nothing repulsive in this, but the reverse, neither will the external appearance of the men's quarters disgust you; for the house is built of brick, and the roof is slated. But come forward and observe how the interior is laid out. That mass of buildings on which you are gazing contains three rows of dormitories, and nothing else. There is not a day room it. Now as the whole of the inmates, except the fatigue party, must turn out in order to let the process of cleaning and sweeping the apartment go on, and as they have no place to retire to, let the weather be as inclement as it may, much inconvenience, leading to worse things, is continually occasioned. Take the first turn out—that which occurs early in the morning—and see to what it leads.

There is not in the soldier's apartment a jug, a basin, a foot tub, or any other convenience, of which civilized men generally make use. There is not in any barracks which we happen to have visited, a bath house or lavatory under cover. The men, however, must wash their faces, hands and feet ere inspected—wherefore away they rush in a body to the pump, as soon as the bugle sounds. It may rain, snow, hail, and blow; but there in the open air, they must make their toilets; and

when that job is completed, it very seldom happens that the sleeping room is in a fit state to receive them back. What are they to do? Stand and shiver; and get their garments and shirts wet through, and lay the foundations of colds, and, it may be, fevers?—for remember they have just jumped out of bed, and that even in the depth of winter the soldiers' rooms are generally over-heated. They cannot do this. Therefore they move off one by one to the only place of shelter that stands open for them, and begin the day by a visit to the canteen. Now the canteen is a public house, and soldiers are no more proof against temptation than other men, and there is an awkwardness in sitting or standing in a tap room without calling for something; and so some through established custom, others because their comrades set the example, call for their glasses of gin. A single glass of gin, even when taken upon an empty stomach, may not make a man drunk, *but it gives a false excitement to the system, which requires, as soon as the counteraction begins, to be stimulated again, and this leads to a habit of tipping*; if indeed, it do not bring its victim muddily to guard or parade, and so transfer him from the ranks to the black hole, and from the black hole to the provosts prison. Can anything be worse than this? Yes, another and a more fatal result often follows. If the man pass muster at guard-parade, he is just as likely as not to go on drinking as soon as the immediate danger of detection seems to be past; and at all events, whether on duty or not, there are ten chances to one, that he who thus begins each day, degenerates by degrees into a drunkard. But a drunken soldier is a ruined man. There is not only an end to all chances of good-conduct, stripes, and so forth, *but he is sure to commit crimes, sooner or later, that involve terrible consequences*; and his entire degradation, when it comes, the looker-on will be able to trace to the first drop of gin in the canteen.

Quarterly Review.

EFFECTS OF DRINKING.

The deceased, Frederick White, had been connected with the regiment for seven years and a half, he had never before been subjected to corporal punishment, but being given to drink, had been subjected to extra drills, &c., as a punishment. While labouring under the effects of liquor, but not so far intoxicated as not to be perfect master of his actions, he, during an altercation, struck Serjeant Daley on the breast, and violently assaulted him with the poker. Two charges were preferred against him, one for assaulting a non-commissioned officer, and the other for using abusive language towards him. He was sentenced to receive 150 lashes. It is asserted, that during the infliction of the punishment, ten of the privates, unable to endure the sight, fainted and fell to the ground.

Jerrold's Newspaper.

Monthly Notices.

AGENTS' APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

August.	MR. GLOVER.	MR. HORN.	MR. KEMP.	MR. BOOTH.
Monday 3rd	Stone	Coventry	Fenton	Wellington
Tuesday 4th	Knutsford	Leicester	Cobridge	Shrewsbury Associ.
Wednesday 5th	Trent Vale	Derby	Little Madeley	Market Drayton
Thursday 6th	Knutton Heath	Ashborne	Stoke	Wem
Friday 7th	Leek	Leek	Upper Hanley	Coalbrook Dale
Monday 10th	Chester	Kidderminster	Newcastle	Iron Bridge
Tuesday 11th	Wrexham	Worcester	Penkhull	Wednesfield
Wednesday 12th	Crewe	Malvern Link	Dudley Wood	Wolverhampton
Thursday 13th	Liverpool	Pershore	Town End	Brierley Hill
Friday 14th	Birkenhead	Campden	Bell End	Coseley
Monday 17th	Shrewsbury	Stow on the Wold	West Bromwich	Macclesfield
Tuesday 18th	Birmingham	Chipping Norton	Bilston	Congleton
Wednesday 19th	Horsley Heath	Banbury	Dudley	Nantwich
Thursday 20th	Wednesbury	Banbury	Toll End	Uttoxeter
Friday 21st	Tipton	Redditch	Cradley	Rocester
Monday 24th	Erdington	Hales Owen	Walsall	Tamworth
Tuesday 25th	Leamington	Stourbridge	Willenhall	Lichfield
Wednesday 26th	Wednesbury	Droitwich	Wolverhampton	Rugeley
Thursday 27th	Smethwick	Bromsgrove	Porto Bello	Rugeley
Friday 28th	Wordsley	King's Norton	Cannock	Porto Bello
Monday 31st	Monmore Green	Oldbury	Lye Waste	Yardley

TEETOTAL SPEAKER'S PLAN OF THE POTTERY DISTRICT.

Hanley, Bethesda Schools, *Wednesday*.—Burslem, Temperance Hall, *Wednesday*.—Stoke, Town Hall, *Wednesday*.—Newcastle, *Monday*.—Longton, National School, *Monday*.—Wolstanton, New Connexion Chapel, *Wednesday*.—Tunstall, Primitive Methodist Chapel, *Thursday*.—Fenton Primitive Methodist Chapel, *Monday*.—Cobridge, New Connexion Chapel, *Tuesday*.—Shelton, Bedford School, *Thursday*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO AGENCY FUND.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Derby	1	0	0	George Firmstone Esq.	1	0	0
Ashborne	1	0	0	Shrewsbury Association	1	0	0
Rocester	0	10	0	Shrewsbury Temperance Society	1	0	0
Leamington	2	10	0	Coalbrook Dale Society	4	13	4
Handsworth	0	12	0	Congleton	1	0	0

GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF THE GAZETTE.

Miss Kenrick, Handsworth	1	0	0	Mr. Wm. Lowe	0	2	6
Mrs. Kenrick, sen. ditto	1	0	0	Mr. Wilde, Bilston	0	5	0

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Already have some of the Delegates from America arrived in this country, and we trust that Societies in this Kingdom will be alive to the importance of this great meeting of the representatives of all the Temperance Associations from foreign parts and will do their duty by sending delegates to London, and subscribing towards the funds necessary for the occasion.

The sittings of the Convention will be held at the City of London Literary Institution, in Aldersgate-street, and will commence on Tuesday, August 4th, and will be held at 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. daily. Pub-

lic meetings will be held in various parts of the metropolis; on the evenings of each day during the week.

On Friday evening, August 7th, a great demonstration will take place in Covent Garden Theatre, which has been specially engaged for the occasion.

Delegates arriving in town are requested to report themselves, at the office of the National Temperance Society, 11, Token House Yard, near the Bank of England, where, on presenting their credentials, they will receive their cards of admission to the Convention.

CIRCULAR LETTER OF
THE MINISTERS AND MESSENGERS OF
THE SEVERAL BAPTIST CHURCHES
OF THE MIDLAND ASSOCIATION, ASSEMBLED AT
Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, June 2 & 3, 1846.

It has been long matter of regret with serious and reflecting friends of the cause, that the temperance question has not been taken up by a larger and more influential portion of the Christian Church. We have not been impatient on this subject, being aware that Clergymen could not be expected to come to a conclusion on such an important question without mature deliberation, and some experience of the progress and working of the new system. The cause has been silently but unceasingly working its way in the church and among the educated classes. In our own association, clergymen, remarkable for their exemplary lives and benevolent concern for the welfare of the people, have from time to time come forward to take their stand in the van of the temperance movement, and they have been followed by gentlemen of talent and ability, who have cast aside the prejudices belonging to their station in life, and rejoiced even in the despised name of Teetotallers. This is but the beginning of things; but in a few years, the clergy and gentry will take their proper position in the temperance field. Whilst among the Dissenters some are opposed to our principles, we are happy to find that the Baptist Ministers have had the courage and faithfulness to make an earnest declaration of their own sentiments, and a fervent appeal to their various Societies. We have made the following extracts from their Circular Letter to their brethren:—

“We address this annual epistle to you on the subject of ‘*Temperance, on the Total Abstinence Principle*,’ most affectionately and earnestly bespeaking your attentive and prayerful consideration of it.”

“Then think how insinuating is this evil, and how widely-spread it has become. It finds its way into the well-regulated family. Where is the virtuous circle who has not to mourn over some hapless victim of this monster? Where is the sacred enclosure—the church of Jesus—into which this deceiver has not insinuated himself, and utterly destroyed some, it may be several of its most promising members? Would it be a difficult or a rare thing to find the pulpit in which stood the eloquent, persuasive, fervent, able minister of the New Testament, striving to turn sinners to God, which now may be hung with sackcloth, the light and ornament of it having perhaps, through the example, hospitality, and conviviality of partial friends, fallen from his eminence and retired into disgraceful obscurity. Alas! how have the mighty fallen! Look to the missionary field; what glorious victories have been achieved! The preaching of the Cross has been

the power of God unto salvation. The idols have been abandoned, vices have been exchanged for virtues, christian temples have been erected in which thousands have lifted up their voices in prayer and praise.—But into these fields the dealers in ardent spirits have entered; before them was the garden of Eden, behind them a waste howling wilderness,—virtue, just engrafted on the stock of paganism, finds it impossible, in many instances, to resist the insidious poison.”

“It is high time to awake out of sleep;—the conflict is already more than begun; in America, in Ireland, and elsewhere the evil has been vigorously assailed by well-contrived instrumentality and determined purpose. The church of Christ should not be satisfied with following, but should take the lead in the great moral reformation which is now in progress. Much good has been effected, but much remains to be achieved, and the church universally should arouse herself to urge forward the temperance movement.”

“We would, moreover, say, because it is possible some may not be fully aware of the importance of it, cautiously, constantly, uniformly, beware of cultivating a taste for intoxicating drinks in your children and domestics. Habits are early formed. The good and evil tendencies of our moral constitutions spring from almost imperceptibly small causes in early life. No doubt, in multitudes of instances, the taste for intoxicating drinks, which ended in confirmed habits of drunkenness, was first stimulated at the parental board; a taste which gradually acquired strength, so that neither the parent nor child himself could regulate or control it. The parent who indulges in a glass, and indulges his child with a glass as a treat, as an expression of parental fondness, need not be surprised if, in process of time, he should rue the day when he unwarily insinuated into the bosom of his beloved one that inordinate passion for the deadly poison that is working his destruction, both of soul and body. Let it not be said by any child of yours, on the verge of utter and eternal ruin—my father taught me to love the chalice before I knew the danger that was in it; my ruin is traceable to his fond but unwise indulgence.”

“To superintendents of schools and others we would strenuously recommend the formation of juvenile associations in aid of Temperance. What thousands might, by a simple and pleasing arrangement, be led to shun this vice, and escape the ruinous consequences that attend it! Guardians of the temporal and eternal interests of the rising generation, be faithful to your trust, and take effectual measures to elevate the moral condition of your children, and your children’s children.”

“Bear with us, while finally we recommend you to abstain from intoxicating drinks, and to join the band of Teetotallers, that the public may have the benefit of your example.”

“It may be a matter of *self-denial* to give up a practice in which you have long indulged. But Christianity is a system of self-denial,—if your brother’s welfare require it, you ought not to hesitate to deny yourself; nor will you be a loser by the sacrifice, for your virtue will acquire strength by disinterested conduct, and your mind will realize that peace which springs from a consciousness of striving to please God.”

“You object that you are *obscure individuals*, whose influence will not be felt, and, therefore, decline giving your signature. The ocean is composed of small drops; the British empire, whose power is

felt through the world, is composed of individuals; Temperance Societies command an influence by numbers, and you may increase that beneficial influence by the sanction of your name."

"You may think that, by taking the pledge, you are *proclaiming to the world your own weakness*, if not your delinquency; acknowledging that you are not able to resist temptation. If none but drunkards took the pledge, this feeling might be correct, but you need not be afraid of such imputation, since it is notorious that multitudes of the purest and most virtuous members of society have joined this band, for the sole, but noble purpose of assisting the weak to emancipate themselves from the degrading thralldom to which they are reduced."

"Many object to take the pledge, because they *choose to be free, voluntary agents*. Nothing can be more feeble than this argument. Is it wrong in a loyal subject to vow allegiance to the sovereign? Is it wrong in a bridegroom to give his troth to his bride at the altar? Is it a violation of freedom for a candidate to pledge his devotedness, through life, to the cause of Christ, at the baptismal font, and the sacramental table? Is it a bad principle that leads a pious and philanthropic man to engage himself to contribute his annual subscription to circulate the bible, and sustain missionary exertions; or for members of particular churches to agree that they will stately meet for worship, and walk in the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless? Pledges, without number, are daily given in bargains, contracts, covenants of every variety; and no one ever thought of his liberty being infringed by so doing. And why should it be thought a slavish thing for a man to pledge himself to a certain course of action, for the noble purpose of joining his fellow-christians in seeking to rescue the thousands of fallen, debased, and ruined drunkards, who are taken captive by the enemy at his will? We are perfectly free, and voluntary, in entering into these bonds, and they are the honourable badges of our noblest liberty, while we wear them as the emancipators of our brethren. True freedom is in perfect harmony with voluntary pledges. Did Dr. Carey, and Andrew Fuller, surrender their liberty, when they solemnly pledged each other that one should hold the rope, while the other should descend into the mine to bring forth its treasure? The noblest freedom consists in cheerfully doing that which is right, and which we may have pledged ourselves to perform."

The following Certificate has been kindly forwarded to us by JOHN DUNLOP Esq., and it is preferable to any we have seen for the clear and lucid manner in which it is drawn up, as well as for the weight of medical authority by which it is supported.

We rejoice to see the names of some eminent men whose names did not adorn the previous list and we hope the signatures of all the ablest men in the Kingdom will soon be added to this important Certificate.

TEMPERANCE MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, are of opinion,

I. That a very large portion of human misery, including poverty, disease and crime, is in-

duced by the use of alcoholic or fermented liquors, as beverages.

- II. That the most perfect health is compatible with total abstinence from all such intoxicating beverages, whether in the form of ardent spirits, or as wine, beer, ale, porter, cider, etc.
- III. That persons accustomed to such drinks, may, with perfect safety, discontinue them entirely, either at once, or gradually after a short time.
- IV. That total and universal abstinence from alcoholic liquors and intoxicating beverages of all sorts, would greatly contribute to the health, the prosperity, the morality, and the happiness of the human race.

SIGNED BY THE FOLLOWING MEDICAL AUTHORITIES.

- John Bostock, M.D. F.R.S. F.L.S.
- Richard Bright, M.D. F.R.S., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
- Sir Benjamin C. Brodie, Bart. F.R.S., Serjeant Surgeon to Her Majesty.
- Sir William Burnet, K.C.H, M.D. F.R.S. Physician General to the Navy.
- W. F. Chambers, M.D. F.R.S. Physician to the Queen and Queen Dowager.
- Sir James Clark, Bart. M.D. F.R.S. Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty and Prince Albert.
- James Copland, M.D. F.R.S., author of Dictionary of Practical Medicine.
- John Forbes, M.D. F.R.S., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen's Household, Physician to Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge.
- William Augustus Guy, M.B. Cantab. Professor of Forensic Medicine at King's College, London.
- C. Aston Key, F.R.C.S. F.R.S. Surgeon in Ordinary to Prince Albert.
- P. M. Latham, M.D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
- Sir James McGrigor, Bart. M.D. F.R.S. L.L.D. Director General of the Army Medical Department.
- J. A. Paris, M.D. F.R.S. President of the Royal College of Physicians, London.
- Jonathan Pereira, M.D. F.R.S. F.L.S. Lecturer on Materia Medica and Chemistry, at the London Hospital.
- Joseph Toynbee, F.R.C.S. F.R.S. Senior Surgeon to St. George's General Dispensary, London.
- Thoms Watson, M.D. Consulting Physician to King's College Hospital, London.
- Abercrombie, J., M.D. London.
- Addison, T. M.D., Senior Phys. to Guy's Hospital. do.
- Aldis, Sir Charles, M.R.C.S. do.
- Arnot, Neil, M.D. Phys. Extra. to the Queen; author of "Elements of Physics" do.
- Arnott, J. Moncrieff, F.R.C.S. F.R.S. do.
- Ashburner, J., M.D. do.
- Babington, B. G., M.D. do.
- Bacot, John, F.R.C.S. do.
- Black, P., M.D. do.
- Bowman, W., F.R.C.S. do.
- Boyle, Professor do.
- Broocks, W., M.R.C.S. do.
- Burrows, Geo., M.D. do.
- Darling, Geo., M.D. do.
- Davies, Henry, M.D., M.R.C.S. do.
- Engall, T., M.R.C.S. do.
- Eyre, Sir James, M.D., M.R.C.S. do.
- Ferguson, Robt., M.D., Phys. Accouch to the Queen do.

Ferguson, Wm. F.R.C.S., Professor King's College. London	..	..	..	..	do.
Girdwood, G. F., M.D., .. .. .	..	..	..	..	do.
Gregory, Geo., M.D. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	do.
Guthrie, C. W. G. M.R.C.S. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	do.
Hawkins, C. H., F.R.C.S. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	do.
Hicks, F. E., M.R.C.S. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	do.
Hicks, R., L.S.A. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	do.
Hue, C., M.D., Sen. Phys., to Barthol. Hosp. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	do.
Maclure, Wm., Gen. Prac. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	do.
Mantell, G. A. F.R.C.S., L.L.D., F.R.S. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	do.
Merriman, Sam., M.D. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	do.
Merriman, S. W. J., M.D. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	do.
Monro, E. T., M.D. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	do.
Oxley, W., M.D. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	do.
Pettrigrew, T. J., F.R.C.S., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Duchess of Kent .. .. .	..	..	..	..	do.
Pitman, H. A., M.D. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	do.
Pretty, G. W., M.R.C.S. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	do.
Prout, W., M.D., F.R.S. (Bridgewater Treatise) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	do.
Ridge, Joseph, M.D. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	do.
Roget, P. M., M.D., F.R.S., (Bridgewater Treatise) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	do.
Roupell, G. L., M.D. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	do.
Shaw, Alexander, F.R.C.S. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	do.
Snow, J., M.D. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	do.
Southey, H. H., M.D. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	do.
Thompson, W., M.D., M.R.C.S. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	do.
Thompson, Theop., M.D. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	do.
Ure, Andrew, M.D., F.R.S. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	do.
Ure, Alex., F.R.C.S. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	do.
Williams, C. J. B., M.D., Professor Univ. Coll. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	do.
Wilson, Erasmus, F.R.C.S., F.R.S. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	do.

Intelligence.

IMPORTANT TO IRONMASTERS.

It is the custom in the Iron Trade to pay for a certain portion of the labour of the workmen by an allowance of malt liquor. For instance a collier in full work has the privilege of drinking two quarts of this ale per day—there are certain allowances of ale at the blast-furnaces, at the rolling-mills, and among the engineers. Now these customs have a manifest tendency to induce a habit of drunkenness among the men—they are injudicious because they discourage and almost prevent sobriety—and they are *unjust* because a moral and temperate man who avoids the snare which has been fatal to so many of his companions and refuses to drink, has no compensation for the untasted ale, but is practically made to work for a shilling a day less (if a collier) than his drunken fellow workman. The effect of this system is to educate a race of drunkards, and to prevent as far as possible their reformation.

To GEORGE FIRMSTONE Esq. belongs the high honour of breaking through this vicious system, and permitting every man to receive his *allowance* in money, if he wishes, and encouraging him to make that choice. He gets

his work done better and is not troubled with drunkards—the men are more comfortable and happy.

His example has shown that the men would be more sober if their masters would let them, but at present they are so hemmed in by drinking regulations that they cannot be sober if they would.

The responsibility rests upon the Ironmasters and we hope they will soon follow the noble example of Mr. Firmstone, and throw it off their shoulders.

EDITOR.

LITTLE MADELEY.

My meeting at this place, take it altogether, has been the most successful of any that I have attended since I came into the district.

The proprietor (Mr. Firmstone) of the colliery and ironworks, sometime ago agreed to give the men money instead of drink, in consequence of which a number of them signed the pledge with benefit to themselves and employer, Mr. Firmstone feeling quite satisfied that the abstemious worked as well or better than the drinkers.

The society having resolved to hold their Festival on the 29th, engaged the Stoke Temperance Band for the occasion; Mr. Taylor, farmer, kindly permitting the use of his barn and boiler.

The procession being formed, moved through the neighbourhood, the band clothed in their summer uniform, playing lively airs, causing no small stir, loosening the hooks of the Public House signs, and the chains of many an unhappy Drunkard, proclaiming peace and comfort to many a desolate family. About 300 sat down to tea, the provisions were plentifully supplied and of the very best description; after tea a large wagon was drawn on to the ground for the speakers. The chairman being appointed, he called on Messrs. Lawton, Bennet, Beardmore, Smith, and Rathbone, who spoke quarter of an hour each, with great effect and very much to the purpose. I was then called on, and listened to with much attention. Mr. Kirkham then spoke shortly, yet, although the people had been standing several hours they seemed unwilling to go, so that I was called upon a second time to address them; 78 signatures were taken, chiefly, if not all adults.

I spent the succeeding forenoon on the bank about the works, and obtained 12 names of furnace men, cinder wheelers, coke burners, firemen, moulders &c. One man, J. Oldfield, permitted me after he had signed to empty his beer out of the bottle on to the ground; one of the lookers on, not a teetotaler, said it was a sin. I afterwards waited upon the proprietor, Mr. Firmstone, who expressed himself much pleased with the result of the meeting, and in addition to his subscription to the society, he gave me £1 to the funds of the Central Association.

John Booth.

MR. HORN'S REPORT.

This report is unavoidably postponed till next month for want of room, we can only find space to say it was a cheering one, and many signatures were obtained.

LIVERPOOL.

I have great pleasure in sending you a brief account of our movements in the Temperance cause during the last month, on Thursday the 4th, we had a splendid meeting at the Portico, L. HEYWORTH Esq. in the chair; the star of the evening was Mr. Glover, agent of the Central Association; he delivered a most intellectual and instructive Lecture, every eye was upon him, and every ear open to receive the glad tidings of Total Abstinence, the seed I trust fell upon good ground, many signed the pledge, and many were anxious to know when Mr. Glover would come again. On Thursday the 11th, we were favoured with a visit from Mrs. Jackson, of Whitehaven, the announcement of whose name is always sufficient to secure a full house, suffice it to say we had a bumper. She spoke for an hour and a half, and made every word take deep root in the hearts of the hearers, she so finely portrayed the situation of many present, whose past and present experience caused them to say, I am the man; tears of gratitude flowed from the eyes of many who had been rescued from misery and wretchedness through teetotalism. At the conclusion of the meeting 20 signed the pledge. On the 18th, we had a host of speakers, mostly strangers, who like Paul Pry just dropt in, amongst the rest we had that talented individual, Mr E. P. Hood, who never fails to satisfy all who hear him, and to create an appetite within them for another supply of the same intellectual food. On the 25th, our closing meeting for the month, Mrs. Jackson again made her appearance according to engagement, J. Harding Esq. in the chair, on this occasion Mrs. Jackson displayed her abilities to a crowded and respectable audience, and never was a lecture listened to with more pleasure, and its effects caused 24 to sign the pledge. Since my last I am happy to remark that the Bold-street Society who hold their meetings in the Music Hall, on Monday evenings, are exerting themselves, and their meetings are better attended; they have engaged the splendid organ belonging to the Choral Society, a young gentleman having volunteered to play without charge, the introduction of music and temperance songs between the speaking seems at present to meet the views of many, and to draw the young from the free and easy Concerts at the Public House. May God prosper our cause in every part of the world.

E. Mundy, Secretary.

HANDSWORTH AND LOZELLS TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The friends of this Society have been taught afresh the folly of "despising the day of small things."—They began their operations in this neighbourhood under great discouragement and opposition, and after some trouble, were able to obtain a very small and rather incommodious room, in which, to hold their meetings.—They however laboured on in the midst of weakness and difficulty, sustained by power from on high, and the truthfulness of the good cause, and have now the gratification of seeing the fruit of their exertions in the possession of a large and convenient Lecture Room at Aston Villa. The expences connected with fitting it up and preparing it for use, have been cleared by the liberality of many well-wishers to the cause, who have freely and generously subscribed to this object. On Thursday last it was opened by a few of the friends taking tea, after which a Public Meeting was held, when the room was filled with a numerous and respectable audience. The Rev. H. Gwyther, took the chair and pro-

ceeded to call upon the Rev. J. Baker, who was compelled to leave the meeting at an early stage of its proceedings. He made some very excellent remarks respecting the particular kind of advocacy which the temperance movement required at this time—and concluded by exhorting the promoters of the cause to watch the best opportunity and occasion for introducing their principles—to bear a faithful but kindly testimony with that decision and discrimination which truth is fitted to inspire.

Mr. Meadows then wished just to refer to the question being taken up by the different religious sects, and particularly the Baptists, who had lately in connexion with their Central Association circulated a letter through their Society on this subject—After which the Rev. H. Gwyther directed the attention of the meeting to the evidences of the validity and truthfulness of the Teetotal principles from the pleasing accounts he had heard of its progress in the country. He referred to many christian churches where most of the members were teetotalers—to the vast number in Wales who are zealous advocates of this cause—and to the magnanimous efforts of the Americans, and the present endeavours in England to suppress the sale of intoxicating drinks on the Sabbath, which favourable circumstances he thought would soon be followed by the abolition of them all together. He then introduced to the meeting his friend Dr. Gourley, who spoke for a considerable time to the evident admiration and delight of the assembly. He referred to the wonderful mechanism of the human frame, and its amazing powers of resistance and endurance, and showed that the two principal things necessary to keep the body in health were *nourishing food and rest*, and that if the body were allowed fair play it would not, as in the case of many in the present age of sensual indulgence—summarily drop into an early grave—but go on until old age and decay wore out the wonderful machine. He then pointed out the injurious effects of *inflammatory* as opposed to *natural stimulants*, and having illustrated his remarks by numerous examples, and enlivened them by interesting anecdotes; he concluded his powerful address by exhorting teetotalers whenever medical men prescribed for them alcoholic liquors, to demand the *why* and the *wherefore* and unless they could give clear and satisfactory reasons to refuse to peril their principles of temperance and sobriety, and again revive that vicious appetite for strong drinks which in former days had well nigh ruined them for time and eternity.

In the course of Dr. Gourley's speech, he gave a free invitation to any one who did not understand what he had said and wished to ask any question to do so at the close. After a question from Mr. Horton, which he said he asked for the sake of those who were present and to which the Doctor answered with complete satisfaction: a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the Rev. H. Gwyther, Rev. J. Baker, and Dr. Gourley, for their able advocacy and kind attendance on the occasion. Five signed the pledge.

NEWCASTLE.

On June 4, your agent, Mr. Booth called upon me, wishing to know what part of the mining district would be the best to hold a Teetotal meeting. I directed him to Knutton Heath. I occupied the chair. After saying a few words, I introduced Mr. Booth, who delivered a very excellent and touching address to the people; the attention that was paid, and the effects produced, are the best evidence of the ability of the speaker, for at the close of the meeting, 23 came up and signed the pledge,

most of them being miners and their wives. Mr. Wm. Lawton, a Wesleyan local preacher, who delivered a short address on the occasion, told me after the meeting was over, that another Wesleyan local preacher and two of his sons signed the pledge, making 26 in the whole. I am persuaded, Sir, that Providence is opening a fine field for labour in that part of our district which includes the following places, viz.—Madeley, Chesterton, Audley Boon Hill, Haslington Bank, and Finney Green, some of these places are not on the present plan, but will be put on next quarter.

James Turner.

P.S. Wednesday evening.—I am just returned from the above place, where we held a meeting to organise them into a Teetotal Society, which was accomplished, putting 15 persons on the committee, several of whom were local preachers, three Wesleyan and one Primitive Methodist. We had one of the best meetings, for such a small village, ever held in this district, at the close of which 46 signed the pledge, chiefly elderly people, numbering in the whole, 72 in 7 days. May they go on and prosper.

J. T.

PERSHORE, WORCESTERSHIRE.

Our usual Monthly Meeting, held at the Wesleyan Room in this town, on Thursday evening, July 9, 1846, was well attended, and the individuals of which it was composed seemed to be animated by a very different spirit to the majority of those who have of late attended our meetings, having had (if we may judge of them by their attention to the lecturer) evidently a desire to hear and judge for themselves. We hope that "the good times coming" will soon reach Pershore, and that we have only to "wait a little longer." Mr. Amos Cross, Secretary to the Pershore Rechabites' Tent, occupied the chair, and opened the meeting with a neat and sensible speech; after which, Mr. J. Booth, agent of the Central Temperance Association, delivered an excellent and practical address. Mr. Booth's visit has, we trust, done much good, his remarks were well received, and at the close, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to him and the chairman for their services. One signature was obtained. May we have many such meetings, and may all our teetotal advocates soon find out the happy knack of speaking the truth without giving offence.

Wm. Conn, Jun., Secretary.

POTTERY DISTRICT.

As appears from our last, the out branches of this district are doing great things in our holy cause; but the tea party at Madeley, on the 29th of June, when upwards of 80 signed, agreeably surprised the most sanguine friends of sobriety. Still however surprising this may have been, something extraordinary was expected to result from that festival, but another accession has since been made to our ranks, in the small village of Hartshill, between Stoke and Newcastle, which could not have been anticipated. During the month of June weekly meetings were held here, and a society formed, with no great appearance of success; but on Thursday, July 9, Messrs. Feen, Price, and Bennett addressed an attentive audience in the open air, when at the close of the speaking, the people seemed as if rivetted to the spot, no one moved. A few faithful teetotalers got amongst them, urging upon them the benefit of joining the society, and continued to discuss the question till half-past ten o'clock, but even at that late hour, the people seemed reluctant to leave the place. About 40

signatures were taken. The first who signed was a young woman—Jemima Stedman—honour to the name!—who immediately went canvassing, and induced many others to sign. Oh! that all the ladies would "go and do likewise," soon would ours be a sober land.

John Price.

WELLINGTON, SALOP, JULY, 9th, 1846.

A Rechabite and Teetotal festival was held on the far famed *Wrekin*, near this town, on Monday, July 6th, and but for the unpropitious state of the weather, would have greatly surpassed any thing of the kind ever held in this country.—The concourse of members and friends which poured into the town at an early hour of the day bid well for a magnificent scene. The procession formed at the Temperance Hall in the following order. A large Flag in front, the written law of God carried on a scarlet velvet cushion, with a circular superscription, "Rechabatism founded on the Bible;" Temperance band followed by the four district officers, a banner of the *Wrekin's* Pride tent, Rechabites two and two, flag and banner, Females two and two, the Rev. A. Lampfried, Catholic Minister, (whose zeal and integrity in the cause have been productive of much good,) attended by the Male and Female members of his church in the same order, after which followed the Teetotalers accompanied by various flags, &c., in this order they proceeded to the Market square, forming a circle, and sung a Temperance melody, after which they perambulated the town and directed their course to the *Wrekin*, where Tea was intended to be served in the open air, but the rain prevented it, but the managing committee contrived to supply between two and three hundred in the room attached to the cottage, but notwithstanding torrents of rain many remained to hear the addresses delivered by the eccentric Richard Horn, Messrs Giles & Humphrey of Wellington, Mr. Child, and Mr. Randall, of Coalport, other advocates attended, but the state of the weather prevented them addressing the meeting, however, on the whole it passed off with great eclat, and I trust will cause many to become proselytes to so good a cause.

John Corbet, Secretary.

Agents' Reports.

B. GLOVER.

June 1st. *Stafford*.—Festival. A strong muster of our friends from the Potteries who arrived early, and held several out-door meetings, after tea the public meeting was addressed by Messrs Turner and Bennett, Dr. Wareham, Rev. L. Panting, and Dr. Gourley, from Madeley,—several signatures were obtained.

2. *Knutsford*.—Festival. The annual sermon was preached by our benevolent and warm hearted friend, Rev. H. Gwyther, after service a procession was formed, and led by a band, paraded the streets, there was a numerous attendance at tea. Rev. H. Green, ably occupied the chair. Rev. H. Gwyther. and G. S. Kenrick, Esq. addressed the meeting. 12 signed.

3. *Stoke*.—Festival. A tea party and public meeting was held in the Christian Brethren's Room, all could not be accommodated to tea in the room, so several tables was set up in the yard; in doors and out of doors the people appeared happy, kind, and peaceable, resolved to enjoy themselves, and do what they could to promote the enjoyment of others, after tea the tables were removed, and the room was much crowded; from the platform the sight was delightful, to see a large room filled with merry, happy, well clad people; remembering that many of them at one time were drunken

ragged, and degraded; during the meeting it was requested that all the reformed drunkards present would stand up, a host of ransomed ones immediately sprang to their feet, once drunken, now sober; once in rags, now respectably clothed; once a pest to their families, now with their families smiling and happy around them. One feeling of thankfulness arose from every heart to God, for the blessings of Teetotalism. O that every moderate-drinking christian in the country could have gazed upon that sight, surely then they would give up their ale or wine, to take part in doing so much good. Rev. L. Panting presided, and spoke most energetically and ably. In the course of his closing remarks, he said "Tis like being in a heaven on earth." 11 signed.

4. *Liverpool*.—A large meeting in the Portico, Newington. Our old and staunch friend, Lawrence Heyworth, Esq. presided. Mrs. Carlisle, who had been a companion with the late Mrs. Fry, in her prison visitations, gave a short address. The Chairman made many valuable remarks. Mr. Mundy is an excellent secretary, all diligence and attention. This society appears to be well managed; crowded, respectable, and useful meetings are the result. 20 joined this night.

5. *Birkenhead*.—This town is a wonder to the world for its rapid progress. A few years ago its population was numbered by hundreds, now by thousands. Parks, docks, streets, mansions, springing up as if by magic on every side. This consequently brings a great number of workmen here. There are many public houses, much drinking and fighting; *no temperance society*, and little doing to check the evils of intemperance. With the assistance of Mr. Flinn, Mr. John Wilson, and a few others, I held a meeting in the open air, the people were very attentive. 11 signed.

8. *Chester*.—Rehabite Festival. Public meeting in the diocesan school. A numerous attendance of Rehabites in their sashes, &c. Several of them addressed the meeting. Mr. David Jones, one of the first teetotalers who took the pledge in Liverpool, was present. Some 12 years ago, I heard him deliver the first teetotal speech I ever listened to, his presence brought to my mind the early battles in our good cause.

9 and 10. *Wrexham*.—These two meetings were reported in last month's Gazette. The population of this town is between 7,000 and 8,000; there are 55 public houses, I counted 4 in one small street, next door to each other; whilst there are so many houses for the sale of a drink destructive to body and mind, a drink that fosters ignorance and produces crime, there are but 8 places of religious worship and 5 booksellers. Upon a rough calculation there is a public house to every 140, a place of worship for every 1,000, and a bookseller to every 1,500 of the inhabitants; and, strange to say, that during the last twelve months, there has not been a temperance meeting in this town. The Vicar of Wrexham, who delivered a very valuable address, amongst other things, said that when he first came to that town, there was a club of 9 young men, all apparently likely to live long; in 2 years they all died drunkards. Eight of them he buried himself. Wrexham is in the county of Denbigh, the population of the county is about 30,000. I was informed that Wrexham, with its 8,000, supplied to the county gaol nearly as many prisoners as the whole county besides. Surely such things as these should not be; I mention them, not for the purpose of attaching blame to any for the past, but to show the importance of strenuous efforts at improvement for the future. There are already hopes of a prosperous society here.

12. *Leek*.—I never visited this town without deriving much pleasure from my visit. Leek can challenge England for hard-working, warm-hearted, persevering

teetotalers, nearly every member of the committee was once a drunkard. Their meetings are always well attended, and they never missed holding one each week for the last ten years. They are about building a Temperance hall, and reformed drunkards, who, a few years ago, had scarce clothes to cover them, are giving their sovereigns towards the building. The room this night was full. Several signed the pledge.

15. *Malvern*.—The church school room crowded, and the Vicar of Yardley in the chair. The people listened with great attention, and the society appears to make much progress in this neighbourhood. 20 signed at this meeting.

16. *Leicester*.—The friends here have taken another room, and have opened a reading room and library, and hope now to be more prosperous.

17. *Derby*.—A numerous attendance. Our untiring friend Mr. Sheppard in the chair.

18. *Ashbourne*. 19. *Rochester*.—At both these places the people were very busy with their harvest, the attendance at the meeting consequently small.

22. *Stoke*.—Attended a meeting for the formation of a juvenile society. It was formed, and is placed in the hands of active, stirring young men, who are capable of doing much good.

During the month, I left Gazettes at the following places for gratuitous distribution: Knutsford Gaol and Workhouse, Stafford Gaol, Newcastle Workhouse, Cheadle Workhouse, and Chester Castle, and at some of the towns where there were no societies. If the fund for the gratuitous circulation of the Gazette was well supported, it would afford additional means of doing good in this way.

Rebites.

COMMON SENSE: A Word to those who do not think by proxy; by the Rev. William Wight, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Curate of St. John's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., Houlston and Stoneman.

We have read this tract with great interest, and we can recommend it to our friends as one of the best which has issued from the Temperance Press. It is an important and valuable tract, because its arguments are brought home to the church, the college, and the Sunday school, and it is particularly addressed to the educated classes, who are inclined to consider themselves as too much elevated above the mass of the people to require the restraints of Teetotalism. Yet the Curate of St. John's, while he proves the necessity of Total Abstinence for the poor, has shewn by facts that cannot be contradicted, that the inroads made in the church itself are most disastrous, and that the habits formed by a college life are often a bad preparation for the important duties of the Christian Ministry. It is desirable that some decided effort should be made to remove the drinking customs among students at all our colleges, the present practices are often injurious to the morals of the students, and almost universally shorten the lives of the gyps or servants who wait upon them.

JOURNAL OF THE TEMPERANCE UNION, New York.

This number of the Journal, and the previous one, give the result of the elections in the State of New York, from which it appears that at least five-sixths of the cities and towns in New York have decided that there shall be no license granted, or spirits sold in those towns; The Journal adds, "Was there ever such a moral triumph? ever such an expression of public sentiment against wrong doing?"

Many persons appear to have been much alarmed lest there should have been a deficiency of accommodation for travellers in consequence of the closing of so many taverns; but the annexed letter sets that question at rest. The city of New York has not yet thrown off the yoke of the rum sellers, but we hope, ere long, it will follow the example of the State of New York.

HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE.

MR. DEWEY.—You have no doubt noticed that this town (Spafford) has decided against rum, although our majority was not very large, owing to our friends not turning out. Yet it was large enough to convince Rum's advocates that they had nothing to hope for, in the way of a renewal of their traffic; instead of the tavern keepers cutting their signs, boarding up their sheds, and shutting their doors in the face of the traveller three out of the four in this town on the ensuing day after the town meeting was held, applied for and obtained license to keep temperance houses. So much for the great humbug about having no taverns to accommodate travellers, which some interested persons urged with so much zeal. *Temperance Star.*

Poetry.

THE DREAM OF THE REVELLER.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Around the board the guests were met, the lights above them beaming,
And in their cups, replenished oft, the ruddy wine was streaming;
Their cheeks were flushed, their eyes were bright, their hearts with pleasure bounded,
The song was sung, the toast was given, and loud the revel sounded.
I drained a goblet with the rest, and cried "away with sorrow
Let us be happy for to day, what care we for to-morrow."
But as I spoke my eye grew dim, and slumber deep came o'er me.
And 'mid the whirl of mingling tongues, this vision passed before me.

Methought I saw a demon rise, he held a mighty bicker,
Whose burnished sides ran brimming o'er, with floods of burning liquor,
Around him pressed a clamorous crowd, to taste this liquor greedy,
But chiefly came the poor and sad, the suffering, and the needy.
All those oppress'd by grief or debt, the dissolute, the lazy,
Blear-eyed old men, and reckless youths, and palsied woman crazy.
"Give, Give!" they cried, "Give us drink, to drown all thoughts of sorrow,
If we are happy for to day, we care not for to-morrow."

The first drop warmed their shivering skins, and drove away their sadness
The second lit their sunken eyes, and filled their souls with gladness;
The third drop made them shout, and roar, and play each furious antic,
The fourth drop boiled their very blood, and the fifth drop drove them frantic
"Drink," said the demon, "drink your fill, drink of these waters mellow,
They'll make your eye balls and ears dull, and turn your white skins yellow,
They'll fill your homes with care and grief, and clothe your backs with tatters,
They'll fill your hearts with evil thoughts, but never mind!—what matters."

"Though virtue sink and reason fail, and social ties dis sever,
I'll be your friend, in hour of need, and find you homes for ever.
For I have built three mansions high, three strong and goodly houses,
To lodge at last each jolly soul; who all his life carouses,
The first it is a spacious house, to all but sots appalling;
Where by the parish bounty fed, vile, in the sunshine crawling,
The worn out drunkard ends his days, and eats the dole of others,
A plague and burthen to himself, an eye-sore to his brothers."

"The second is a larger house, rank, fetid, and unholy;
Where smitten by diseases foul, and hopeless melancholy,
The victims of potatoes deep, pine on a couch of sadness.
Some calling death to end their pain, and others wrought to madness,
The third and last, is black and high, the abode of guilt and anguish,
And full of dungeons deep and dark where death doomed felons languish
So drain the cup, and drain again! one of my goodly houses
Shall lodge at last, each jolly soul, who to the dregs carouses!

But well he knew—that demon old—how vain was all his preaching,
The ragged crew that round him flocked, were heedless of his teaching,
Even as they heard his fearful words, they cried with shouts of laughter,
"Out on the fool who mars to day, with thought of an hereafter,
We care not for thy houses three, we live but for the present;
And merry will we make it yet, and quaff our bumpers pleasant"
Loud laughed the fiend to hear them speak, and lifting high his bicker,
"Body and soul are mine" cried he "I'll have them both for liquor."

Advertisements.

COMMON SENSE,

A Word to those who do not think by proxy, or, The Temperance Movement—the Public Press—Opium Eating—the Bishop of Norwich—Father Mathew—Ireland—and English Protestants. By the Rev. WILLIAM WIGHT, B.A., of Corpus Christ College, and Curate of St. John's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. New Edition. Thirtieth Thousand, much enlarged.
London: Printed for Simpkin, Marshall, and Co; Houlston and Stoneman. Price 2d.

RECHABITE AND TEMPERANCE MEDALS.

JAMES TAYLOR,

I.O.R.

MEDALLIST,

EXPRESSES his gratitude for past favours, and avails himself of the return of the approaching Temperance and Rechabite Processions, &c. to again apprise his friends that he shall be very happy to receive further favours from them, having made additions to his patterns.

Medals, Plain and Framed, from the most simple and cheap, to the most elegant and costly. Silver Medals manufactured and engraved, suitable for presentation.

ADDRESS--71, SUMMER LANE, BIRMINGHAM

THOMAS HANDS, TEMPERANCE HOTEL, No. 1, HUNTER'S LANE, BIRMINGHAM.

(All Contributions and Communications to be Addressed—not later than the 15th of the month—to Mr. G. S. KENRICK, West Bromwich.)

BIRMINGHAM.—Printed and Published by RICHARD CYPLES TOMKINSON jun., of 39, Snow-hill, in the parish of Birmingham, August 1st, 1846. Sold by W. BRITAIN, 11, Paternoster row, London; WAKELIN and MURRAY, West Bromwich; NEWMAN, Bull street, BELCHER, Bull ring, MAHER, opposite the Town Hall, and SHOWELL, Temple street, Birmingham; TOMKINSON, Coventry; FRASER, Kenilworth; and can be had on order through any Bookseller.

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ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

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ONE AND ALL.

WE cannot find a more expressive motto than the one we have chosen to grace this number of the Gazette, nor one which is more pregnant with meaning to every friend of Temperance. Could we but write that sentence on the memory of every teetotaler, it would produce a vital influence on his conduct, and a marvellous change would at once take place in our position, and our influence on the public mind. Unfortunately there is a disposition in most societies to throw the labour and the responsibility of the whole body on the shoulders of a few; this is not just to the workers, and it has a most unfavourable effect upon the minds of the indolent through whose fault this arises. A man can have no pleasure in being listless in a good cause, he should throw his whole heart and soul into it, and then with every successful effort to do good, a thrilling sense of happiness bounds through his frame.

But if we look to the working of many of our societies, we shall find that a few individuals attend to the business of the society, and whatever is done to arrange for a temperance lecture is done by them, they have to provide the funds and secure an audience: but how feeble are the efforts which are made, compared with the importance of the work. We

will take a town of 30,000 inhabitants; there is a secretary, committee, and a hundred members. These are sufficient to form a centre round which the greater portion of the inhabitants should be attracted. The committee should meet at least once a month to arrange for the public meetings, to receive an account of the monthly contributions, a report of the visits made by the visitors, of the tracts distributed, and of the converts added to the cause. If the public meetings are only held once a month, every adult teetotaler should attend, and endeavour to bring some person with him to hear the lecture. That man does not deserve the honoured name of Teetotaler who thinks one evening in a month and one penny a month too much to contribute to the temperance cause! Yet how many are there who fail in this trifling amount of service to a cause which deserves the active exertion of every human being! A man who has spent twenty shillings a week in the disgusting orgies of a public house, by which his mind, body, and moral character were placed in imminent peril, has been saved, rescued, snatched from destruction by the labours of the Temperance Society; and would not show an excess of gratitude by the labour of a small portion of every week, and a fraction of the weekly saving which he has effected, to reclaim some other lost one. Too often, we

fear, the reclaimed prodigal runs into the opposite extreme, what should be just economy becomes miserable parsimony.

The press is one of the most powerful agencies to reform the world, and those who cannot otherwise advocate the cause, can purchase and distribute temperance periodicals and tracts. It is also a beautiful sight, to see children trained up in temperance and engaged in disseminating truth by the means of these silent but efficient messengers. Hoary age, the pride of manhood, and the gracefulness of youth, should all be united in this good work, which requires the exertion of "one and all."

The same principle of "one and all" which should lead every member of a society to contribute to the success of that society to which he belongs, should induce each society to contribute to the expences and promote the welfare of the association to which it is united. But this is not always the case. In the Central Association there are upwards of one hundred and twenty places visited by its agents, yet not more than one half of these societies are regular contributors to the funds of the association. We fear that the system of Protection, which is said to be so injurious in commerce, is equally so in the temperance agitation; and as it has been said that "Heaven helps those who help themselves," we believe the Association should require some co-operation from every society, without which their assistance will be withheld. When the assistance of our agents is gratuitous, the system of "do nothing ourselves" is carried so far by some societies that it is expected we should do every thing, even to the gathering together of an audience and lighting up the room. We cannot think without deep sorrow, of the multiplied forms of misery which are caused by intemperance in our country, and we shall be glad to *help* any town or district, as far as we can, which desires to throw off the yoke of this degrading bondage; but we can only *help*, the effectual effort must come from themselves.

In this association, we can boast that there are many societies, which for energy, for devoted and successful exertion, for honourable character, and for extensive usefulness, are second to none in the kingdom; and we trust their bright example will lead other societies to attain the same elevation. The work we have to do is a beneficent one, but it is vast; there are many influences arrayed against us—yet there is a way by means of which we can overcome these difficulties, and it is by a UNION OF ONE AND ALL, without which no lasting good can be effected.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CENTRAL TEMPERANCE GAZETTE.

SIR,

As Tea and Coffee have deservedly become the almost universal beverage of all classes, and, it is hoped, are fast superseding the poisonous ones containing alcohol, it may be interesting to your numerous readers to know something of the history, cultivation, and manufacture of the former, reserving the consideration of the latter for another opportunity, when you can spare a corner in your valuable and interesting periodical.

The Tea Plant is a native of China and Japan, and Klaproth gives a list of about forty varieties, the Chinese merchants enumerate more than three times this number; but this is only done to deceive those with whom they deal. The Tea Plant is of the tribe of Camellia, and may be divided into two sorts, green and black; although the Chinese merchants say both sorts can be manufactured from the same plant.

The Tree is produced from seed sown, and requires three years to bring it to maturity. It grows from three to six feet high, and resembles our myrtles. It produces three crops of leaves in the year; the first is plucked about March or May, the second two months after, and the third in August. The Green Tea is gathered before the leaf is expanded, and thus the leaves are prevented from elaborating the sap. The Black Tea on the contrary is gathered when the leaf is expanded, and plucked, foot stalk and all; hence the great quantity of woody fibre found amongst it. The first crop is considered the best, and the last the worst, and is only used by the poorest of the Chinese, or employed to mix with other sorts. In the mountainous parts of Ava, tea is concocted into a pickle and preserved in oil.

Some of the leaves of the finest black tea are picked early in the spring before they expand, and these are called ПЕКОВЕ, or white blossomed tea, the younger the leaf, the more highly valued the tea. Amongst the Green Teas the Gunpowder stands highest, being prepared from the unopened buds of the spring crops.

Great pains are taken to ensure the excellence of the tea, and three weeks before it is gathered, the collectors are prohibited from eating fish or anything unclean, lest their breath should contaminate the leaves. They are obliged also to go unto a bath two or three times a day, and are not allowed to pluck the leaves with the naked hand, but must use gloves.

The leaves must be dried the day they are plucked, or they will spoil, and be only fit for the purpose of dyeing. They are dried in iron vases over a gentle fire, and then rubbed between the hands till they are cold. They lose about two thirds of their weight in drying. Tea is often adulterated in China with the leaves of other plants, frequently with those of the *olea fragrans* and *camellia*, and in this country with the *sloe* and *ash* leaves. The quantity of tea consumed in England is about five parts of black and one of green, and the average consumption is about two pounds to each individual, and the duty paid to government is one thirteenth part of the whole revenue.

Tea, when recently prepared, is a powerful narcotic, its narcotic property residing in a volatile principle which is partly dissipated by time, and for this purpose it must be kept twelve months before used. It is also a powerful astringent, as may be observed in the shrivelled hands of the Chinese employed in its preparation. Tea, when taken too strong produces injurious effects on the human system, similar to those of other narcotics. The Tartars take tea to excess and are weak and infirm. In some diseases of the heart tea has been found to be a useful sedative. When taken infused in warm water, with the addition of milk and sugar, it exhilarates and slightly quickens the circulation, which increase of circulation is immediately corrected by the action of the warm water, in relaxing the extreme vessels on the surface of the skin, and permitting the cooling corrigan of perspiration.

Dr. Trotter says that "Tea is a beverage well suited to the taste of an indolent and voluptuous age. To the glutton it affords a grateful diluent after a voracious dinner, and from being drunk warm it gives a soothing stimulus to the stomach of the drunkard."

Tea was first introduced into Europe by the Dutch East India Company, upwards of two centuries ago. King Charles the Second married a princess of Portugal, who, it is said, first introduced it into England; and Waller says "We owe to Portugal the best of queens and the best of plants."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

M. D.

A wine merchant, of Bercy, near Paris, hanged himself on Thursday. He had, in a moment of intoxication, accepted a bill for 15,000f., and on becoming sober, and reflecting that he would be unable to pay it when due, he was filled with despair, and resolved to commit suicide.

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The "World's Temperance Convention" has held its meeting in London, the members are now dispersed throughout the kingdom, and we should not do justice to our own feelings did we not express our high admiration of the talent, ability, and judgment of the eminent men who were sent as delegates from America; their powerful eloquence was backed by habits of public business and great tact. England and Scotland were fairly represented, and Ireland sent as its delegates, those long tried friends of Temperance, Mr. James Haughton and Mr. R. Allen.

It was not to be expected that the Convention would be able to point out any royal road to Temperance, instead of the thorny path through which we have been obliged to struggle in our successful progress. Every thing worth having is obtained by an amount of toil and labour in proportion to its value, and so it is with the temperance reformation.

The Americans tell us of their great success, and at the same time show us that it was obtained by union, by individual exertion combined with benevolence of feeling, and by these means the Washingtonians alone reclaimed in One year, 100,000 drunkards.

We believe the large number of delegates assembled in London will return to their constituents strengthened in their impression of the value and importance of Teetotalism, and determined to carry out its principles by increased exertion, an enlightened advocacy, and a more liberal use of the giant power of the press.

On the 4th of August the Convention assembled in the Literary Institution, SAMUEL BOWLY, Esq., in the Chair.

The SECRETARY having stated, that letters had been received from the Rev. T. Mathew, Dr. Pye Smith, Dr. Marsh, of Leamington, Dr. Higgins, J. J. Gurney Esq., E. C. Delavan, Esq., the Rev. J. Caughey, and others, apologising for their necessary absence, proceeded to read an able paper, which formed the basis of the business of the World's Temperance Convention. It was thought that the present was the period above all others for a decided position to be taken by the friends of Temperance. The Government, the literature of the day, and the public feeling generally were increasingly favourable to the question of Temperance. This feeling was not confined to party. Men had begun to believe that no class could suffer alone, and those in high places had awakened to a sense of their high responsibility. Every thing seemed to combine to facilitate the great cause of reformation, to advance which the Convention was summoned, and the Committee trusted that a powerful and permanent machinery might be established, which should touch not only the lower but the higher classes. The object of the Association had been misunderstood. It stood the first in importance among the

great institutions of the day. Its object was to overthrow the great barrier to all philanthropic and religious enterprise. Intemperance was the curse of the land; but still it was encouraged directly and indirectly by the good, the benevolent, and the pious people. The Committee felt that the press should be brought to bear upon the question. In referring to the subject of juvenile delinquency, he attributed its growth to the apathy of those who professed so much interest in the education of the poorer classes, and who had yet to learn the true source of this depravity.

LAWRENCE HEYWORTH, Esq., of Liverpool, moved that the Report now read be referred to the Business Committee, and spoke of the great importance of the temperance movement as connected with the commercial prosperity of this country.

J. S. BUCKINGHAM, Esq., eulogised the Secretary for the great talent displayed in the preparation of the address, and urged that some step should be taken with regard to the accurate collection of statistics.

Rev. Dr. MARSH, Secretary of the American Temperance Society, moved the next resolution. He regarded it as one, not for discussion, but to be carried in sorrowful humility. Twenty years ago it was said, "Nothing can be done; we must bear the scourge." But now "Total Abstinence"—a simple principle—had risen up and proclaimed freedom. It was with great difficulty men were convinced of its truth and power, but it worked wonderfully. He reported the position of things in America as most encouraging; it was a most blessed reformation; all classes had felt its benign influence; and now there were four millions of children and youth rising up in detestation of strong drinks. The temperance cause in America was a levelling cause—not bringing down the rich, but elevating the poorest of the poor. The greatest victims of intemperance were the brightest spirits; and it was those who were now coming out before their senators and congregations full of fire and eloquence. Their men of science and literature were now discontinuing the use of spirituous liquors. Edward Everitt had stood faithful to his principles in England, and now he was training young men to be benevolent to mankind. On entering on his new and important duties he asked, "How shall I commence my work?" His principles guided him. At his inauguration dinner 600 of the *elite* of Boston and Massachusetts, sat down without a drop of intoxicating liquor before them. The great evil in America was, the licensed traffic. They resolved to get rid of this. It was a hard work. While a man had a license he would sell; it was his business to do so. But the people effected the change. Except in one small county, there was not one licensed seller of ardent spirits in Massachusetts. Out of 856 towns in the State of New York, 700 decided against licenses. The majorities were as four to one. It was the greatest moral triumph the world ever witnessed, and the people sat down and wept in silent and grateful joy. This reformation was not completed—it was coming—it would sweep England, it would raise Ireland, it would regenerate the world. In the Washington movement they had 300,000 reformed drunkards. It was the Lord's work. Archdeacon Jeffreys, of Bombay had set his heart upon this meeting. He said: "If Temperance does not flourish the Christian Church will be the curse of India." He (Dr. M.) would that this Convention might be the glorious harbinger of the Millennium—the John the Baptist of the Christian Church.

Rev. Dr. BEECHER knew of no way of making a climax to such a speech as that which they had just heard. He would, therefore, revert to the day when, in great weakness, they began to oppose the monster evil. In Connecticut the state of things, twenty years ago, was awful. In 1811, the descendants of the Puritans met, discussed the subject, and resolved that they could do nothing. Subsequently, a committee determined to urge total abstinence from distilled spirits only. This was all that could be done. The recommendation went like an avalanche from a mountain in Switzerland upon the country; but the ministry, the bench, the bar, yielded, and it produced societies in Massachusetts and in other parts. At length, it was found that this pledge was not sufficient; teetotalism was the thing they wanted.

The Rev. T. SPENCER, M.A., of Hinton Charterhouse, considered that this movement was of Divine origin; he thought a proof of it was its simplicity. Lord Spencer, when asked to inquire into the cause of drunkenness, said, jokingly, "Why drinking, to be sure." Would that the Parliament would consider that the absence of drink would be the cure of drunkenness. The Government wished to improve the sanitary condition of the people; but the man will never be clean and healthy and provident while he drinks all his little earnings. Then, in gaols and prisons, it was known that the beer-barrel and the gin bottle are at the bottom of crime. Our legislators would never arrive at the panacea until they see the evil of drunkenness. Our Poor-law question was one of great perplexity; but the real cause of pauperism was the habit of inebriety. God never intended man to be poor; it was to have things richly to enjoy. He rejoiced in the Free-trade movement; the people had hanged their chief baker, but the chief butler was abroad.

Dr. GRINDRON, rose to draw the special attention of the Convention to the *mode of advocacy*, as a question of the highest moment. He wished to see the establishment of societies for the improvement of speakers, having in connexion with them libraries. He thought great dangers arose from the inconsiderate and unwise way of speaking some indulged in. Unless they bore and forbore, they would not bring out the large body of the Christian community on their side. He urged the vast importance of endeavouring to secure the influence and co-operation of medical men. Alcohol was a poison, and it should be so admitted. Men were often made drunkards by medical prescription; not intentionally, but such was the case. The stability of the members was closely allied to this subject. He was anxious to train up the youth of the country in these principles.

Mr. GEO. JOHNSON, President of the Edinburgh Total Abstinence Society, stated that the cause in the city was most prosperous, and attributed the success to the fact, that their plans were systematic. During the last year they had added 3,321 pledged members. He would urge local Societies to raise up native talent, so that they might not fail in speakers. He laid much stress upon the circulation of periodicals.

Mr. EDWARD SMITH, of Sheffield, had been somewhat startled at the announcement that the American Legislature had been petitioned to put down dram-drinking; he at first thought it was an infringement of liberty, but he considered it was right in this view, that as long as the people had to pay so heavily for poor-rates and other taxes they had a right to say, how far they would allow the cause

to be in existence. He believed that the gaols, prisons, poor-houses, lunatic asylums all harboured men and women chargeable upon the country, and brought there by intemperance. The manufacturing districts were, indeed, in a fearful state—with high wages for skilled labour, the condition of the artisan did not improve with his wages—intemperance was the great curse. He knew a workman who allowed his wife 11s. per week for gin, and spent as much himself. In Sheffield the dram shops exceeded in number all the shops for other provisions. He wanted to get some opinions upon the question of occupation for reformed drunkards; something should be done to give them objects to fill up vacant time.

LAWRENCE HEYWORTH, Esq., moved a resolution declaratory of the unanimous opinion of the members of the temperance movement, that nothing but Total Abstinence would suffice to check the evil with which they now had to struggle. Had they faith in the principle? It had never been found wanting, and must finally triumph. The House of Commons in Committee came to the decision that annually 60,000 persons were poisoned by alcohol, and yet nothing was done to stay the plague. He would be a teetotaler upon physical grounds alone; but how much more when morality and religion were concerned?

Mr. J. S. BUCKINGHAM, in seconding the resolution of Mr. Heyworth, referred to the importance of challenging medical men in every corner of the earth, and provoking them to confess that alcohol was poison; this done, the great work would be much forwarded. He thought alcohol was to the man what the whip and the spur are to the horse, or the lash to the slave. He wished to see large and copious statistics compiled. Mr. Fearon, of Holborn-hill, who accumulated wealth from the sale of spirits, acknowledged that the drink was injurious to the extent to which it was taken, but still took shelter under the plea that religious men, bishops, and civilians of high rank sent their orders to him, and that constantly. He doubted whether the trade was profitable. His experience showed him that while some men made fortunes, the amount of bankruptcies and wretchedness was immense. It was therefore a charity to take such a class of men out of the business. On the question of licensing and the interference of Government, he differed with many of the delegates. He did not wish to see Government saying, "You may sell," but he would like to hear them say, "You may not sell." He would like Government to say, "No gin-shop shall be open on the Sabbath-day." Why not to them, as much as the hatter and the hosier? At the Stockholm Convention the king and queen attended every day. Where were our nobles? In Washington he was allowed to address Congress on the subject of Temperance, and in Canada the late Lord Sydenham, by the force of example, allowed the use of the Parliament-house, at Quebec, and the whole regiment of the Coldstream Guards were present at his lecture.

The Chairman called upon Mr Beggs, the Secretary, to read a paper on the statistics of Temperance. It was a very valuable document; it detailed some most startling facts, such as deserve to be pondered deeply by every well-wisher to his country. It entered into a variety of minute statements as to the cost of intoxicating drinks, the mortality occasioned by their use &c. We can only select a few points. It stated that in the town of Bury it had been ascertained that an average of 2l. 3s. 4d. per head was

yearly spent in the purchase of alcoholic drinks. It stated that it had been computed that 30,000 persons go to bed drunk every Saturday night in Glasgow alone; and that in the same city every tenth house was a public house. While the revenue of the United Kingdom is fifty-two millions, sixty-millions are annually spent in the purchase of intoxicating liquors. In Dumfries, it was stated there were only twelve bread shops to seventy whiskeyshops. It noticed the diminished mortality in gaols, attributing it to the fact that prisoners were compelled to be total abstainers. It stated that sickness was more extensive in times of brisk trade than when depressed, arising from the fact that the working classes, with increased means, consumed larger quantities of intoxicating beverages. In conclusion the document stated that the statistics are not taken from teetotal sources, but had been drawn from official and other documents.

The Chairman then proposed a resolution, appointing a Committee to prepare the statistical returns made to the Convention for publication.

Mr. J. ANDREWS (of Scarborough) seconded the motion. He had been for many years engaged in obtaining the statistics of Temperance, which he considered, if generally obtained would be calculated greatly to advance their cause. From examination, he found that about one tenth of the teetotalers were reformed characters—men who had once been confirmed drunkards; and that one fifth of them had joined Christian churches. If, therefore, the number of registered teetotalers in England, Scotland, and Wales be one-million, then there are 100,000 who have been reclaimed from drunkenness and 20,000 brought into the fold of the Christian church. This was to him a peculiarly gratifying fact. The publication of facts relative to the great Temperance reform, was more likely, he thought, than any other means to command attention and secure the co-operation of good men in advancing and adopting their principles. (Cheers.)

Dr. MARSH, (from America) referred to the steps which had been taken in the United States to obtain statistics—the gaols, the workhouses, &c., had been visited. It was clearly proved, that in the state of New York, one third of the deaths arose from Intemperance. It was the publication of statistics that roused the people to look at the frightful evil, and this led them to seek its removal. In Congress, he said three of the best men there were four years ago rescued from the gutter by means of total abstinence. Human nature can be redeemed; the drunkard must be addressed in the language of kindness; he is capable of understanding it, and will amply repay in gratitude efforts made to save him. Facts said the Doctor are the things—bring them out!

The Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, observed, that he came to the meeting as a witness, and presently he should tell them what he thought of their proceedings. While he rejoiced very much at what he had heard, he was also pained with other things which had been spoken. He said there was a "common" salvation, and what he wanted in reference to the Temperance question was a "common" platform. If today he could obtain the signature of every minister and every member of a Christian church, he would take it on their own terms. He would take either the high or low principle. He urged the members not to fire at each other but at the common foe. He besought the delegates to weigh well their words, for while these meetings were but for a day, their influence would be perpetuated.

Mr. CLAPP detailed the origin of the Washingtonian movement—a movement which he characterised as one of the most extraordinary that had ever occurred. It commenced in 1840, it did not spring from high places but from the men who had been degraded by intemperance. A few men in a grog shop started the society. Within a year it numbered one hundred thousand reclaimed drunkards. From the ranks of the intemperate sprung this movement; the men who had been reformed became the most successful instruments in regenerating society. These told others of their experience; they did not tell of others' sins, but of their own: attention was arrested, and multitudes were rescued from the galling bondage of intemperance. The drunkard was addressed in the language of kindness this was the most effectual way of addressing him. Mr. Clapp then noticed the opening of a house in Boston (U.S.) for the reception of men found drunk in the streets, where they were taken and attended to till they recovered. This afforded a fine opportunity of pointing out to them the evils and wretchedness of their lives. By means of the Washingtonian Society 150,000 drunkards had been reformed. He then referred, in eloquent terms, to the earnest desire he felt for continued concord between England and America. It had been said England and America against the world; but we would rather say, England and America, for the world. (Loud Cheers)

HENRY TEUSON, Esq. of Ilchester, urged unanimity in their proceedings. The principle point he thought, for consideration was as to the best mode of advancing the Temperance Reformation. He thought they ought to be temperate in the advocacy of their principles. He was of opinion that great good would result from the matter being brought under the consideration of the Government. The press, all-powerful as it is, should be enlisted on their side and he hoped some steps would be taken to obtain help from public journals (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN submitted the following resolution which he declared to be carried with only one dissentient:—

"That in the opinion of this Convention, as a means of extending the Temperance reformation, the following truths should be spread throughout the world; and that Temperance men and Temperance organisation be exhorted to give them the widest possible extension. That alcohol, the intoxicating principle, is a subtle poison, at war with the physical, intellectual, social, and religious interests of men.

"That it is generated by the process of fermentation, and is the same, though existing in different, degrees in cider, wines, and malt liquors, as in distilled spirits.

"That it is a perpetual fountain of disease, poverty, crime, temporal and spiritual death, never needful or useful to men in health in any clime, or any employment.

"That total abstinence from it as a beverage, is the only true principle of the Temperance reformation, the only hope for the drunkard, and security for others.

"That the whole manufacture and sale of intoxicating drink as a beverage, though a source of revenue to Government, is a manufacture of human misery, and highly injurious to the souls and bodies of men and should not be licensed more than other moral evils by human Governments.

"That the word of God often prescribes Total Abstinence to avoid existing evils and that the spirit

of Christian love directs us to shun wine or anything whereby our brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak.

"That a voice comes up from every part of the globe calling upon kings and all who are in authority, upon reflecting and influential men of all climes, upon parents, teachers of youth, medical men, ministers of religion, and all who love their race, to put forth the hand and stay the plague which is filling our world with woe, and, unless checked, will continue to sweep thousands of succeeding generations prematurely and wretchedly to eternity.

Mr. JOSEPH SPENCE, of York, moved the following resolution;—

"That this Convention have heard with much satisfaction of the progress of our cause in various parts of the world among seaman, and of the readiness of many insurance companies to deduct a portion of the premium on such ships as renounce entirely the spirit rations; and they would earnestly commend the great subject to the more serious attention of ship-owners, marine insurance companies, and commanders of ships, both for the better security of vast amounts of property, of the lives of passengers, and the preservation of seamen in every clime from brutal degradation." As a chemist, he declared that half a bottle of spirits was quite enough to be taken out for each seaman as medicine.

Mr. J. THORPE, of Halifax, in seconding the resolution, said, that, in Halifax, 2,600 individuals were members of their society, 100 of whom had been reclaimed from drunkenness. About one-tenth of the population of Halifax were teetotalers; his desire was to enlist as many, and to offend as few as possible.

Dr. MARSH said, that 60,000 American seamen were pledged teetotalers. A commodore on board an American vessel had emptied the spirit store, and afterwards filled it with water.

Dr. COX, of Brooklyn, said that he had been travelling in the north of England, and had had the opportunity of noticing the customs of the higher classes in reference to temperance, and was greatly grieved to find the clergy so much behind the age—they stood by the traces and held back the cause. What better than water. Adam had no better on his wedding day; and man was never made to drink alcohol. In America, there was scarcely a clergyman who was not an ally to their cause. He moved a resolution having reference to the reformation of a drunkard.

Mr. WEELOCK, of New York, moved the next resolution, which urged the enrolment of Sunday-school children as members of the Temperance Society. It was seconded by—

Mr. WM. BOLTON, of Manchester, who said, they had taken untenable grounds. Why not adopt and recommend, and not proscribe, and then the large proportion of the Christian church would be allied to them. The course they took was the very thing that caused Sunday-school teachers to stand aloof. If they asserted that a man who took a glass of wine was an immoral man, or entered upon the discussion of the wine question, they did damage to their cause.

Mr. HENRY C. WRIGHT, from America, late travelling agent of the Sunday-school Union, supported the resolution. He had formed upwards of 50,000 children into cold water armies.

The Rev. E. N. KIRK, rose to move a resolution, which had reference to the demoralising influence in missionary stations of intoxicating liquors. He was perplexed to know whether Christianity was

opposed to all forms of drinking, but for himself, as an example to mankind, he put his hand to the pledge. He could not commit himself to the unqualified assertion of the resolution. It might be right, but he could not see it. Did Christianity uphold the gin palaces of London? No: and if Christians were as perfect as Christianity would make them, these things would be swept away. Had they the right kind of Christianity to carry to the Pagan world? If they sent out their drinking usages they could not expect to plant Christianity in its purity and truth. The case of the Christian church in India was fearful: the drunken part of the population was the nominal Christian part. Temperance was not going to save the world: it was a negative blessing; the positive was one, and in itself complete. Shame on England if she could not send out a pure Christianity, and missionaries themselves who were patterns of sobriety.

Mr. T. B. SMITHIES, of York, seconded the resolution.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM had resided in India, and stated, that, during six years, he never knew an instance of an Hindoo drinking brandy or wine—they would lose caste if they did; yet when they became Christians they were allowed the use of these liquors. In fact, the Mahometans considered drinking as a proof of Christianity. Bibles had been refused, because the missionary was notoriously addicted to drinking.

A paper was read by Mr. DUNLOP upon the medical question; upon which Dr. GRINDROD moved the following resolutions:—

"1. That the thanks of this Convention be given to John Dunlop, Esq., for the very laborious exertions which, for several years past, he has made in collecting signatures to medical certificates against the use of alcoholic drinks.

"2. That means be taken to publish, in the most extensive manner, through the Press, the latest of the above certificates.

"3. That this Convention, aware of the very frequent medical prescription of alcoholic drinks, cannot but think it matter for further and serious consideration, whether such drinks cannot entirely be dispensed with, and appropriate substitutes be found, in accordance with a considerable amount of evidence on the subject. On moral as well as physical grounds, this inquiry is of the utmost importance; numerous proofs have been laid before this Convention, that drunkenness results from the continued use of intoxicating drinks after they had been prescribed medicinally.

"4. That Messrs. Beaumont, Higginbottom, and Fothergill be a Committee, to collect and get evidence, and to prepare an address on this subject to medical practitioners, under the sanction of this Convention."

Dr. MUDGE, of Cornwall, said, the question had two branches: one, the habit of medical men ordering, just to please their patients, for the sake of making money. With these the Convention must deal morally. Medical men did prescribe conscientiously in some cases. There are cases where, by the information they had, they must prescribe thus. He never did so, not even in extreme cases. He had done away with all intoxicating drinks in a Poor law Union which he had the management of. He would raise up a hospital where cases should be treated without wine.

Mr. DUNLOP opened the proceedings by reading a paper which he had prepared on the drinking usages of Great Britain and her colonies. A conventional connexion had been injuriously and compulsorily established between business and drinking; drink fines were organised in infinite forms. He had a list of 300 of the

above usages; but he would merely record the effect of seven in one small town of 3,000 inhabitants, (Greenock) where the annual aggregate of this degrading tax inflicted a cost of 26,800*l*.

The Rev. JABEZ BURNS moved a resolution founded on the facts contained in the preceding paper.

Mr. KENRICK seconded the resolution,

"That direct, systematic, and peculiar means be used by the friends of temperance, to draw public attention to the artificial and compulsory drinking usages of society, and to obtain their entire abrogation throughout the world."

After a desultory debate, the Rev. Dr. MARSH (U.S.) addressed the meeting. It was felt, he said in America, that there ought to be one centre of operations; its locality was to be decided. The heart of the world was its due position, and that was in London; publication was indispensable to circulate the impulse from that central part; but neither in England or in America was there any publication adequate to the immense importance and wide embrace of the temperance cause. There were editors of ability who would devote heart and mind to the cause (if properly remunerated) in a periodical, which, by its literary talent, would exact attention from the aristocracy, the clergy, the Legislature, and all the influential classes. Money was wanted for the purpose; but the saving produced to the capitalist by temperance doctrines would justify and fully compensate the outlay of capital. He concluded by reading the proposal of resolutions for a permanent institution. to be called the "World's Union," and recommended Edward C. Delavan, of Albany, for President.

After a long discussion the resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. HAUGHTON, of Dublin, proposed a resolution to the effect—

"That, in view of all the information which has been given to this Convention, our conviction of the immorality of the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating drinks as a common beverage is deepened and strengthened; and we desire to enunciate to the world this strong conviction of our mind," &c.

Mr. H SOLLY, in seconding the resolution, read an address to the manufacturers and sellers of intoxicating drinks, setting forth the evils consequent upon an indulgence in them, and appealing to them as Christians and as humane men to give up such traffic, and to aid the Convention in their efforts to advance the comforts and happiness of mankind by denouncing the use of all such pernicious beverages.

Mr. ALEXANDER said, he was opposed to the adoption of such a resolution as the one proposed by Mr. Haughton, inasmuch as he was not prepared to prove that in all cases the use of intoxicating drinks, was in itself an immoral act; he believed it to be opposed to Christian expediency and their duties as patriots and Christians. He could go no further.

The question was ultimately put from the chair, and was carried by a large majority.

The address to the brewers, distillers, and sellers of intoxicating drink was then referred to the Committee for some verbal amendment, after having received the concurrence of the meeting.

Mr. CHIMES then moved that a correspondence be opened with all parts of the world, in order to ascertain how far the formation of a "Worlds Temperance Union" would meet with general approbation; and that a Committee be appointed to report in due time as to the result of their correspondence.

After some further discussion this resolution was carried.

We have thus given an abstract of the business

transacted in the five days during which the Convention was held in the Lecture Room of the Literary Society, omitting much for which we have not space.

There was also a Soiree which was well attended and it was addressed among others by Elihu Burritt, the learned Blacksmith.

On Friday evening there was a large and respectable attendance at Covent Garden Theatre, and the meeting was addressed in an able manner by various speakers, but we have not room even for a sketch of the proceedings.

SALLY DILKS.

When I was a little boy, I lived with my grandfather, who was a shoemaker. He never had but one child, and that was my mother. As may be supposed, I was the pet of his old age; it was his delight to set me upon his knee, and sing to me the songs of his youth, to tell me of his rambles, adventures, and the incidents of his life. He was a very sober man, I never saw him the worse for liquor in my life; and as for company, he had always plenty of that, for our house was the general rendezvous of all who wished to hear or tell the news, so he was never tempted to the public house. I do verily believe he would have regarded it as a great sin to lay out threepence on a pint of beer, and he had little or no compassion on those who did. Many were the happy hours I enjoyed with him, and much did I delight in his stories and songs. I shall always love the memory of my grandfather, odd as he might be called, and passionate as he was when annoyed, or things went wrong. We lived in a thatched cottage, which commanded a good view of the market-place. Many scenes have I witnessed there, of mirth, of folly, and of wrong. At a holiday time the place was all bustle and confusion: there was the noisy stall keepers shouting forth the excellency and cheapness of their wares, the merry rattle of the showmen, and the antics of the laughter-making clown—amusements of all sorts, and pleasure-hunters from all the neighbouring towns. All these I used to watch from my window when too ill to go abroad and mingle with the gay throng. But there was one person whom I loved above all the visitors that came to my grandfather's, and I would rather hear her talk than listen to the news of the visitors, the songs of my grandfather, or the music of the shows. My mother who now lived with her father was fond of her too. This was no other than poor old Sally Dilks.

Sally Dilks had been the wife of a soldier, she had journeyed with him for many years,

with him had she stood on the battle field, with him had she sat on the ale bench, and with him had she been in many a drunken row. No woman could swear a rounder oath, sing a lewder song, or strike and scratch more vigorously in a drunken fight. Yet when I first knew her, so great had been the change that no one unacquainted with her former history would have suspected her capable of such things. The change was complete. No one ever saw her in a public house now: she was a teetotaler and a regular attendant at the house of God; the oaths and songs were forgotten, and in their place she stored her mind with the songs of Zion; the ways of peace were now her delight, and to do good a pleasure. Were any sick? none were so kind or so ready to nurse or sit up at night, none so ready to warn the impenitent, to succour the needy, or pray with the penitent, as Sally Dilks. Every one loved her, and even the wicked had no jibes for her, so consistent was her profession of religion. Like the woman in the gospel, who bathed the Saviour's feet with tears and wiped them with her hair, she had been a great sinner, "but her sins which were many were all forgiven, for she loved much." My first impressions of religion were deeply influenced by her conversations and deportment, and the impression has been lasting. Sometimes she would mourn over her errors, and wonder at the goodness and mercy of God, and say with tearful gratitude, "Ah! he loved me before I loved him, and while my wicked mind forgot him, his eye watched over me for good, and his arm was round about me to preserve me: 'Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits.' Suppose I had been killed in battle, or had died in one of my drunken sprints, how sad would have been the condition of my soul. In the darkness of my mind I thought myself happy and brave, and scorned to think of religion. I cannot think now, without sorrow and shame, on the dreadful life I led, and the sad mistake I made." Her past life had impaired her otherwise strong constitution, and her exertions in watching over the sick had brought on disease; she felt she must pass away: but as her penitence had been sincere, her hopes of eternal happiness were strong. She met her end with joy.

Let those who are now the slaves of intoxication learn from this that unless *they* repent, they too will lay up for themselves months and years of sorrow and affliction. Sin will bring its own punishment. J.G.B.

Father Mathew administered the pledge to twelve thousand persons at Rathmines, on Sunday.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are sorry to inform A. H. that his valuable communication arrived when our pages were already occupied.

J. H. Rutter is received and we are glad he approved of our recommendation.

Want of room prevents the insertion of the letters from Tho. Wilbraham, H. S., John Price, J. Reece, R. S., W. Lawton, and S. Newman.

The clever article from Mr. Passmore Edwards, was too late

We are obliged to W. Taylor, for his statistical account and we shall always be glad to receive statements of this kind from our friends.

We hope to insert the communication of E. Lawton, in our next.

Mr. Towndrow's wish shall be attended to.


 TEMPERANCE GAZETTE.
 

Birmingham, September 1st, 1846.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

The report of the proceedings of the Convention having occupied so much of our space, we think it more judicious to give an abstract of the reports of the agents, and other information we have received than to give the whole in detail. For the same cause, we are obliged to postpone many interesting papers, particularly one on the importance of establishing a "Preservation of Health Society." We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in our columns respecting the "Temperance Provident Institution;" the comparison made between an insurance company of abstainers, and five companies where the insured, as in ordinary cases, drink intoxicating drinks, has led to this extraordinary result,—that the mortality is twice as great among the latter as among the former—affording an irrefragable proof of the truth of our principles.

We have been gratified by receiving an unusually large number of accounts from our various societies, giving an encouraging report of progress during the last month. We are happy to say that the colliers and furnace-men who signed the pledge at Little Madeley, remain true to their promise; indeed, during the hot weather, they were the only men who could be depended upon for being always at their post: while at other Ironworks we hear much of summoning men before the magistrates for neglect of work through drunkenness, and committing them to Stafford jail, without producing any reformation of character.

The Secretary of Wordsley reports that the colliers, firemen, and men working in ill-ven-

tilated shops keep firm to their pledge, and the society embraces all ages, from eight years to seventy-nine.

At the Newcastle annual festival, a procession, headed by the Stoke brass band, walked through the town, headed by those highly respected and benevolent gentlemen, T. Ward, Esq.; A. Astle, Esq.; and Wm. Wareham, Esq.; the meeting afterwards assembled in the Town Hall, when the Rev. W. Ford presided over an enthusiastic audience.

A number of persons have joined the society at Knutton Heath. Even at Hales Owen the prejudices of our opponents are giving way. A visit lately paid by the Vicar of Yardley and Dr. Gourley, has done much to produce this desirable state of feeling. A Rechabite festival was held at Ironbridge on the 10th, when an admirable sermon was preached in the church, by the Rev. E. Wilton, from those appropriate words, "And he stood between the dead and the living, and the plague was stayed." The chair at the public meeting was taken by the Rev. R. Wolfenden; and the Vicar of Madeley, the Rev. — Hill, and the Rev. Mr. Tilley were present. As a significant sign of the times, and a proof that the value of our services is beginning to be appreciated, we have pleasure in stating that the Directors of the Grand Junction Railway have decided that lecturers coming to Crewe to lecture on temperance, shall be conveyed to and from Crewe without any charge: this enlightened policy is honourable to them, and reflects credit on the character and conduct of our agents.

Liverpool is exerting its energies to maintain the position it occupies in the temperance cause. The meetings at Chester are continually improving, under the untiring care of Mr. Jones and Mr. Roberts.

Wrexham which appeared a few months ago to have resigned itself to the powers of strong drink has aroused itself since it joined our association two months ago, and now, not content with its own successful exertions desires to instil renewed courage and generous emulation into the surrounding societies which for want of association had become inactive. Wrexham is much indebted to its worthy Vicar, for the talent and influence, he has lent to the cause, and the Rev. T. Pearce, has followed so good an example. Minsterley is doing well with the hearty assistance of the clergyman. We must not forget at R. Horn's last meeting at Kings Norton 12 signed the pledge, which, for that drink-loving place is encouraging. Good meetings attended with successful results have been held at Smethwick, Porto Bello, Yardley and West Bromwich.

In conclusion we have the satisfaction to assure our readers that the great temperance reformation is taking deeper root in our association and fresh labourers are continually coming in to the harvest while the old ones remain, and we trust those societies which have been listless and apathetic will arouse and exert themselves that we may all unite to thank God for past success and take courage for the future.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION IN STOCKHOLM.

The *Universe* contains a letter from a correspondent, giving an account of the Temperance Convention, held in Stockholm, from which we make the following extracts. We regret that the writer has not furnished us with the resolutions adopted on this occasion. It commenced its sessions on Monday morning the 15th instant, and terminated them last night. They may be said to have lasted three days and nights.

There were 230 delegates from the various parts of Sweden, eight from Norway, two from Germany, and four from America. I am sorry that neither England nor Denmark was represented. Why, I cannot say.

I have seen many Temperance Conventions, but have never seen one that was conducted with more decorum.

The principal part of the business consisted in the discussion of important principles which ought to control the conduct of temperance societies, and those great measures which the state of the cause in Sweden demands. Great good will result, I doubt not. At the outset, a long and able report was read, giving a history of temperance societies in Sweden and Norway. At the commencement of the second day, important information was given by the delegates from Germany and America. Some of these statistics may interest your readers,

It appears, that there are now 332 temperance societies in Sweden, embracing more than 90,000 members. The number of distilleries in 1834, was 161,000; in 1844, it was 72,000. But it is supposed that the quantity of brandy (whiskey made of potatoes and rye) made in the kingdom has not greatly diminished, owing to the fact, that whilst many small distilleries have ceased, the larger ones make an increased quantity. What that quantity is no one can tell—some estimating it as high as 60,000,000 gallons; others at no more than 32,000,000. The latter estimation, is in my opinion, nearer the truth than the former.

In Norway, where temperance societies

have but recently commenced their career, there are 128 societies, and 14,812 members.

In Germany there are 1,426 associations, and 1,019,693 members.

TEMPERANCE IN AMERICA.

In America, on the contrary, the reformed principle seems to have penetrated the very core of the society. The president himself, the temporary monarch of eighteen millions of men, is a well-known total abstainer; and the influence of a Court on the manners of nations is proverbial. The fact, recently exhibited in America, of a President's marriage being celebrated with all the magnificence befitting his station, but without one drop of any kind of intoxicating liquor, could not fail to exert an influence even at the extremities of society. Will the inhabitants of Britain credit it, when we tell them that Walworth, Chancellor of the Empire State, is actually the president of the American Temperance Union; and that members of Congress, judges on the bench, and the most distinguished professors amongst the universities, are its vice-presidents? Who amongst our seers can foretell the period when continental nations shall be able to report to the like effect concerning the British Isles, to whom, hitherto, our habits of inebriety have rendered us the object of reproach and scorn?—*Christian Witness*.

ECHOES FROM THE BACKWOODS,

BY CAPTAIN LEVINGE.

By particular good luck we found collected here four tribes of wild Indians, assembled to receive the presents annually distributed by the United States Government. They consisted of Ottawas, Chippewas, Semmiles, and Maiomes. The whole of the beach was covered with their wigwams, and the bay (it being night when we arrived) was brilliantly illuminated with their birch-bark torches; the effect was extremely striking,

As we remained on the Island that night and part of the next day, we had time to see them well. The United States Agents had either given them brandy and other spirits, or the traders in furs had done so, for the majority was quite drunk; poor wretches! It was with a mingled feeling of disgust and pity that we saw several very finely formed men, sitting round a large can, holding at least as much raw spirits as a stable bucket would

contain, and drinking till all reason deserted them; when no doubt, their peltry, the hard earned produce of the winter's trapping, was obtained from them either for the very tub of spirits we saw them engaged with, or, at any rate, for a very inferior value. The Agents of the American Government deal most unfairly by the poor Indians, who, by degrees, they are driving beyond the Mississippi, and will without doubt eventually exterminate.

WEST BROMWICH.

MISSIONARY'S REPORT.

I have not lately given any report of my operations to the readers of the GAZETTE, first, because most of my time has been taken up with engagements not connected directly with my missionary labours, but chiefly because there would necessarily be a degree of sameness running through a report of this nature, which, on the whole, would not be so interesting as to justify me in trespassing on the reader's attention. The same futile objections to the principles of teetotalism have been urged again and again by our opponents, with a pertinacity worthy of a better cause, and have again and again been answered to the satisfaction of all those who have taken the trouble to study the question, and have not allowed their prejudices, appetites, and habits to get the better of their common sense. But with the generality of the people, their inclinations and habits are as opposed to reason, as they are all-powerful when compared with it. The great objection, that men engaged in very hot and laborious employment cannot do without stimulating drink, is answered by the fact that hundreds perform their work without, not only as well, but much better (if we are to believe their own testimony,) than ever they did with it; and by this fact that the TEETOTALERS WERE NEARLY THE ONLY MEN EMPLOYED AT THE LARGE IRON WORKS OF GEORGE FIRMSTONE ESQ., AT LITTLE MADELEY, THAT WERE ABLE TO CONTINUE UNINTERRUPTEDLY AT THEIR WORK DURING THE LATE VERY HOT WEATHER. But the great obstacle to the general adoption of our principles, at the present day, does not arise so much from the conviction on the part of the industrious classes that they cannot work without intoxicating drink, as from the circumstance that they have been led by custom, precept, and example to associate recreation and pleasure with an attendance at the tap room, and the use of stimulating liquors, therefore they fear that if they give up their attendance at the one, and the use of the other, they will deprive themselves of nearly every pleasure and enjoyment within their reach. And though they might be appropriately told that they would secure money, peace of mind, and domestic comfort by becoming teetotalers; free themselves from the danger of becoming drunkards; set a good example to their children; elevate themselves in the social scale; and help to banish from the world the most powerful temptation to which they are exposed—still, so long as there are no places provided for public recreation, such as promenades, parks and pleasure grounds—no places for them to resort to in their leisure hours apart from the tavern—no newsrooms

at low charges—no healthful sports, and innocent games, established and encouraged by moral reformers on temperance principles—in short, so long as all their holidays, amusements, and pastimes, are intimately connected with the public house—blended with, and nourished by the drunkards' potation—so long will there be a difficulty in persuading *mere men of the world* to enroll themselves members of a temperance society. The practice, too, of holding benefit clubs at public houses—provident societies at places where improvidence is the rule instead of the exception—is highly injurious to the working classes, and one of the chief supports to the drinking customs of our country. But the attention of the readers of the *Gazette* was called to this evil in the number for June, and many benevolent and enlightened men are adopting measures to remove it. The custom of paying men at public houses, of giving them drink instead of money, and of employing foremen who are at the same time tavern-keepers, which are productive of much mischief to both masters and men, can be removed as soon as the masters think proper. These customs, at present, very much retard the progress of our cause, but, notwithstanding these and other obstacles which stand in the way of the temperance movement, I am happy to say, that Teetotalism was never in a more prosperous condition than at the present moment. Forty signatures have lately been obtained to our pledge in West Bromwich alone. Some of these persons have signed from a feeling of desperation, from their utter despair of ever regaining their character, or securing a moment's happiness without they abandoned the intoxicating cup at once and for ever. These have joined the Temperance Society as a last resort, as a "forlorn hope," and not because the cause has secured their love, or from a conviction that our principles were just, true, and worthy of universal adoption. These know but little about the principles of total abstinence, and care less about hearing these principles explained, and as for the cause, this they would desert to-morrow if the drunkard's chains were less galling, if they could drink deep, and at the same time secure only a moderate portion of happiness. These men are generally, at first, very hot teetotalers; and afterwards, from the temptations which surround them, the sneers of their companions, or, from the advice of interested and pretended friends, they disgrace themselves and the cause by relapsing into their old habits. But even these without an exception, acknowledge that *they were never so well nor so happy as when they were teetotalers*. It gives me pleasure, however, to report that the great majority of those who have signed the pledge lately are not of this class, and of some of these I will now speak.

H. Y., in consequence of the drunkenness of her husband, was very wretched, and, at last, resolved to sign the pledge, because she thought it might be an inducement for him to do the same. They had never heard a temperance lecture, but had read several tracts. From the time she signed the pledge, her husband had never drunk a drop of intoxicating liquor. He had been to his club, which was held at a public house, and though it was his usual custom at such times to get drunk and lose the following day in consequence, on this occasion he came home as soon as possible, purchased a *Temperance Gazette* on his way, sat down comfortably by his own fireside, and then read to her its contents. "Oh!" she exclaimed, "this was happiness. Indeed, since she had signed the pledge, she

had been very happy; and if her husband continued a teetotaler too, she would soon be in the possession of more domestic comfort than she ever expected would fall to her lot.

Mrs. D., from the great good she had seen effected by teetotalism, thought that it was worthy the support of every one. She signed the pledge, and never felt so satisfied at anything as she had by doing so, because she knew she had done her duty. She had known many remarkable instances of reformation through the instrumentality of the temperance society; several of the greatest drunkards and reprobates, having been induced by the example of others to sign the pledge, had become, to her certain knowledge, good husbands and fathers, good neighbours, good members of society, and the majority of them members of a christian church.

W. H. used to spend regularly on a saturday night, ten shillings at the ale-house—was always muddled on a sunday—never felt either the ability or the inclination to attend a place of worship—found himself on a monday morning without food or money to purchase any with—was generally ill two days out of the seven—used to think his weakness arose from the exhausting nature of his labour—and drank to assist him to work; but he had discovered that it was owing to his drunken habits, from his loss of appetite, and the want of a sufficiency of food consequent upon these habits. He never remembered to have felt so well as he had done since he had signed the pledge, and was certain that no one could feel more happy. He used to be all ragged and dirty—was now employing the tailor and shoemaker, as well as encouraging the butcher, baker, and grocer, and wondered that such tradesmen did not support teetotalism, if for nothing else but for their own advantage. As for himself, he had reaped so many benefits from being a teetotaler, that he could not help wishing others to become the same, that they also might be made happy.

T. M. had been a drunkard ever since he had been out of his time, could trace his habit of drinking from the drinking customs established in his trade, had been a poor wretched character, without money, tools, clothes, or self-respect, had signed the pledge, and since he had done so, had felt himself a new man. His reformation was considered by his employer as such an extraordinary case, and he was so much better able to work in consequence, that his master actually went to the different public houses which he used to frequent, to ascertain whether he still continued to drink; so impossible did it appear to him that a man who had been so great a drunkard, should be willing to leave off drinking entirely, or be able to work so without it, even though he had been willing.

I will not at present mention any more cases; but I do hope that all my readers, who are not teetotalers already, will become such forthwith, from such motives as actuated Mrs. H. Y. and Mrs. D.; or else from the well-grounded expectation of securing benefits such as those which fell to the lot of W. H. and T. M.

R. Wakelin.

In a back township of Upper Canada, a Magistrate, who kept a tavern, sold liquor to people till they got drunk and fought in his house. He then issued a warrant, apprehended them, and tried them, on the spot; and besides fining them, made them treat each other to make up the quarrel.—*Canada Temperance Herald.*

TRENT VALE.

On Wednesday, August 5, the Duke of Sutherland having granted permission, large numbers of teetotalers from the Potteries assembled in Trentham Park, accompanied by the Hanley brass band, and spent the day in the enjoyment of the splendid scenery around them, engaging occasionally in various healthful sports; thus proving that alcohol is unnecessary on such occasions. A public meeting was addressed by Mr. Wright (in the chair) Mr. Kemp, and others with great effect. The party moved in procession to Trent Vale, where tea was provided at five o'clock, in the National School and a large booth adjoining it. The room was splendidly decorated with evergreens, flowers, and devices, of various descriptions: opposite the entrance door was the word "Welcome" in large letters; over the platform hung a large banner, with the name "Trent Vale Total Abstinence Society," surrounded by variegated lamps, with a beautiful female figure on either side. At the other end stood the temperance star together with various devices neatly surrounded with festoons of evergreens. Those decorations were highly set off by the numbers of beautiful and happy faces which filled the room. It was necessary to hold two meetings, and that the speakers should address both. S. C. Hall, F.S.A., who came from London expressly for the occasion, first took the chair in the booth, and opened the meeting with a soul-stirring address. W. Ridgeway Esq. performed a similar office in the room, and then both gentlemen changed places to preside over the meetings for the remainder of the evening. Mr. Glover first spoke eloquently in the booth, but his speech in the room drew from the chairman the highest praise, he said he had never heard a better speech. Mr. R. Holker was received enthusiastically in both places. The Stoke quadrille band (composed of teetotalers) performed admirably during the evening both instrumentally and vocally. "The real staunch teetotaler," sung by Mr. Talbot, drew forth thunders of applause. The Hanley band also contributed to the evening's enjoyment, which could scarcely have been more perfect. Votes of thanks were unanimously passed to Mr. Frederick Battam, for his services to the society, having almost alone commenced and carried it on, and now left it placed on a permanent basis; to the Duke of Sutherland, for granting the use of the Park for that day; to Mr. Hall, for coming from London, and so ably filling the chair; to Mr. Ridgeway, for his services; to Mr. Warner, for the use of his waggon and horses, and other services rendered to the society; and to the Committee, for their exertions. About eleven o'clock the meeting broke up, all regretting that it could not be prolonged.

The following day, a tea party was given gratis to the children, when seventy-five young teetotalers enjoyed themselves quite as much as their elder friends on the preceding day. The quadrille band was in attendance, and accompanied the children in procession round the village, each boy and girl carrying a small banner or a branch of evergreen; all being neatly dressed, they made a very pleasing appearance. Twelve medals were presented by Mr. Batten to the best children. Several short addresses were delivered and pieces recited, and other amusements provided, which caused a pleasiug variety, and combined instruction with amusement. Seven persons signed the first night and eight the second.

ASTOUNDING THOUGHT.

We learn from a letter from Archdeacon Jefferies of Bombay, that the native Hindoos, being trained up on the principles of *caste*, are almost exempt from drunkenness; but that on their renouncing *caste* and becoming christians they are at liberty to drink; and as sure as they do, such is their native constitution, that they will at once become the worst of drunkards, and practise every species of wickedness; that there is nothing, therefore, but the most thorough temperance among christian missionaries that will prevent all christian missions from "becoming a curse and not a blessing." This is a thought big with momentous consequences, and what ministers of the Gospel will do with it who plead for moderation in the use of intoxicating liquors in preference to total abstinence, we know not. But we give the language of the venerable Archdeacon.

"I am persuaded, too, from many years of past experience that God will not bless the cause of missions on this side of India with any extensive success, till the missionaries of the everlasting gospel take up this position.

"Even already, from the melancholy instances of the falls of our native converts, solely through drink, that have come to my knowledge, I am certain—and from the very nature of man I can *prove*—that Hindoos cannot outrange all those principles of 'pure temperance' in which they have been brought up, and wound their 'weak conscience' by *EVENTASTING* intoxicating drinks, without danger—I should rather say, a certainty—that in a very large proportion of instances, they will become drunkards. And I am certain, that when we have churches of native christians, there will be found a much larger *proportion* of drunkards among them, than among an equal number of Hindoos taken indiscriminately, from the villages in India; and consequently, that all the *crimes* which are the known result of intemperance will abound among them.

"On receiving them into the 'christian caste' if the missionary does not exhort them to continue in the *SAME* principles of pure temperance in which they have been educated from their youth, and set the *same* example in his own person; if he once loosens the cord or puts the stumbling-block before their 'weak consciences' by even the *SIGHT* of intoxicating drinks upon his own table, a flood of intemperance, with all its crimes will come in upon the infant church, and spread over India; and all our missionary efforts will end (on the whole) in a curse and not a blessing to this country."—*American Temperance Journal*.

RAILWAY DEPOSITS.

A visit to the shed at the London Bridge terminus would pay a philosopher. He might readily guess at the owner, from the articles—they are so perfectly characteristic. Some of the single articles are of themselves idiosyncrasies; whilst many of the bundles tie up unwritten histories, and palpable journals of travel. There was one, which we had the curiosity to inspect, which belonged, there cannot be the slightest doubt, to a courier or valet. Its contents proved to be pretty nearly as follows:—A pair of hair brushes; a chart and tariff of fares of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Boat's Company; a small jar of preserved meat beside a pot of bear's grease, to give it a flavour; a play bill of the La Scala Theatre, where the owner had, it would seem, the pleasure of hearing Donizzetti's new opera of *La Reigna de Golconda*; a case of tooth picks; a Prussian bill for post horses; a comb; a half nibbled piece of maccaroni; and a screw of tobacco,—the savour of which imparted the predominating smell to the entire bundle. From this pleasing amalgamation an experienced tourist might have traced a complete *carte du voyage*. It presented a map of the owner's route, which evidently began in an English perfumer's shop—for the hair brushes and bears-grease were of British manufacture—was continued, through Italy, to the Austrian Lloyd's in Vienna, and back to the Dover terminus by way of Prussia. Before we pry into the next parcel, we must make an apology for breaking the sacred confidence of a lady's basket, but it was irresistible. There it stood inviting curiosity—a straw bonnet-like receptacle bound with red leather, having a close shutting flap and no button, which is our apology. Within, we found a pair of lady's shoes, the neat coverings of as pretty a foot as ever stepped out of a carriage—railway or family—wrapped up in quarto leaf of a popular religious periodical. Beside them lay—*horresco referens!*—a pint bottle which emitted an odour neither of rose water nor eau-de-cologne, but of very excellent *Geneva*. Could, however, there have been any doubt as to the nature of the spirit, that was cleared up at the bottom of the basket, where there lay a wine glass without a foot. On whom shall we fix the ownership of this treasure? Shall it be a muddling duenna, entrusted with her lovely mistress's shoes, or—a more probable conjecture—a "serious" lady slightly addicted to GIN? *Our Own Times*.

Of all kinds of tipping, that in the railway carriage is most inexcusable; yet it is a growing evil which requires some notice.

Poetry.

PLEASURE IN SOBRIETY.

Man little thinks,
That while he drinks,
And quaffs the flowing bowl:
He breeds dull care,
Creates despair,
In future for the soul.

Man little knows,
When thus he throws,
His sorrow to the wind;
He sows a seed,
Will only breed,
More deep in memory's mind.

Then leave your wine,
Though 'tis divine,
Enjoy a sober smile;
It has no smart,
But cheers the heart,
And lasts a longer while.

Chambers Journal.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT,

ENORMOUS CHIMNEYS.

The two Largest Chimneys in the world are those belonging to Messrs. Charles Tennant and Co., of Scotland, and James Musprat, Esq., of England, the dimensions are as follows;—

	SCOTCH.	ENGLISH.
Height	436 feet,	406 feet,
Diameter at base . .	40 feet,	45 feet,
Diameter at summit . .	11 feet,	12 feet,
Number of bricks } contained in each, }	2,000,000	3,000,000.

SUICIDE OF A DRUNKARD.—Yesterday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Portobello, Turville-street, Bethnal-green, on the body of Robert Wakeman, aged 37, a porter. It appeared from the evidence of deceased's wife, that he was an habitual drunkard, and that he had been intoxicated from Tuesday week to last Tuesday, the day of his suicide. He had frequently threatened to destroy his wife and children, and she had often found his razor beneath the bedclothes. He had latterly purchased a new shoemaker's knife, found since his death. On Tuesday, in the absence of his wife, he hanged himself from the hand-rail of the stairs. It was proved that deceased laboured under *delirium tremens*, and that he destroyed life during an attack of it. Verdict—"Temporary insanity."

MINSTERLEY.

The fourth anniversary of the Minsterley Temperance and Rechabite Festival was held on July 23. The procession formed upon the ground where the tent was erected, and was preceded by the Minsterley band, the Rev. H. Gwyther, and the Rev. E. Nicholson walked through the village to the church, when the respected Vicar of Yardley preached a very appropriate discourse to a large congregation. After the service the procession paraded the village again to the tent erected for the occasion, 36 yards long, with a double row of tables, and a platform at the upper end for the band, where upwards of 260 sat down to tea, the band playing favourite airs during the time. After the tables were cleared, a public meeting was held, when the Rev. E. Nicholson, Incumbent of the place, was voted to the chair. An impulse was given to the meeting when he stated that it was his intention to take the pledge at the hands of the Rev. H. Gwyther. Mr. Crockett made a short but humorous address. He was followed by Mr. E. Evans, Brockton; Mr. Mallard, Shrewsbury; Mr. E. Davis, Minsterley, (a reformed drunkard;) Mr. Lake-lin, sen., Snailbeach; and the respected Vicar of Yardley; who were listened to with great attention, the band playing appropriate airs between the speeches, which enlivened the meeting, when 15 took the pledge at the hands of the Rev. H. Gwyther, and 5 signed the the pledge the day after. We hope that good will result from the meeting, as the way appears to be opening among some of the more wealthy inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who never appeared to take any interest in it before.

Joseph Lakelin, jun.

TOWN HALL, NEWPORT.

Before the Mayor, Thomas Hawkins, and Thomas Hughes, Esqrs.

William Wilson, a young man with a penitential cast of countenance, was placed at the bar, charged with having been drunk, and so incapable of taking care of himself that a policeman was obliged to undertake that responsibility. He was found on the broad of his back in Llanarth-street, on Saturday morning about 10 o'clock, apparently impressed with the idea that he was in bed, as he asked the officer to pull the clothes over him. The delusion was dispelled by his being brought to the Station-house.

Fined 5s., and as there appeared a spirit of contrition likely to effect good, Wilson was allowed a little time for payment,

Notices.

A series of original and interesting TRACTS are now being published under the superintendance of the President of the Central Association, and will be ready for delivery with the October Gazettes.—4 page tracts, 1s. per hundred, 8 pages ditto 2s., being 25 per cent cheaper than any other published. Societies or individuals will please give their orders immediately, addressed to R. WAKELIN.

Money due for Gazettes is requested to be promptly paid, either to the Agent, or by post-office order made payable to RICHARD WAKELIN, West Bromwich, to whom orders may be sent for the stamped edition.

To Advertisers

The Gazette having a large circulation among Manufacturers, Magistrates, Clergymen, and Ministers of all denominations offers an excellent medium for advertisements.

Scale of charges.—Under 50 words, 3s. 6d.; under 70, 4s. 6d.; under 90, 5s. 6d.; under 100, 6s.; under 120, 7s.; under 150, 8s.; above this the charge is repeated as for another advertisement. Four unaltered advertisements charged only as three.

Advertisements.

Just Published, Price 2½d. each, Nos. 1 to 4; and Part 1, Price 9d.; of

The Teetotaler's Companion:

BY PETER BURNE, MACCLESFIELD.

THIS Work will be issued in about 28 weekly Nos. at 2½d. each, or 7 monthly parts at 9d. each; will be illustrated with the whole of Dr. Sewall's plates of the stomach; and will be the most complete and beautiful work yet published on the Temperance Question, and remarkably cheap.

London: Dyer and Co.—Ipswich, Burton—Zeigler, Edinburgh—and all Booksellers.

THOMAS BARLOW,

Formerly of the First Dragoon Guards, and of the Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry, but now a member of the Peace Society, and a teetotaler of 12 years standing, has opened a

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

Near the Railway Station, CREWE.

R. C. TOMKINSON, JUN.,

39, SNOW-HILL,

BIRMINGHAM,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in coarse and fine

PAPERS,

of all descriptions, and at very moderate charges.

Letter-Press Printing

in all its diversified branches.

Lithographic Plans, &c. with Engraving.

Best Price given for Ropes and Rags.

WORLD'S CONVENTION.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is requested to a document presented to the recent convention, by the Rev. R. Baker, on behalf of the members of the TEMPERANCE PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, shewing that during five years and a half, the mortality amongst the teetotal members of that institution, has been *only one half of the lowest rate* experienced by other assurance societies, the total number of deaths being only 14, out of 1843 life assurances; and the annual mortality being only 3½ per thousand of the policies actually standing.

Members of Temperance Societies intending to assure, are recommended to procure this important statistical document, which is now printed, and may be had *gratis* at the office, 39, Moorgate Street, London; and all Teetotal Societies are invited to apply for grants for distribution.

Common Sense; A Word to those who do not think by proxy;

Or, The Temperance Movement—The Public Press—Opium Eating—The Bishop of Norwich—Father Matthew—Ireland—and English Protestants.

BY the Rev. William Wight, B. A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Curate of St. John's New castle-on-Tyne. Thirtieth Thousand, much enlarged.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., and Houlston and Stoneman. Price Two pence.

A CARD.

**DAVENPORT'S
TEMPERANCE HOTEL,**
183, LIVERY STREET, Corner of Lionel-st.,
BIRMINGHAM.

WELL AIRED BEDS.

 Within ONE MINUTES walk of the bottom of Snow-hill.

Monthly Notices.

AGENTS' APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER

September.	MR. GLOVER.	Passe. EDWARDS	MR. HORN.	MR. BOOTH.
Monday Aug. 31	Macclesfield	Stafford	Oldbury	
Tuesday Sep. 1	Ditto	Knutsford	Stourbridge	
Wednesday 2	Ditto	Birkenhead	Hales Owen	
Thursday 3	Monmore Green	Liverpool	Ditto	
Friday 4	West Bromwich	Warrington	Yardley	
Monday 7	Wellington	Congleton	Nantzwick	Coventry
Tuesday 8	Knighton	Goldenthal	Knutton Heath	Leamington
Wednesday 9	Presteign	Wheelock Heath	Uttoxeter	Erdington
Thursday 10	Knighton	Crewe	Ashbourn	Horsley Heath
Friday 11	Minsterley	Leek	Rocester	Porto Bello
Monday 14	Madeley	Maer	Cromford	
Tuesday 16	Broseley	Etruria	Ditto	Wordsley
Wednesday 16	Iron Bridge	Hanley	Ditto	Wolverhampton
Thursday 17	Much Wenlock	Tunstall	Ditto	
Friday 18	Jack-field	Longton	Teen	
Saturday 19		Stoke		
Monday 21	Shrewsbury	Little Madeley	Malvern Link	
Tuesday 22	Wem	Market Drayton	Pershore	
Wednesday 23	Cefn	Burslem	Campden	
Thursday 24	Rhuabon	Chesterton	Stow on the Wold	
Friday 25	Brymbo	Rugeley	Dedington	
Monday 28	Chester	Lichfield	Banbury	
Tuesday 29	Wrexham	Burton	Banbury	
Wednesday 30	Ditto	Derby	Stratford on Avon	
Thursday Oct. 1	Holt	Ashbourn	Henley in Arden	
Friday 2	Ruthin	Belper	Redditch	

Tuesday, September 8th. Worcester, Mr. Wakelin, Lozells, Mr. Kemp.

TEETOTAL SPEAKER'S PLAN OF THE POTTERY DISTRICT.

Hanley, Bethesda Schools, *Wednesday*.—Burslem, Temperance Hall, *Wednesday*.—Stoke, Christian Brothers, Meeting Room, *Saturday*.—Newcastle, *Monday*.—Longton, National School, *Monday*.—Wolstanton, New Connexion Chapel, *Wednesday*.—Tunstall, Primitive Methodist Chapel, *Thursday*.—Fenton New Connexion School Room, *Monday*.—Cobridge, New Connexion Chapel, *Tuesday*.—Shelton, Bedford School, *Thursday*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO AGENCY FUND.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Redditch	1	10	0	Lichfield	1	0	0
Grimshill	0	10	0	Wem, I. Thomas	0	15	0
Chester	1	6	0	Uttoxeter	1	0	0
Dudley Port	0	6	0	Etruria	1	0	0
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The "Teetotaler's Companion" did not reach us in time for review this month, but shall be noticed next.

THE TEMPERANCE GAZETTE.

ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

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CONTAGION.

Bodily disease is inseparable from humanity, and moral perfection is unattainable by man : yet the former does not prevent every precaution being taken to avoid the approach of contagious maladies ; and on the same principle every effort should be made to keep moral epidemics as far from us as possible. When the ravages of small pox were carrying off 10,000 of our countrymen every year, a remedy was found in vaccination, which has greatly alleviated that fearful complaint ; and if all persons, whether likely to take the natural disease or not, were to become vaccinated, the small pox would, in the course of a few years be extirpated, and our descendants would only learn the terrors it had inflicted on us from the writings of the physician. : but there are thousands of persons who prevent this desirable consummation, from the selfish consideration that they shall never receive the infection, or the idle excuse that it will be time enough to adopt precautions when the disease approaches their own homes. So it is with the compound evil, drunkenness, which, as a bodily disease, destroys 60,000 of our countrymen every year ; and as a moral leprosy is even more fatal in degrading and debasing the spirit which cannot die.

The same beneficent Providence which has blessed us in the discovery of vaccination, as a remedy for small pox, has accorded to us the more valuable gift of teetotalism, as a remedy for drunkenness ; and did mankind adopt the remedy with the gratitude which it deserves, this fell enemy of the human race would, in another generation, become extinct. Unfortunately, the same reasons which perpetuate disease in the case of small pox protract the deliverance of our country from this more fatal scourge. Thousands of individuals think that drunkenness will never breathe into them its maniac ravings or delirious tremors ; and in selfish security, they disregard the carnage which surrounds them, while the indolent wait till the destroyer visits their dwellings, and leaves behind him lamentation and woe.

There is not a mere fanciful analogy between bodily and moral disease ; and we shall observe that the same conditions are favourable to the development of both. If we go to any of our large towns, and search for the locality where the streets are narrow, the sewers neglected, the houses crowded and ill-ventilated, the inhabitants untidy in person, and filthy in their houses, where no books of useful or entertaining knowledge ever come ; where children dabble in a filthy

gutter, instead of going to school; where their parents are at one time starving for want of food, and the next rioting in excess. We may be sure that in such a district, fever has fixed its permanent abode, from which it is never entirely driven winter or summer; and there mendicancy, thieving, and every other kind of vice, flourishes in connexion with that parent of crime DRUNKENNESS. Every person afflicted with one of these diseases, at the same time that he suffers himself, endangers the life of his neighbours.

The same remedy applies to mental and bodily ailments. In proportion as we succeed in removing the cause, will the effect cease; let us, therefore, endeavour to follow out this principle with regard to drunkenness, by placing men in circumstances which are more favourable to sobriety.

1st.—Nothing would be more easy than to nip drunkenness in the bud, by making children teetotalers; they are naturally more inclined to drink water than strong drink; and if their parents did not take some trouble by example, and by the homeopathic system of small doses, to change their habits, they would grow up water drinkers. We have known instances where port wine, given as a Sunday treat to children, caused a severe contest in the individual, between natural dislike of the harsh beverage, and an effort to be pleased with that which was given as a mark of affection and indulgence by the parent. C. E. Wright has induced 50,000 children to sign the pledge, and Dr. Grindrod has succeeded with 70,000 in the short space of two or three years: and, with the assistance of their parents, all young children might grow up with an unvitiated taste, as disciples of the fountain.

2nd.—Young men who go from home to seek for work, are obliged to become lodgers, and are often inmates of a crowded house; and hence arises great temptation. During the hours of relaxation, there is no room in which they can sit down at home, except at meal-times, and at bed-time; for the mistress of the house has several children to dress, to feed, to undress; she has the washing and cleansing of the house to attend to, the clothes to wash and dry before the fire, the meals to cook, and the bread to bake, so that the presence of the lodger is a hindrance—he receives a hint, not always couched in very gentle terms, to that effect; and when he wanders out where is he to go? He is tired with his labour, has no occasion to ramble about the muddy lanes for exercise, he therefore goes to the public-house to kill time, and enjoy the blaze of the publican's cheerful room till

bed-time—by degrees he is comfortable nowhere else, and he ends his career as a drunkard.

3d.—In manufacturing towns, houses are sometimes very scarce, and a number of persons of all ages and sexes, are crowded into one sleeping room. This cannot take place without a want of self-respect, and a proper sense of decency and decorum; and when these take their departure, they leave the mind a prey to all kinds of vice and disorder: One case in point was mentioned to us which occurred at Leicester, where a man who had lodgings to let, had placed three beds in a small room, and had three lodgers in each bed, paying one shilling each, so that he obtained nine shillings per week for this ill-ventilated and unwholesome apartment. Supposing one of these men to be of a religious disposition; he would the first night say his prayers before retiring to rest, but this habit would soon cease, under the ridicule and interruption of his companions; and by degrees evil communications would corrupt his good manners in other respects; these things are continually occurring, and producing disastrous results. When we were at Hofwell, we saw a far better arrangement, which we should be glad to see adopted in this country: there was a long and lofty bed-room, down the middle of which was a passage, and on each side wooden partitions about six feet high, containing a bed and wash-hand basin for each individual, who had thus the advantage of privacy, while there was a free current of air circulating through the whole room.—We wish there were lodging-houses of this kind established in every town, to show working men an example of the kind of accommodation which they should seek to possess.

4th.—As working men have not a convenient place for reading at home; and as they are not able to purchase books and newspapers themselves, individually, they should unite together in every town and large village in the kingdom; and establish a reading society, provided with a library, containing the best and most interesting works, which are to be had, and which have been published in a cheap form; also one or more daily newspapers, together with "Chambers' Magazine," and other interesting periodicals of the like kind; and for this the working man's subscription should not exceed a penny a week; if this be not sufficient, the deficiency should be made up by subscription from the more wealthy inhabitants; and we recommend the latter not to wait till called upon, but to be the first to propose and establish

the society. Further, every reading-room should have a mutual instruction society, to teach those to read who have grown up in ignorance. Each society should be connected with a Rechabite benefit club, or at all events with a club which would hold its meetings at the reading-room instead of the public-house.

5th.—We should strongly recommend such a society to have a librarian, who, at the same time, should act as a missionary, visit the members who are teetotalers, call upon those who have not yet joined to persuade them to do so, and occasionally to deliver lectures on temperance, and other subjects.

Every town should have a "Refuge for the Drunken," where men who are rolling about the streets, or otherwise disguised in liquor, may be conveyed, instead of lying in the gutters. Here they would be taken care of during the night, kindly treated, and not sent away in the morning till they have broken their fast. These means would reclaim many a drunkard, who had been incorrigible, under every other sort of treatment.

In conclusion, we earnestly recommend this subject to the consideration of our countrymen. Hundreds of men are made drunkards by the circumstances in which they are placed; they have no comfortable room where they can enjoy quietness—where they can read the newspaper—where they can study good books—all innocent places of resort, all virtuous amusements are wanting to them—and therefore they are driven to the beer-shop, the public-house and the gin-shop; they become associated with disreputable companions, they fly to intoxicating drinks for excitement, they become drunkards, and their education leads them, through much suffering and degradation, from the ale-house to the work-house, or the jail. It is the interest of every inhabitant, that all the drunkards in his town should be reclaimed, and whether he be a teetotaler or not, he should assist us in this labour of love. But it is an axiom in modern government, that it is better to prevent crime than punish it. In no way can we prevent so much crime as by spreading the Temperance Reformation; giving a moral and intellectual education to the people, and assisting them to exchange brutal habits for innocent pursuits and gratifications.

THERE IS NO ACCOUNTING FOR TASTE.—Mr. Anderson, the Professor of Elocution, lately announced two of his Shaksperian readings, at Tunbridge Wells. One auditor attended in the morning, three in the evening. Tom Thumb, in the same room, had 1,500 visitors.

PRESERVATION OF HEALTH SOCIETY.

It is matter of surprise to the friends of the Temperance movement, that it has not made that progress in society, which its paramount importance to mankind had led them to expect; and it is worthy of our serious and deliberate inquiry to ascertain the causes of this state of inaction. It is true, like every other new system of moral improvement, it had to meet and contend with its interested opponents; but these could not avail against the light of science, the power of religion, and the convictions of reason and common sense. But have these all-powerful means been made to bear upon the question, where prejudice, ignorance, and opposition were the strongest? Lectures and admonitions had been delivered by talented, but uneducated men; and these, for a time, had influence amongst persons of their own class. Tracts were distributed also, addressed principally to the feelings and circumstances of the same class, as if the evil intended to be eradicated were only found among them. Societies were formed, chiefly composed of beggared drunkards; and a few philanthropists, with hearts full of love for the cause, but pockets devoid of money. These societies were ill supported by the public, because ill understood by them. The upper and intellectual classes remained uninfluenced. It was soon ascertained that the evil, though from circumstances not so obvious, had taken much deeper root among the higher classes. A few tracts were written addressed to them, but mixed up with others, they seldom travelled beyond the circle of members of the temperance society.

A few scientific individuals delivered lectures on the moral and physical evils of intemperance; and pictures, giving delineations of horrible diseases caused by it were exhibited to frighten, if words were not sufficient, from this monster evil; and many, no doubt, were well scared thereby; but this effect was only transient—their reason must be convinced by facts and sound arguments—these were not wanting. The truth was boldly enunciated by many tongues, and why has it not prevailed? The subject of temperance had reference to the moral and physical regeneration of mankind; and who are the great monitors in these matters? The clergyman and the medical man. Some of the clergy opposed total abstinence through ignorance of the subject; some because the thunder against intemperance alarmed them by its

force and novelty; and some opposed it because they were not prepared to practice that self-denial which they were called upon to recommend to others. If, for these reasons, the temperance cause, till lately, met with but little support from the clergy, it met with a strong and powerful opposition from the medical profession; in the majority of whom self-interest was united with the ordinary vitiated taste for alcoholic beverages. It was, therefore, too much to require *them* to practice self-denial, and sacrifice their professional fees at the same time. To give their sanction to a practice contrary to their own habits and against their own interests, was more, they thought, than could be expected from them. When these men passed through the novitiate of their medical curriculum, they were taught that wine, porter, ale, and spirits, were *at least* useful auxiliaries in medical practice; and now to renounce their early tuition, with their professional emoluments, and confess by their conversion that they have hitherto been in error, and misleading others, is more than they have means, moral feelings, or moral courage to do; and the consequent evil of this state of things is, that when a member of the temperance society falls ill, which is not so often the case as when he induced disease by drinking poison-intoxicating beverages, and applies to a medical man, the doctor is sure, either through ignorance, or prejudice, or both, to ascribe his illness to the disuse of his customary beverage, and advises him to resume it. The doctor's dictum must be obeyed, and he returns to his potations. If the patient dies, his death is sure to be laid at the door of teetotalism; if he recovers, in spite of the remedy, perhaps, his recovery is sure to be ascribed to the resumption of his vinous beverage; and thus the temperance society is henceforth considered the reverse of what it really is, (a health-preserving society,) and its usefulness effectually crippled much more through this cause than by voluntarily breaking the pledge. In this way, however, zealous the friends and advocates of total abstinence may be, in gaining accessions to their ranks, the influence of medical men averse to teetotalism, will cause an equal number of defections; and thus it is impossible to make any permanent progress in the good cause. For this fatal evil, there is but one efficient remedy; and that is in the establishment of a HEALTH PRESERVING SOCIETY, in connexion with every temperance society, under the medical superintendence of a skilful and consistent member of the total abstinence society, whose office should be, not merely the cure of diseases when they occur, but also the

prevention of them. It is a well-ascertained fact, that medical science is much more powerful in prevention than cure.

This society would serve also to disabuse the public mind of the erroneous and absurd opinion that the disuse of alcoholic beverages is injurious to health; and to demonstrate to the world the influence of total abstinence, as a powerful means of improving and preserving health. While other sciences have had their full share of public attention, it is a remarkable circumstance that the science of health, the most important of all has been so much neglected. The knowledge of the means of maintaining the body in health has been withheld from the public as if of no interest to them, and medical men only rewarded for repairing the fabric of the human constitution when broken down, this surely is bad policy. We have in every college, for the education of medical men, a professorship of the institutes of medicine—may we hope, ere long, to see also a professorship of the institutes of health. This would be of immense importance to the public, affording them the best means of acquiring the knowledge of preserving health, and enabling them to select the best medical assistance when requisite. This knowledge would be fatal to quackery and imposture; and render essential service to the cause of humanity; and especially that branch of it embraced by total abstinence.

A. H.

THE LIBRARY.—Beside a library, how poor are all the other greatest deeds of men—his constitution, brigade, factory, man-of-war, cathedral—how poor are all inventions in comparison! Look at that wall of motley calf-skin, open those slips of inked rags—who would fancy them as valuable as the rows of stamped cloth in a warehouse? Yet Aladdin's lamp was a child's kaleidoscope in comparison. There the thoughts and deeds of the most efficient men during 3,000 years are accumulated, and every one who will learn a few conventional signs—twenty-four (magic) letters—can pass at pleasure from Plato to Napoleon, from the Argonauts to the Affghans, from the woven mathematics of La Place to the mythology of Egypt, and the lyrics of Burns.—*Thomas Davis.*

THE INFLUENCE OF A TRUTHFUL LOVING NATURE.—There is scarce anything in nature more astonishing to a reflective mind than the influence of one man's thought and feeling over another, and on thousands of his fellows. There are few voices in the world, but many echoes, and so the history of the world is chiefly the rise and progress of the thoughts and feelings of a few great men. Let a man's outward position be what it may, that of a slave or a king, or an apparent idler in a busy metropolis, if he have more wisdom, love, and religion, than any of his fellow mortals, their mind, heart, and soul are put in motion even against their will, and they cannot stand where they stood before, though they close their eyes never so stiffly.—*Dial.*

ROGER METAPHOR.

A TRUE STORY.

I was sitting in my chimney corner, some years ago, thinking there might be much truth in that couplet of HORACE, in which he says:—

'To fly from vice is virtue: and most wise
Is he who folly shuns:'

when a young gentleman, with a lady drove up to the door; and before I could have time to rise from my seat, who should stand before me but Roger Metaphor and his wife! I and Roger had been intimate acquaintances in our younger days, and many happy hours had we spent together in talking about the works and opinions of the intellectual giants of by-gone ages, or laying out visionary plans for our future adoption. Laying us open to the retort of the Thracian maid to Thales; for, however high we might have reared our heads above the clouds, we certainly knew nothing of what was passing at our feet. But how intimate soever we might have been at a former period, we had not heard from or seen each other for a long time. His visit, therefore, surprised me; and I was still more surprised when he told me he had just got married, and had called to show me his amiable wife; and amiable I afterwards found she was; for, from all that I saw and heard, she had one of the most sweet, mild, and lovely dispositions that ever tenanted the fair form of woman—was as gentle a creature as ever blessed man by becoming his bride. Well, what could I do when an old friend visited me under such circumstances, but set before him the strongest intoxicating liquor the house afforded. Judge my surprise, however, when he refused to partake of any thing but water! Why, surely, you said I, have not signed the teetotal pledge? "Not he indeed," he replied, "he did not require a teetotal philosopher to convince him that intoxicating liquors were unnecessary, or that water was the best drink of which we could partake. These truths he deemed self-evident. But to pledge himself not to drink any thing but water was altogether out of the question. He should not, at all events, voluntarily go into slavery! As for teetotalers and their societies, he considered both beneath contempt." However, we managed to pass an hour away in a very agreeable manner, without the aid of the bottle.

Some months after this, I returned Metaphor his visit, and was astonished to find him with a bottle of the same accursed liquor before him, which he had so properly refused to drink on his wedding day! And that he

partook of it with a greater relish than might have been expected from one who deemed the fact that water was best, so self-evident. But the truth was he had never been versed in the principles of the Temperance Philosophy; had no high motive to induce him to abstain; had never associated with those who had; and continually with those whose strong prejudices prevented them from examining the subject; it was, therefore, not surprising he fell into their mode of thinking and acting; and at last reduced himself to that too common state when a man can experience no greater enjoyment than that produced by the stimulating effects of alcohol; and when he feels miserably uneasy when he is not under its influence. A man can be in this dreadful state without being what is called a drunkard: to the truth of which millions could, if they would, testify. But Metaphor began to feel that he was what ought to be called a drunkard, even before others suspected any thing of the sort. With the cunning common to a class of hard drinkers, he managed for a period to disguise his failing from the world, though he could not conceal it from himself. Sometimes he made ineffectual attempts at reformation, but soon relapsed again into his old habits. At last, pleasure, comfort, quiet, and even proper food and clothing, became rarities at his house: for where are these found where much drinking is practised? The amiable and beloved woman, who expected to be the sharer of his joys as well as of his sorrows, found herself abused, and otherwise ill-treated, and then left to pine in hopelessness and want, while her husband was spending at a neighbouring tavern that which should have purchased her the necessaries of life. But while Roger Metaphor was flattering himself his drunkenness was not known to the world, he was doomed to be painfully deceived. On a winter's evening, he was sitting apparently easy by the blazing fire of a public-house, when he was called by the landlord a 'drunken fellow,' and abruptly ordered to get up from his seat, to make way for a bricklayer's labourer, because he had money to spend, and therefore deserved accommodation. (How very considerate these landlords are!) Roger now felt most keenly the degrading position his habits had reduced him to, and left the house with his pride wounded, and a conscience, just aroused from a trance, stinging him as he proceeded to his wretched dwelling.

Self-examination is a duty which every one owes to himself; and, though Roger's reflections, occasioned by a retrospect of his past conduct, were any thing but pleasant, yet

were they productive of lasting benefit. He found he had been sacrificing, for a few hours of unnatural excitement, every domestic comfort, his own character, *the very capacity for innocent enjoyment*, and all those bright hopes and holy aspirations, which were once the adornment and inspiration of his soul! He saw disease about to lay his hands upon his vitals; grim poverty standing in his path, and the face of his wife, which once wore the hue of health, and seemed all sunshine and beauty, become the picture of her inward wretchedness, and furrowed by her unavailing tears! After seeing all this, he naturally asked himself whether a man who had been so much used to the intoxicating cup as he had, could safely abandon it altogether? To satisfy himself on this point, he reached from his book-case a number of temperance papers, which had been sent by a friend, but which had hitherto remained unopened, and read them through. Having done so, (though he met with a deal of rubbish,) he found a sufficient number of well-attested facts, and sound arguments, to convince him that he could not only abstain from intoxicating drinks with perfect safety, but that it was his *duty*, and the duty of every man to do so, when it was plainly seen what an immense amount of mischief their use inflicted on society. He, therefore, resolved to sign the pledge, and become an active member of a temperance society. As soon as I had heard what he had done, I jestingly enquired whether Roger had voluntarily gone into slavery? If pledging myself, he replied, to abstain from that which assaults, blinds, takes off his guard, or completely destroys, the sentinel which God has appointed to watch over and regulate our appetites and passions; and which strengthens these instincts, while it robs us of the power which should control them: If it be slavery to pledge myself to abstain from using, as an ordinary beverage, that which will do all this, then will I be a willing slave. But so far, he added, from feeling enslaved by taking the pledge, I feel as if I had never tasted true liberty before.

Metaphor was no half-and-half teetotaler. Having convinced himself that to abstain from alcoholic drinks was a duty he owed himself and society, he immediately endeavoured to persuade others to come to the same conclusion: He no longer looked upon temperance-societies with feelings of contempt: but believed they might be made instrumental in the moral, and indirectly, in the physical and social regeneration of his country.

Before he had become enslaved by his passion for strong drink, and even after, when

not blinded by its influence, his benevolence and talents prompted him to assist the unfortunate; and devise means to better the condition of the people. But now he plainly saw that whatever plans might ultimately be adopted to raise men in the scale of being, the common use of intoxicating liquors must be first totally abandoned. That the drinking customs of the country were the chief mainstays of poverty, ignorance, depravity, crime, and wretchedness, in all their various forms. That to destroy these customs, a knowledge of the properties of strong drink, the manner it acts on the human frame, and particularly on the organ of the mind, must be universally diffused. And above all, that other, more rational and innocent customs should be established in their stead. For he held with Montesquieu, that *customs* should be destroyed by *customs*. Believing with the poet, that—

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mien,
That to be hated, needs but to be seen."

And with Fenelon, 'that virtue needs only to be looked upon to be loved, only to be approached to be embraced.' He endeavoured to paint the vice of drinking in all its deformity, and the good that would flow from the adoption of the principles of teetotalism. In all his endeavours to obtain converts to these principles, he was moved and governed by *THE LAW OF KINDNESS*; the spirit of which he saw shining forth in the life of his Saviour, and its embodiment in the written thoughts and philanthropic actions of the prophets of our day, he believed was heralding, His second coming on the earth. Did he see a poor drunkard, he heaped no reproaches upon him, but by picturing to him the happiness he had forfeited, and the ruin he had wrought, gently persuaded him to totally abandon the drunkard's company and drink. Sometimes he would remove such from the haunts and influences which they frequented, and by which they were controlled; and taking them to his own house, try to win them back to sobriety and virtue. And in this he often succeeded. The very worst of men, he found, were not utterly depraved; on the most rocky soil, he found some tender plant, which needed but to be tended and watered, to be made to flourish and blossom: to be for a while supported, to be made to grow in strength, and overshadow, if not destroy, the weeds and brambles by which it was formerly dolked; and ultimately, be made to bear fruit, adorn the spot on which it grew, and show the wisdom and loving-kindness of God!

Roger Metaphor was now happy, and his power to do good every day augmented, by the co-operation and support of wealthy and benevolent individuals, whose desire for man's improvement was as warm as his own; and in whose good opinion he could justly glory. His comforts were multiplied, while he was increasing those of his neighbours, and the blessings of those that were ready to perish were poured upon his head. In all his labours, he had the hearty support of his wife, who blessed the day when her husband signed the pledge; and continually poured forth thanksgivings to the Most High! Reader! Such blessings as these I have mentioned, would have never been received or conferred, if Roger Metaphor had never become a TEETOTALER.

R. WAKELIN.

West Bromwich, Sept. 14th, 1846.

OPINION OF A PHILOSOPHER.

"I have little or nothing more to add by way of memoir, except that the severe attacks of dysentery and the former indispositions caused by remaining in unwholesome climates, and by exposure to the weather, seem to have made no inroad into my constitution; for, although life's index points at sixty-two, I am a stranger to all sexagenarian disabilities, and can mount to the top of a tree with my wonted steadiness and pleasure. As I am confident that I owe this vigorous state of frame to a total abstinence from all strong liquors, I would say a parting word or two to my young readers on this important subject:—

If he is determined to walk through life's chequered path with ease to himself, and with satisfaction to those who take an interest in his welfare, he will have every chance in his favour, provided he makes a firm resolution never once to run the risk of losing his reason through an act of intemperance: for the preservation of his reason will always insure to him the fulfilment of his resolution, and his resolution will seldom fail to crown his efforts with success. The position of an irrational ass, cropping thistles on the village common, is infinitely more enviable than that of a rational man, under the influence of excessive drinking. Instinct teaches the first to avoid the place of danger, whilst intemperance drives the last headlong into the midst of it. To me, there is no sight in civilized society more horribly disgusting than that of a human being in a state of intoxication. The good Jesuit, who, six and forty years ago, advised me never to allow strong liquors to approach my lips, conferred a greater benefit on me than if he had put the mines of Potosi at my immediate disposal.

I might fill a large volume with the account of miseries and deaths which I could distinctly trace to the pernicious practice of inebriety. I have seen manly strength and female beauty, and old age itself in ruins, under the fatal pressure of this degrading vice. The knave thrives on the follies of the drunkard, and whole families may trace the commencement of their decay to the dire allurements of public-houses. *Autobiography of Charles Waterton, Esq.*

LAW, PHYSIC, AND DIVINITY, IN FAVOUR OF TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

In our August number, we copied a certificate which was signed by the most able medical men in Great Britain, and which from its importance to the common weal of the inhabitants of these realms, ought to be written in letters of gold on the Houses of Parliament, on the Courts of Law, and on the sign-board of every public house in the Kingdom. It is to this effect:—

"THAT TOTAL AND UNIVERSAL ABSTINENCE FROM ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS AND INTOXICATING BEVERAGES OF ALL SORTS, WOULD GREATLY CONTRIBUTE TO THE HEALTH, THE PROSPERITY, THE MORALITY, AND HAPPINESS OF THE HUMAN RACE."

No terms which we can use would add to the force of this paragraph, or more clearly exhibit the value of the temperance movement in promoting the best interests of mankind. The medical profession have decided that total abstinence is highly conducive to health.

Nor has the church withheld her assistance. Not a month passes, but we are gratified with the intelligence of some labourer in the Lord's vineyard, who has buckled on his armour, to assist us against the mighty and fatal influence of strong drink.

For many years, scarcely one Judge has sat on the bench who has not denounced the demoralizing effects of the drinking customs of society. But to Mr. Justice Wightman the honour is due of exposing the evils of drunkenness, and at the same time, affirming that we are making a movement in the right direction when we establish TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES, as the cure for that enormous evil.

Honour to the distinguished Judge who first declared this important truth from the bench! May his example be soon followed by his coadjutors who have such frequent opportunities of proving the verity of his declaration! As a natural consequence, a better education and more innocent enjoyments will follow when men desert the public house—every teetotaler educates his children.

From its commencement up to the present time, amidst all difficulties and discouragements our cause has still kept its onward course; but surely a better day is dawning, when our efforts receive the meed of praise, encouragement, and assistance, from Law, Physic, and Divinity! We trust the grand jury will join

with us, and see the importance of an amalgamation the three lines which have such a natural tendency to union as Education, Public Parks and Teetotalism.

Liverpool Assizes, August 17, 1846,

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE WIGHTMAN.)

The Learned JUDGE addressed the following charge to the grand jury. I regret I cannot congratulate you upon the state of the calendar. It is exceedingly heavy, both as respects the number of prisoners and the offences with which they are charged. It is, indeed, one of the heaviest, if not the heaviest, that has occurred since the assizes were removed to Liverpool, at least, at the Summer assizes. There are the names of 92 prisoners in the calendar as it stands; there are, I understand, five or six other cases, who do not yet appear to be added to it; and the number will probably be increased before your labours are over. Of the ninety-two prisoners, whose names appear in the calendar, six are charged with wilful murder, 12 with manslaughter, 13 with malicious injuries to the person, 16 with burglary, and 8 with highway robbery, accompanied with violence to the persons of those attacked. Many of these are aggravated cases; and there are, besides in the calendar, as I believe, instances of every other offence contained within the catalogue of crime. I find, however, from the perusal of the depositions, one unflinching cause for four-fifths of these crimes is, as it is in every other calendar, the besetting sin of drunkenness. In almost all cases of personal violence and injury, the scene is a public-house or a beer-shop, and the parties are exasperated and inflamed by intoxication. So long as the habits of the common people are those of intemperance, whenever an opportunity is afforded—so long as they are incapable of recreation and social enjoyment, except that of drinking to an excess in a public-house, much improvement can hardly be expected. It is, however, earnestly to be hoped the efforts which have been made, and are making in the right direction—by the encouragement of temperance societies, and inducing a taste for other recreations in the intervals of labour than the erroneous and degrading one of intoxication, will gradually effect a change in the national character in this most important particular.

August 20th.—To-day the grand jury were discharged, and upon coming into court with the last of the bills found, they made the following presentment to his lordship:—

“The Grand Jury having concluded the examination of the cases submitted to them, feel it their imperative duty to place on record their opinion as to the prevalent habits of drunkenness, so forcibly alluded to in the charge delivered to them by Mr. Justice Wightman, as being the cause of at least four-fifths of the offences comprised in this as in almost all other calendars, as well as with regard to the best and most efficient means that can be adopted towards the extinction of that degrading practice. It is obvious, from all the records of crime, that a very large proportion of offences are committed by those who are imperfectly or not at all educated; and on this most striking fact the grand jury rest their conviction, that no great improvement can be expected until the means of education are placed within the reach of all classes of the people. They are at the same time sensible that

such an object can only be obtained by means of a provision for national education to be made by the state, and for this purpose they do respectfully call upon the government to introduce in the ensuing session of Parliament a measure, which by its comprehensive and conciliatory nature shall be likely to obtain a general consent, and which shall have the effect of securing the general education of the population of these kingdoms. The grand jury are satisfied that while early education alone can gradually eradicate vice and prevent the evil consequences of drunkenness, it is also most important that a better spirit and tendency should be produced in the mass of the community by providing the means of recreation and employment in leisure hours in other pursuits than those which now so unhappily prevail, and they point with great gratification which have been lately made in this town and Manchester, by the establishment of public parks, museums, and libraries for that purpose. It is in vain to look for any amendment in the national character until an inducement can be offered to those who have hardly any other enjoyment; to relinquish the evil indulgence of habitual drunkenness. The grand jury are aware that this is not the occasion to enlarge further on these points, however important, but they earnestly hope that this public expression of the feelings consequent on their position, will conduce to the public good by promoting the consideration of these subjects.

“On behalf of the grand jury,

“WM ENTWISTLE, Foreman.”

WE are fully aware of the advantages of education—but we think the Grand Jury overlook the fact, that the mind of the people is pre-occupied with the love of drink, and the school-room which they prefer to all others is the tap-room of the public house. The all absorbing disease of drunkenness must be eradicated, before the mind is prepared to welcome influences of a sound education.

MODERATE DRINKING.—Kind Mr. H. however, is killing himself by inches, by his habit of tasting every wine at table, sometimes amounting to nearly a dozen different kinds,—champagne, claret, hermitage, hock, port, Madeira, and others; and when he is attacked about it, he says he only wants to prove to his guests that he has no intention of poisoning them, or of asking them to drink what he himself declines to partake of. His practice in this particular reminded me of the man who expatiated on his forbearance and sobriety; assuring his hearers, that during dinner he seldom took above six glasses of either sherry or Madiera, a like quantity of hock and hermitage, with only a bottle of champagne, followed by three pints of port; for that, in fact, CLARET WAS HIS DRINK!—*Colonel Maxwell's Adventures,*

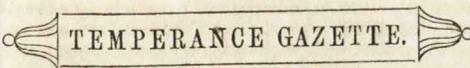
“PAPA, the temperance men say they put logwood in port wine. Is that what dyes your nose so red?”
“Nonsense, my son, go to bed.”

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Rev. Henry Rogers is received.

We are obliged by the communication of the Rev. W. Wight, which shall be attended to. We hope "Common Sense, or a word to those who do not think by proxy," will have as large a circulation as it deserves; and it will not then be exceeded by any tract which has been published.

The Rev. Mr. Hughes is received; and we hope a good society will soon be established at Llangollen. This valley is far too beautiful to be monopolised by the wine and ale-bibbers upon whom its loveliness will be lost. Any "Lye Waste" will answer the purpose of a man who muddles his brains with "Cwrw Drwg."


 TEMPERANCE GAZETTE.
 

Birmingham, October 1st, 1846.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

During the past month the Association has again to thank the worthy Vicar of Yardley for his exertions in the cause of teetotalism. His visit to Radnorshire has been successful, and we trust that the friends there, who have been anxious to kindle the flame, will take care that it does not expire for want of fuel and careful attendance. At Knighton 30 persons signed the pledge, and foremost in the number we rejoice to find the Clergyman and the Medical Man. While our principles are thus supported by religion and science, they must succeed; and in proportion as they flourish, will the habits and morals of the people be improved. In Banbury, our agent, R. Horn was assisted by the Rev. G. Mason at their temperance festival. The tea-meeting at Rugeley was well attended, and Mr. Wilson reported the result of an experiment he had made, in pursuance of a custom which prevails among some farmers, of giving gin-balls to their calves for the purpose of fattening them. He took two calves, to one of which he gave a ball of flour and gin every morning, the other was fed without stimulants, and they were both killed on the same day. They were both equally fat, but the stomach of the gin-drinker was found to be ulcerated, while that of the teetotaler was in a perfectly healthy condition; from which Mr. Wilson concluded that gin is as injurious to the natural calf, as to its human prototype. At Liverpool, Warrington, and Derby, Mr. Edwards reports crowded and enthusiastic meetings, and we expect much good from the zeal which is manifested in many parts of the Association. While we hope that this example will operate upon some of the manufactu-

ring districts of the south of Staffordshire, we beg to call the attention of our readers to the observations of the Birmingham Newspaper, which states that the present high rate of wages in the iron trade, does the workmen and the community harm instead of good, because it leads to excessive drinking. We fully concur in these remarks, and cannot witness without sorrow so large an amount of money squandered in vicious and sinful indulgences, which might be put into the savings bank, or invested in houses, and would, in a short time, make the roller, pudler, or collier an independent man for the rest of his life: whereas, according to his present plan, he lives from hand to mouth; and when bad times come, he will have saved nothing, but will have contracted an insatiable thirst for strong drink which he can no longer gratify. Many a workman has lived to regret that he did not follow our advice on this subject in the good years of 1835 to 1840, and we repeat it now, perhaps with no better success.

In our article two months ago, on Ireland, we expressed our sorrow that Father Mathew had not visited Belfast, where we found much occasion for his services; we are glad to find that this deficiency has been supplied by a visit from Dr. Spratt of Dublin, who in the course of two days administered the pledge to about 5,000 individuals. Father Mathew has been at Kilfinane, where about 6,000 persons took the pledge, and a similar number joined at Borrisokane. While the Irish are suffering so dreadfully from the destruction of the potatoe crop, Father Mathew exhorts them not to increase the evil by wasting their scanty resources in the purchase of intoxicating drinks. We would add, that every person, whether rich or poor, may find a better use for his money than in thus expending it.

WERE easiness of condition the favourable, it would have been the undoubted lot of all men; but neither the one nor the other is the case. Tempe was the loveliest valley of a lovely land, but it is not famed for any illustrious birth or deed. On evergreen banks, and amid beautiful scenery, we may not all inhabit, and we cannot; but we all may do better, by each one of us opening in his soul a well of living water, springing up to more than mortal life. There are many who have done it betimes, and who have experienced the stream of their lives running among the pleasantnesses of youth, through manhood, and along the road of age, right into the ocean of eternity, and the last day as pure as ever, and as glad some also and fresh to the feelings.—*Martyria*, by REV. W. MOUNTFORD.

THE BARBER'S CHAIR.

SCENE—*A Barber's Shop in London.*—NUTTS
(*the Barber*) at his vocation.—

NIGHTFLIT. (*with Newspaper*) Well this is good news, isn't it? Here's Mr. Jones has brought up a report to the Common Council of London; and we are to have a house in—as he says—"the heart of St. Giles's"—built for poor people.

Nutts. The heart of St. Giles's! Well, it's the way to put a heart into it, any how,

Slowgoe. What? goin' to do away with all the cellars? Well, all I hope is this—I hope, they're not goin' too fast,

Nightflit. How can they go too fast? When the report says—(*Reads*)—

They propose to build a house, giving clean and wholesome lodging to one hundred single labourers, at a rent not greater than they are now forced to pay for accommodation in houses filled with dirt, vermin, unwholesome air, bad society, and many other evil circumstances.

Can't get rid of dirt and varmint, too soon, can we?

Slowgoe. I won't be sure of that: when people have been born and reared among 'em dirt and varmint are as second natur.

Nutts. And arn't comfort and cleanliness?

Slowgoe. It's all very well, but I'm the friend of order, I am, I only hope the government won't find it out. Make poor people clean and spruce, and you don't know what they'll want next. All too fast—too fast,

Nutts. Well, I wonder you ever use your legs—I wonder you don't go upon all fours by choice; accuse it's slower,

Slowgoe. Look here, Keep people in dirt accordin' to their station, and you'll keep 'em quiet. A man as lives in a collar, or in a house for the matter of that, with ten or twelve in a room—without any talk of water, and air, and gas, and such stuff as was never talked of in St. Giles's afore—why, he never thinks o' nothin' but his drop o' wholesome gin. All he wants is, like a wild beast, some place to hide his head in for the night, that he may go to the public-house the next mornin'. Well, he goes; and he gets his glass, and his glass; and every glass seems to put new clothes upon his back, and drop new shillings into his pocket—and all about him looks gold and purple—a sort of glory. And tho' his wife is bone and skin, and kivered with rags, when he's comfortable drunk, she looks like any queen in a silver petticoat. And if his children, with their thin, chalk faces, do make a hullabaloo for bread,—why, when he's as drunk as he ought to be, they seem to him nothin' more than cryin' cherrybins.

Nutts. Well, but where's the man's heart all the while?

Slowgoe. Heart! Nonsense; doesn't feel no heart, If he takes gin enough, it's all gone; brrnt up, like a bit o' sponge in burning spirits o' wine. Water, and gas, and air, and wholesome lodging! Why, isn't gin cheapest, when it makes a man do without 'em?

Nosebag. Not a bit on it. Gin never made a man respectable: now, water and air, and all that does.

Slowgoe. I've said I'm a friend of order—

Nutts. Order! Well, if they ever make a Order of the Pigstye—and there is, I believe, a Order of the Sheep-pen, or Fleece, or something of the sort—you ought to have it.

Slowgoe. Nonsense. 'Thusyism is pttin' the poor out o' their proper places. I'll just take the other tack. A poor man gets out of dirt, and foul air, and all that. Gets raised in the scale,—as the story of it goes. Why, there must be always somebody at the bottom of the steps, mus'n't there?

Nutts. Why, yes. But then the steps themselves needn't be in muck, need they? why should't the lowest of us have plenty of sweet water, and God's sweet air—and all be raised together.

Slowgoe. 'Thusyism, as I say, is very well; but you know nothin' of political economy, Look here. A man gets used to all the Common Council talks about,—to wholesome lodging; and all that. Well, he doesn't go to the gin-shop. Then, how, I ask you is the revenoo to be kept up. Where's taxes to come from? I was only readin' it yesterday. It seems that the publican alone pays money enough to build all the ships, pay all the sailors,—fit out all the sojers, with their cannons and bagonets, and what not. Well, the man who's a good stiff drinker, ought to feel pride in this. Every sojer he sees,—every musket that's made,—every ball cartridge that goes into the warm bowels of an enemy,—he helps, with every blessed drop of gin he swallows, to pay for. Isn't it, or oughtn't it to be, a comfort to a man, if he hasn't a bit of liver left, to know that it's gone to help to load bullets, and sharpen swords, and pipe-clay cross belts? I say it; a man with no liver,—his tongue like shoe-leather,—his nose no better than a stale strawberry,—and every limb on him shaking like leaves upon aspling tree,—sich a man thinkin' what the publican pays through him, may still go into the Parks, and seeing the sojers on parade,—take a pride in 'em.

Nutts. Well and suppose the man is taken out of the muck that's helped to make him dink? What then?

Slowgoe. What then? Why then cones the danger to government. The man doesn't go to the public house. No: he gets used to a clean place, and a clean shirt, and has light about him—and doesn't live like a two-legged bat—and has water enough to swim in. Well, he begins to read and to think: and to trouble his head about his vote, and all such stuff, that with the gin-glass a his mouth he never dreamt on. Well, the end on it is—such will be the presumption of the poorer sort, when you take 'em from dirt and darkness, which in my opinion is their nat'ral elyment,—such is their conceit—that I'm blest if they won't soon alk of havin' a stake in the country,

Nosebag. Well, and every man as has muscles and bones, and is willing to work with 'em, has a stake, hasn't he?

Slowgoe. Where is it? You can't see it!

Nutts. Why, suppose his muscles and his bones helps to build a house for a man?

Slowgoe. Well, it's the man's stake it's built for and not his'n that builds it. And that's perlitical economy. But I was goin to say, when you put me out, that the government doesn't know what it's after encouragin cleanliness, and temperance, and such new-fangled stuff. It's all revolution in disguise. We've had gunpowder revcutions and moral revolutions; but they're nothing to what's comin, for they'll be the revolutions o' water and soap. No government of the versal earth can stand with every body clean and sober. Do away with the swinish multitude, and I ask you—what becomes of the guinea-pigs o' society! Till me that.

Nosebag. Why, we shall all be guinea-pigs together.

Slowgoe. Impossible? The likes o' you a guinea-pig? 'Tisn't in natur. All I ask is, where will you get your taxes? Last week, at the great meetin' o' the waters—as I call it—at Common Garden Theatre—last week I stood in Bow-street, and watched mobs o' people goin' in—all on 'em conspiring against the revenoo o' the country. There wasn't one there, man or 'oman—and very pretty women some on 'em was, bloomin' like fresh flowers in fresh water—that wasn't a conspirator against the taxes that pays the sojers, and the sailors, and the salaries in Wolwich Dock-yard—and the Government never sent the p'lice to take 'em, but let 'em all spout away, like the fountain in Temple-gardens. Temperance and cleanliness! I've lived to see somethin'. I've heard of the age o' iron—the age o' gold, and the age o' silver, and I should like to know what age we are to call this?

Nutts. Why, by your own account, the best of all on 'em. The Age of Soap and Water.

Jerrold's Newspaper.

VISIONS OF TEMPERANCE.

I had a dream, if it could be a dream;
I saw a company of goodly men:
It seemed that they had met upon some glad
And high occasion,—some triumphant feast
Of love, or festival of world-wide interest;
Like as when nations meet to shout their joy,
For peace restored, or bony famine stayed,
With pestilence close following on her track;—
For trade set free, or commerce all unbound,
And her white dove sent out o'er every wave,
To bring the olive leaf of plenty back,
And plant it on the brow of patient toil.

Selectest viands culled from earth, and sea,
Rare fruits from every clime,—orange and fig;
Cool grapes, Eve-tempting pines, and strawberries,
That cluster thickly in the groves of heaven,
Chequered the board, inviting all to enjoy.

These gifts of love were shared, and heart to heart
Beat high, and music swelled its voice;
(Sweet voice of angels learnt in paradise,
When Adam audience held with heavenly guests;)
And eloquence was poured from many a heart,
Descanting on the happiness of ALL,
Would each pursue truth, justice, mercy, love.

Meanwhile, I saw what seemed, to distant sight,
Diamonds, or gold, dissolved to liquid pearl,
Sparkling like stars or rubies, as the light
From the rich chandeliers flashed round, and fell
In equal and undying splendour on
The goblets, as they passed from lip to lip;
For these bright liquors formed their beverages.

At first, they sipped with dew-drop care, and
seemed
To gather nirth and love, from the quick glass;
And laughter sprang, and wit, from out the wine-
Then heaths were pledged, and beaded bump-
ers quaffed,

And burning speeches faster than the wine-cups
flowed,

And loud huzzas bore down with boisterous breath
The gentler tones of melody, that seemed
When heard alone, as wailing such rude noise.

And so they spoke, and drank, and laughed, and as
The night wore on, each bosom grew more warm,
And circumspection doffed.—Then jeers were whis-
pered,

And taunts, and cutting gibes, and he who sat
As chief to rule the elements of love,
Called "order! order;" but in vain. Inflamed
With maddening wine, each grew into himself;
And they who sat like Gods, or God's own image,
Uttering his thoughts, and attributes, were changed
As by some magic wand to fiends.—One whooped
And bellowed as gone mad; Another swore
A thousand horrid oaths; This loudly roared
A stupid catch, and That defied the devil,

While working fast his works.—The president
Sank from his "pride of place," and order fled,
The original purpose of their meeting lost
They rushed upon their feet, and blows were struck
And two, who had been friends, close bosom friends
Grasped each the others throat with snaky twine
Staring like savages, and whirling round,
The weakest fell beneath,—both fell,—and he,
The undermost was maimed for life—another
Vomiting wine in alcoholic pomp,
Stalked down the central board and cleared it quite,
The surging glasses flew to right and left,
Decanters bounced aside, cigars fire-tipped,
Streamed here and there, like serpents from the
hands

Of boys, upon November's plotting night;
And when he reached the bottom of the board
He still stepped on and so fell to the floor;
He could not rise again; it was his couch.

A grey old man,
Came for his son, who felled him to the floor;
Blood smeared his temples, and his silver hairs
Stuck to the bloody fingers of his child.—
A gentle form from over-watching pale,
With seraph voice, and most imploring eye,
Hung on her partner's neck to win him home;
He called her *rattle snake*, and shook her off,
As Paul the venomous beast, and then he rushed
Into the street and joined some midnight brawl.
Confusion, now, filled all the room; the gas
Turned off, thick darkness reigned; tables and chairs,
Pipes, cups, and glasses, flew on every side;
Some struck at random,—some rushed to the door,
Some fled;—many lay helpless in their filth:
And when morn dawned upon this social chaos,
And reason came back to these erring men,
They said "'twas drink" and cursed its hellish
power.

J. D.

Leicester. Sept. 15.

Intelligence.

MALVERN LINK.

WE have been favored with a visit from that distinguished and talented advocate of Temperance, Mrs. JACKSON, of Whitehaven, who delivered three most interesting and instructive lectures, in the new school-room, which was very respectably and numerously attended.

The subject of total abstinence was most powerfully advocated upon moral and religious grounds, as well as on the principles of expediency.

The last lecture was more especially addressed to females, to whom, whether as wives, mothers, or teachers, of the rising generation, her appeals were such as could not fail to impress them with the responsibility of their position.

HALES OWEN,

PREJUDICE against teetotalism in this place is fast dying away! The motives of its advocates seem to be more duly appreciated, and its principles better understood.

The late visit of the vicar of Yardley and Dr. Gourley have done much in bringing this desirable state of things about. I was particularly struck with the truth of this on the occasion of my last visit, on Monday, the 20th inst. The people attended in great numbers, and listened with much attention. On Monday, the 27th, their anniversary tea-meeting was held, when considerable more persons attended than the chapel would hold.

I addressed the people out of doors, whilst the room was preparing for the public meeting, at which Mr. Hutching presided. He opened the meeting by forcibly drawing the attention of the audience to the many great advantages that would most certainly result from the adoption of teetotalism.

Mr. Prescott, from the glass works, Spon-lane, (late of the Ravenhead works, St. Helens,) gave his testimony to the cause in a very effective manner. Many were the tears shed on hearing the recital of the sufferings of his family and himself, through strong drink. He said that before he signed the pledge ten years ago, he was called the walking skeleton, but in two years afterwards he had gained forty-eight pounds in weight. He had also, since that time, learned to read and write, and also by a close attention to the improvement of his mind, he has gained the respect of his employer.

Mr. Chance, of Stourbridge, also spoke with ability, and the meeting separated, after some signatures had been obtained, highly pleased with the whole proceedings.

JOHN BOOTH.

TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL, WILLENHALL.

On Monday last, the 13th instant, the Willenhall Temperance Society, held their annual meeting, being the day appointed for the wake at that town, John Cadbury, Esq. of Birmingham, took the chair, and commenced the regular business of the meeting in a short but clear speech. He reminded his audience of the difficulties with which the cause of total abstinence had to contend, and congratulated the meeting on its present position. He then called

on Mr. Jolly, of Birmingham, who, for the space of about half an hour, entertained the meeting in a speech full of humour and wit. The meeting was then shortly addressed by Mr. Crover, of Birmingham. It was afterwards addressed by D. D. Gourley, Esq. M. D. of Madeley. Dr. Gourley pointed out the great advantages derivable from the total disuse of all alcoholic beverages. He also showed how admirably our bodies are supplied with instruments of active motion, and that for this purpose, we have two hundred and forty-eight bones, and four hundred and thirty-six muscles, and that all these bones and muscles are properly supplied with nourishment by the blood; that fatigue and exhaustion are the natural results of exercise and labour; that fatigue can alone be relieved by rest, and exhaustion by the supply of proper nourishment. These are the natural remedies which will enable the system to perform its functions, and maintain the body in health. He also stated that if this natural mode of living was strictly observed, the average term of human existence would be more than double what it is at present; and also that a very great deal of misery, disease, and suffering, would be avoided.—Every one desires health, and admires great personal beauty, and high mental, moral, and intellectual attainments; these are the results of a healthy action of human organisation. But they are only attainable by the means which will promote the healthy action of the various parts of the human frame; that is, by supplying the system with the suitable requisites of food and rest, and by properly employing and thus improving the mental faculties, and more especially by cultivating our virtuous feelings and dispositions, which last habit of mind adds infinite grace, dignity, and beauty to the countenance, and thus realises the "human face divine." Our system is also endowed with the means of withstanding the changes of climate and temperature, but its powers in this respect can only be retained by the strict observance of the before-mentioned rules for the preservation of health. He also told us that taking of alcohol into the system altogether disarranges all these rules; as all the parts of the body are nourished by blood being sent to them in proper time, and of pure quality. Alcohol when introduced into the system greatly increases the circulation of the blood, and thus causes it to flow irregularly; and it also contaminates it by injuriously interfering with its purification in the lungs. Dr. Gourley, at a subsequent part of the evening, in answer to questions from one of the auditory, assured us that alcohol need never be used as a medicine, and that where stimulants were wanted other stimulants of a more active and certain character ought to be employed.

The Rev. G. Stokes, concluded the addresses of the evening by assuring the meeting that the cause of total abstinence was good for the pockets, the health, the intellectual, the moral, and above all for the religious improvement of all who embraced it.

The meeting, which was highly interesting and instructive, concluded by singing the "Gloria Patria.—

DRINKING CUSTOMS.—Some fifty years ago, the rule for drinking in Ireland was, that no man was allowed to leave the company, *until he was unable to stand*, and then he might depart, if he could walk.

There is a dram-shop to every thirty families, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

TEETOTALISM AT LITTLE MADELEY.

We, whose names are undersigned, having long tried the old plan of drinking intoxicating drink, to enable us to perform our work, have since signed the temperance pledge, and find that we can do our work better without the drink than with it; and have made this declaration to induce others to follow our example, and try teetotalism themselves that they may derive the benefits from it at home and at work, which we now enjoy.—

NAMES.	Occupation.	How long he has been Teetotaller.
William Boulton	Moulder	12 months
George Bunting	Blacksmith	4 Years
William Boulton	Collier	18 months
Peter Cooke	Furnace man	12 months
Richard Talfa	Labourer	18 months
Elijah Lightfoot	Collier	2 Years
George Bosson	Collier	2 Years
George Lewis	Collier	12 months
Robert Hulse	Moulder	12 months
James Bedson	Furnace man	12 months
Thomas Webb	Collier	2 Years
Edward Webb	Collier	10 months
E. Williams	Collier	3 months
Josiah Mathias	Collier	3 months

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(FROM THE LIVERPOOL MAIL.)

We take this opportunity, therefore, with our accidentally large and commanding circulation, to entreat all who shine as stars in the philosphic firmament—who are zealous for good works, who are anxious for the development of their moral and religious systems,—to pause, and calmly look at the working of the enormous evil we have feebly attempted to describe. We address ourselves to them as men of generous intentions, and (humanly speaking) of pure minds, having no interest in society beyond that of righteousness, and the improvement of our common family. We take leave to tell them, in the most respectful tone, and with truer fidelity to their cause than their flatterers are capable of comprehending, that no improvement in the present state of society in this country, more especially among the working classes can be accomplished, until a sweeping removal of the evils founded upon the unavoidable seductions of beer and drunkenness is done by that supreme authority which, in its supreme folly, not only created but encouraged them. It is our opinion that their humanizing efforts by agencies which come not under their cognizance—or if they do, are either neglected or despised—are lamentable failures. Look at the police returns for Liverpool published weekly. *If we had a stipendiary magistrate specially appointed to watch Beer Shops, and punish the offenders therein, he would have quite enough of business every day in the year.* The evil has reached to such an extent, that it can no longer be borne. Its effects upon the Working Classes are as devastating as a plague, and unless 'the Collective Wisdom' of the nation turn their attention to the subject, and provide a remedy, a heavy responsibility will devolve upon them who, as its Rulers, are answerable for the Peace of the Country.

FROM THE BIRMINGHAM GAZETTE.

The high wages consequent upon the unfortunate advance of two pounds per ton, when the nominal price of bars was fixed at twelve pounds, have in but few instances been reduced; and the wages now received by the workmen connected with the manufacturing of iron, or raising material, are nearly at the maximum ever earned in the recollection of the oldest persons engaged in the trade.

Instead of profiting by this opportunity to provide against old age or misfortune, the men are continually to be found in the alehouse or beer-shop, or on the peg-alley; while at every fair, or race, or wake, within reach, or on any other, the most trifling excuse, they absent themselves from their work, to the great loss and annoyance of their employers. And indeed, to such a degree is this neglect of work carried, that orders, where the time of completion is stipulated, have been refused by many parties, and can scarce be undertaken at all. We are far from advocating the system of low wages, or wishing to reduce the labourer to the minimum upon which he can support his family; but when, as at the present moment, among colliers and miners in particular, we see more than the extra earnings universally squandered in vice and immorality, and their families more neglected and distressed than during the prevalence of low wages, we are constrained to think that, until by a little more intellectual cultivation they have been taught to regulate their animal passions, there is a limit of earnings which is injurious for them to exceed.

FROM JERROLD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

"HOUSEHOLD" PRIVILEGES.—On Tuesday, the peculiar privileges of the household troops were illustrated, before Mr. BURRELL, at the Westminster Police-office. A woman was charged with being disorderly in company with a drunken soldier; the woman was immediately taken up, but the soldier was permitted to go drunk and free. The magistrate asked wherefore? When Serjeant ADAMS informed his worship that "it was contrary to police instructions to take a drunken soldier—if he belongs to the Household Troops." It is very proper that this privilege should be made generally known. We shall, from this moment, have an increased respect for every drunken soldier we may see in the street; that is, if of the household troops. The QUEEN is the mother of her people; and we cannot but acknowledge the maternal indulgence—though democrats may call it weakness—which she is made to show towards her own red-coated bacchanals. We wonder that this privilege has never been set forth by the recruiting serjeant. It could not fail to be successful. "For the Household Troops. Wanted, a few high-spirited young men. Drunkenness permitted in the streets, with no fear of the police."

FROM THE LIMERICK AND CLARE EXAMINER.

The Apostle of Temperance, has been prosecuting his most successful labours at Kilfinnane. Never, in the most enthusiastic hours of his sanctified mission did the Very Rev. Theobald Mathew reap a more abundant harvest. Six thousand postulants received from him the total-abstinence pledge on Sunday and Monday.

CORNWALL.

DRUNKARD'S WIFE.—I am going from house to house, this evening, begging my poor childrens supper. My unfortunate husband is in jail for horse stealing, the horse alluded to was sent to the next town in charge of my husband, he got quite drunk on the road, and sold the horse; the circumstance being fully known, my poor husband was sent to jail where he still remains, what adds more grief to my case is, I dont know but I shall this night be the mother of another child.

THE DRUNKARD'S GRAVE.

We stood by an open grave just out of the noise of one of the busiest cities of America, near the close of a summer's day. The tall forest that nearly surrounded this home of the dead, cast a grateful shadow o'er the spot where we stood. We were an humble group, for we had come to bury a drunkard. That drunkard was my uncle. And when I looked upon the widow of the deceased, a worthy woman and her poor amiable daughter, and thought of the contempt that fell upon us as we slowly followed the hearse out of the city, I thought of days and years gone by,—for this swollen and already putrid carcass was once a man—a man of extraordinary advantages, beauty of person, ease and urbanity of manner, a generous soul, piety, intelligence, and a fair commencement in business. He had the confidence of the public, who had already raised him to several places of honour and trust. But alas! he lived in a day when the universal custom of dram-drinking took advantage of his constitutional good nature, and he fell its victim. Then the church, which had done her part to make him what he now was, and which had been proud of him while he stood erect, when she found him down, abhorred him, and cast him out; and when he struggled to rise, church members encouraged him with a dram. He soon beheld himself lost in every sense. Fortune was gone, friends gone, credit and hope had forsaken him. Thus left to despair, he soon sank to the most beastly drunkenness, and became the dread of that family that had been once so cheered by his presence. His last fit of drunkenness was a long one; for several days he was nearly torpid, and in that state he expired.

As the coffin was let down, imagination wrote despair upon the lid; and when the clay, sunburnt in large lumps, fell on the naked coffin, there went forth a deep hollow sound, that echoed from forest and hill, the wail of despair. The sun was now disappearing behind the forest, and night was about rolling down to claim her temporary reign o'er the spot, when we retired.

More than twenty years have passed since that evening; and oblivion has drawn her curtain o'er the drunkard's grave; but not to me. Fresh in my recollection yet is that setting sun, and that look of grief, mingled with shame, which sat on the faces of the widow and her lovely daughters.

American True Wesleyan. Wm. W. CRANE.

At the Liverpool police court on Monday, upwards of sixty "drunk and disorderly" cases were disposed of.

THE FATE OF GENIUS.

Who has not heard of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the Dramatist, Poet and Orator, before whose towering genius, (Irish tho' it was,) the whole people of Great Britain, including even royalty itself, bowed in profound deference and admiration? Who has not almost coveted his fame? Yet it is a fame obscured by a blot, which all the waters of time cannot wash out: he lived and died a drunkard? In his sixty-fifth year, after twenty-five years of confirmed drunkenness, he died neglected and destitute, in the heart of the metropolis of Great Britain, and in the neighbourhood of the aristocratic wealth, beauty, and fashion, who had hung delighted on his superhuman eloquence on the trial of Warren Hastings. That a man, of whose eloquence the younger Pitt, a political enemy, would say, it surpassed all the eloquence of ancient or modern times, and possessed every thing that genius or art could furnish to agitate or control the human mind, should have been a drunkard, and should have so died, is indeed, a sad commentary on the weakness of human nature.

It seems, however, that he was first intoxicated by praise, and afterwards by the bottle. But if he had not, by fashionable indulgence contracted the habit of drink, the latter would not have been necessary to take the place of the other. The love of virtuous praise is a great incentive to right action. But in a man, whose brain is on fire from the influence of intoxicating drink, it may well be as it was in the case of poor Sheridan,---when senates ceased to applaud, the bottle was necessary to make him still think he was the same godlike man, who, with an angel's tongue, told the story of the suffering Begums!

Mooney, says of Sheridan:---"The life of this extraordinary man is, perhaps, the most striking evidence in history, of the dreadful evils of intemperance. Here was, indeed, a noble mind overthrown by alcohol! Nor was it all effected at once. Sheridan was at first a moderate drinker, by turns the hospitable host, or welcome guest. He drank to make others happy around him, to increase a mutual pleasure. Fatal disposition! At thirty years of age, he was, as we have seen, the first literary man in England.---"Orator. Dramatist, Minstrel, and all,"---blessed with a wife, the paragon of conjugal love; one who was gifted with the highest musical talents, and other kindred attainments, calculated to heighten the happiness of him she loved so well. At forty, he was a confirmed drunkard, and a ruined man---his brain suffocated or diseased, incapable of conceiving, and his body enfeebled, incapable of exertion; his wealth spent, his character lost, his friends avoiding him, and he, tottering down to the steps of taverns into the deepest slough of poverty and debasement; that tongue, under the spell of whose accents senates sat entranced, now incoherent and inarticulate; that eye, beaming with the fire of genius, whose recognitions in the street or palace, was once sought for by peers and prelates, now dimmed or dilated into phrenzy; that brain, whose conceptions and creations filled congregated thousands in theatres with joy, or melted them into tears, now the habitation of a thousand demons!! Oh, it sickens the heart to contemplate so grand a spirit overthrown, so splendid and so mournful a ruin. Let the eye of rising genius but rest upon the pages of this man's life, and take warning from the moral which it so forcibly inculcates.---*Tem. Advocate.* S. C.

Poetry.

HONOUR TO THE FOUNTAIN.

Ah, Song, there sits some shame upon thee!
 In bondage thou hast lain debased—
 The Bottle ah! too long has won thee;
 Too long thy glory stood disgraced.
 But now I come to disenthral thee—
 No longer on the Wine Cup wait!
 To nobler service I would call Thee:
 The gracious Fountain celebrate.

Brief, base the Mirth from Wine we borrow!
 The brain it robs—the heart it rends,
 The mad to-night—the sad to-morrow—
 In folly born, in shame it ends.
 But O! there comes no sorrow after
 Kind mirth of the sweet Fountain born.
 No weeping treads upon its laughter—
 It graces Night—it blesses Morn.

Its smile is followed by no frown—
 Its joke is neighbour to no curse—
 On darts its wit, nor e'er drops down—
 Its eloquence ne'er grows perverse.

O Mirth! for us thou ne'er decayest—
 Ne'er sinks it down—thy gentle swell;
 How sweet the rule wherewith thou swayest
 Us happy Woovers of the Well!

And who with Nature fondest linger?
 To whom appears her face so fair—
 Who welcome so each soaring Singer—
 Who win such fragrance from her air,—
 Who take in her such endless pleasure,—
 So walk the wood, so climb the mountain,—
 Yes! love her in such over-measure
 As we true Followers of the Fountain?

To us who hear this consecration
 All precious things more precious fall.
 We walk no dullards through Creation,
 But live the Life Ethereal.

Each joy of Earth—how bright its fleetness!
 How present each Celestial Thing!
 Fair Living Waters! pour your sweetness
 On us Glad Spirits of the Spring!

T. H. G.

Notice.

Money due for Gazettes is requested to be promptly paid, either to the Agent, or by post-office order made payable to RICHARD WAKELIN, West Bromwich, to whom orders may be sent for the stamped edition.

To Advertisers

The Gazette having a large circulation among Manufacturers, Magistrates, Clergymen, and Ministers of all denominations offers an excellent medium for advertisements.

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Letter-Press Printing
 in all its diversified branches.
Lithographic Plans, &c. with Engraving.
 Best Price given for Ropes and Rags.

Common Sense; A Word to those who do not think by proxy;

Or, *The Temperance Movement—The Public Press—Opium Eating—The Bishop of Norwich—Father Matthew—Ireland—and English Protestants.*

BY the Rev. William Wight, B. A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Curate of St. John's New castle-on-Tyne. Thirtieth Thousand, much enlarged. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., and Houlston and Stoneman. Price Two pence.

TEMPERANCE TRACTS & PUBLICATIONS.

B. GLOVER will be glad to supply his friends and the friends of temperance generally with **Tracts Published by the Central Temperance Association**

Ipswich Temperance Tracts, Publications of the Scottish Temperance League, BEACHE'S Six Sermons on Intemperance, *one penny*, "Toetotallers Library," Cards, Pledge Scrips, Bills for announcing Meetings, &c.
 Address, HANDSWORTH NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

48, MOOR-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

JOB WILKINS, has the honour to announce that he is the original and most extensive Temperance Hotel Proprietor in Birmingham, having been established in that line upwards of twelve years, and possesses the following accommodation:—a large commercial room, private sitting rooms for parties, public refreshment rooms, and a proportionate number of sleeping rooms, &c.—Chops, steaks, &c., on the shortest notice. Dinners every day at one o'clock.

Travellers, either on business or pleasure, and families can be accommodated with double or single-bedded rooms, and private sitting-rooms, &c. Situate near the centre of the town, railways, coach-offices, &c.—Good stabling.

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Within ONE MINUTES walk of the bottom of Snow-hill.

Monthly Notices.

AGENTS' APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

October.	MR. GLOVER.	Passe. EDWARDS	MR. HORN.	Mr. KEMP.
Thursday 1	Holt	Ashbourn	Henley in Arden	Liverpool
Friday 2	Ruthin	Belper	Redditch	Birkenhead
Saturday 3		Cromford		
Monday 5	Liverpool Bold-st.	West Bromwich	Monmore Green	Chester
Tuesday 6	Warrington	Wolverhampton	Lozells	Knutsford
Wednesday 7	St. Helens	Broseley	Wednesbury	Wrexham
Thursday 8	Crewe	Jack-field	Porto Bello	Ruabon
Friday 9	Etruria	Much Wenlock	Coseley	Cefn
Monday 12	Malvern Link	Madeley	Fenton	Ellesmere
Tuesday 13	Worcester	Shrewsbury	Trent Vale	Wem
Wednesday 14	Droitwich	Minsterley	Cobridge	Market Drayton
Thursday 15	Pershore	Wellington	Hartshill	Maer
Friday 16	Campden	Newport	Upper Hanley	Newcastle
Saturday 17			Stoke	
Monday 19	Stow on the Wold	Leek	Leek	Stafford
Tuesday 20	Dedington	Ditto	Ditto	Rugeley
Wednesday 21	Banbury	Alton near Cheadle	Chesterton	Ditto
Thursday 22	Brailes	Uttoxeter	Little Madely	Lichfield
Friday 23	Stratford on Avon	Rocester	Nantwich	Erdington
Saturday 24		Teen		
Monday 26	Coventry	Tutbury	Macclesfield	Walsall
Tuesday 27	Leamington	Derby	Congleton	Willenhall
Wednesday 28	Warwick	Burton on Trent	Goldenthal	Stourbridge
Thursday 29	Alcester	Derby	Wheelock Heath	Dudley Port
Friday 30	Redditch	Tamworth	Smethwick	Wall Heath
Monday Nov. 1	Bilston	Dudley	Yardley	

TEETOTAL SPEAKER'S PLAN OF THE POTTERY DISTRICT.

Hanley, Bethesda Schools, *Wednesday*.—Burslem, Temperance Hall, *Wednesday*.—Stoke, Christian Brothers, Meeting Room, *Saturday*.—Newcastle, *Monday*.—Longton, National School, *Monday*.—Wolstanton, New Connexion Chapel, *Wednesday*.—Tunstall, Primitive Methodist Chapel, *Thursday*.—Fenton New Connexion School Room, *Monday*.—Cobridge, New Connexion Chapel, *Tuesday*.—Shelton, Bedford School, *Thursday*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO AGENCY FUND.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Nantwich Society	0	10	0	North Stafford Association	5	5	0
West Bromwich	1	0	0	Minsterley	1	3	2
George Dimmack Esq., Bilston ..	1	0	0	Wellington	1	0	0
Presteign	0	8	0	Wheelock Heath	0	10	0
Knighton	0	16	0	Knutsford	1	6	8
Cromford	1	0	0				

GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF THE GAZETTE.

Mr. Thomas Paget	1	0	0	W. Needham Esq.	2	0	0
Rev. D. Davis	0	5	0	S. Savage Kenrick Esq.	0	10	0

TOWARDS ANNUITY FOR FATHER MATTHEW.

Anonymous	2	0	0	Mrs. T. Pagett	1	0	0
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(All Contributions and Communications to be Addressed— not later than the 15th of the month—to Mr. GEORGE SMITH KENRICK, West Bromwich.)

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THE

TEMPERANCE GAZETTE.

ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

No. 11.—New Series.]

NOVEMBER, 1846.

[Price 1d., Stamped 2d.]

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IRELAND AND FATHER MATHEW.

WE love the "Green Isle." We admire the Irish character—generous, hopeful, light-hearted, hospitable, brave, grateful, and devout. It contains the elements of those faculties and virtues which most adorn humanity, and perhaps all that is wanted to make a perfect whole, is a trifle more of the persevering industry of the Englishman, and a dash of the caution of the canny Scot; but take them as they are, we must confess with the poet—

"E'en their errors lean to virtue's side."

While we profess sorrow for their sufferings, under the pressure of the famine which has already visited them, and will soon bring sickness and bereavement in its train, the question arises whether any assistance can be given by Englishmen to the starving thousands on the other side of the channel, in a manner that would not be onerous to us, and would be an effectual relief to them. We think the required aid might be beneficially contributed in the following manner:—By a parliamentary return during the last session, it appears that the quantity of malt used in England, alone, for brewing, during the year, was 3,465,779 quarters. The quantity of malt used in Scotland and Ireland must be added to the above; we may therefore say that, in round numbers,

there are five millions of quarters of grain, fit for human food, converted into a liquid, which, at all events is unnecessary to persons in health; and we believe to be the cause of much of the poverty, disease, and crime which exist in our country. During the reign of George II., in the year 1756, the country was visited by a scarcity of corn; and on that occasion, a bill was passed through parliament, to restrain for a limited time, the distilling of barley, malt, and all grain whatsoever. Objections were made by those engaged in distillation; but they were met by this conclusive argument: "Particular interests must often be sacrificed to the welfare of the community; and the present distress prevailed over the prospect of this disadvantage." The prohibition was limited to two months; but, at the expiration of that term, the scarcity continuing, it was protracted by a new bill to the 11th of December. In the present instance, we do not desire a compulsory enactment; we ask every kind and charitable individual in this country, to enter into a voluntary resolution to abstain from all liquors made from grain, while this famine continues; let it be done in gratitude for comforts enjoyed, and in sympathy for those who are suffering the deprivation of them. If there were sufficient virtue and self-denial in the country to carry out this principle completely,

the whole question of scarcity, starvation, riots, the military being obliged to put a stop to the clamour of hunger by firing on the people,—would be solved at once. Barley would do the work of gunpowder, and far more effectually.

FATHER MATHEW.

In this country, the Temperance Reformation is carried on by the working and middle classes, who are formed into societies, and employ advocates, and take other measures, for which their comparative wealth enables them to provide the necessary funds. In Ireland, the working classes are very poor, according to our standard, and the middle classes embrace but a small portion of the population, in consequence of which the great burthen of the Temperance Reformation in Ireland, fell upon Father Mathew. He was not wanting to the occasion, but exerted himself beyond his means; day and night he laboured in administering the pledge; and, as incessantly did he answer the calls that were made upon him for money to support the different reading and temperance societies, and to meet incidental expenses, till he was almost overwhelmed by the difficulties that gathered around him.

The temperance cause still requires the embarrassed energies of Father Mathew, in Ireland, and to enable him to devote himself to this great work, a meeting has been called, at which were present, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Stanhope, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, the Lord Mayor, of London, the Lord Bishop of Norwich, and others, who form a committee, for the purpose of raising a fund sufficient to procure a Life Annuity of £800. to enable him to continue, during his mortal life, the great TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

It is considered reasonable that a remuneration of £800 to £1,200 a year should be given to a Police Magistrate, for committing men to prison who have transgressed the law. No one objects to the salary of a Judge of Assize being £4000 a year, for inflicting punishment on offenders, for the more serious crimes of felony, burglary, and murder.—Greater honour, large rewards, vast wealth, wait on the military Chief, who, with a loss of 4,000 of his own followers, destroys 8000 of his opponents, and seizes upon the capital of their country.

If the public voice pronounces that none of these rewards are unmerited, we ask what honour, what recompense would be too great for the man who has reclaimed one-half of the entire population of his country; so that,

in the language of the address, "*there is no solitary case on record, of any member of a temperance society having been found guilty of felony; no charge has ever been brought against one of its members of participating in those terrible crimes, which of late, have so greatly operated to darken the Irish character?*"—How much nobler is it to prevent crime than punish it—to save life than to destroy it!—No rewards, no recompense, that we can give, will adequately repay Father Mathew for this great achievement, nor does he require it at our hands. But let us co-operate with him, as far as we can, and subscribe such a fund as will enable him to complete his great work of Temperance in Ireland.

The following are the resolutions which were passed; and we give an extract from the address of the committee:—

A meeting of the committee having been held for carrying out a proposal to raise, by subscription, a sum of £7,000 to purchase an annuity for the Rev. Theobald Mathew, the following resolutions were adopted:—

1st Resolution,—Proposed by the Marquis of Lansdowne,—Seconded by General Caulfield,—

That the position of the Rev. Theobald Mathew, being such as to involve the danger of his inability to continue his labours in promoting and sustaining temperance in Ireland from want of necessary funds, we invite the co-operation of all friends of social and moral improvement, and of all who are interested in the welfare of the Irish people.

2d Resolution,—Proposed by the Earl of Wicklow,—Seconded by the Bishop of Norwich—

That ample evidence has been afforded that temperance, while improving the habits of the Irish peasantry, and advancing their social and moral condition, essentially aids in preventing disaffection and crime,—no prosecution for outrage having been instituted against any member of a temperance society.

3d Resolution,—Proposed by the Marquis of Sligo,—Seconded by Lord Camoys,—

That applications for subscriptions to the fund be made to English Noblemen and Gentlemen possessed of property in Ireland, setting forth the benefits which have resulted to the Irish people from the labours of the Rev. Mr. Mathew, and the advantages thus rendered to Irish landlords, by introducing comparative prosperity and tranquillity into their localities.

4th Resolution,—Proposed by Lord Morpeth,—Seconded by Admiral Sir Edward Codrington.

That the sums subscribed be devoted to the purchase of an annuity, to be transmitted quarterly to the Rev. Mr. Mathew, under the control of four members of the committee, the treasurer, and the honorary secretaries.

5th Resolution,—Proposed by the Earl of Arundel and Surrey,—Seconded by John Bright, Esq. M.P.

That the various temperance societies throughout the kingdom be applied to for co-operation and aid, less with reference to the amount of assistance thus anticipated, than as evidence of sympathy with the cause, and affection towards the Irish people.

(Concluded at last page.)

CIVILIZATION AND SAVAGE LIFE.

ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES.

WHEN the sea is covered with our ships; which visit every known country on the globe—when expeditions are continually leaving our shores to explore seas hitherto unvisited—to discover new regions, as yet untrodden by the inhabitants of the old world—when the English seems destined to become the ordinary language of vast countries, including Australia—India—North, and perhaps eventually South, America—It becomes of immense importance to millions of living beings, and to thousands of millions yet unborn, who are destined to inhabit these vast regions;—that England should understand her MISSION to these countries; and that Civilization should bring a blessing under its wings, and not a curse—that we should raise the lowly, not debase the innocent; that we should inform the ignorant, moralize the wicked, and cause the pure religion of Jesus to take place of the Idol worship, and cruel rites, of Paganism. We should increase the physical comforts, the moral qualities, the spiritual knowledge of these nations: we should make the people wiser and better men.

We ask, first, whether England is thus fulfilling her Mission to India? She found the Hindoos for the most part an unwarlike, innocent, unambitious people, having few wants, contented with simple food and accustomed to perfect sobriety. She put before them the example of indomitable courage, energy, and perseverance in the pursuit of wealth, for which she will ransack the world—to obtain which she dispises jungle fever, and malaria; the fatal heat of the mid-day sun, the unwholesome exhalations of night. She drags her cannon over the passes of lofty mountains, fords mighty rivers, her armies over-run distant countries to accumulate wealth and grasp at extended dominion. But the only legitimate use of wealth and power is to exalt, to extend, to spiritualize HUMAN HAPPINESS; its stepping stone, is the earth we dwell on, its ultimate boundary, the universe; its commencement now, its destined period, eternity. The tendency of all the acts of the Indian Government therefore should be to increase her moral power and virtues of its subjects. Let us inquire what it has done. Many improvements have been introduced in the organization of the courts of justice, in the administration of the law, in securing to a certain extent the liberty of the subject. Sutes are discouraged, the government does not approve of self immolation at the temple of

Juggernaut or in the Ganges, though it is not entirely prevented. India has been taught to be an exporting nation and it sends us sugar, tea, rice, indigo, and on the other hand is acquiring a taste for our manufactures and for some of the luxuries which it could previously do without. As far, therefore, as their outward and physical condition is concerned, the natives of India are more comfortable under the rule of our Indian Government, than they were under the capricious rule of the native princes.

But all these advantages are nothing compared to the evil which we shall inflict on India when we have sapped the very foundation of the virtue and happiness of the people by making them drunkards. Yet this fearful work has been begun, the first step has been taken, and should it be carried out; our triumphs and victories will be the source of the greatest calamity, the direst suffering and woe that ever visited that vast continent!

A sober peasantry the country's pride

When once destroyed, can rarely be supplied.

On the one hand, salt is a prime necessary of Indian life, and serves to give a flavour to the insipid rice which is the principal food of the people—but we place such a heavy duty on salt that the people cannot purchase it, though it is required for their health—instead of that, we are commencing a system of grog-shops, which threatens to over-run the Continent—to create an appetite for dram-drinking, and thus destroy the moral character of the people.

It may be asked whether Christianity will not be an antidote for the poison? It is only necessary to reply that as the English, in spite of Christianity, are notoriously drunken, there is no reason to suppose that the Hindoos will fare any better. Unfortunately, their case is peculiar; their religion forbids them to drink intoxicating drink, and they are sober; but when they become converted to Christianity, they are told to exercise their Christian liberty of drinking; and they speedily, with few exceptions, rival even Englishmen in their drunkenness! And as in their old faith, sobriety was associated with all their other virtues, when they throw aside the one, the others follow, and a converted Hindoo is not only a reproach to our holy religion, but is a disgrace to humanity. Such also was the intercourse of the white men with the natives of North America.—we robbed them of their native virtues, truth, hospitality, and bravery; and changed them into a mean, thieving, dissolute people; we furnished them with whiskey, which destroyed them faster than

plague, pestilence, or famine. Twenty millions of native American Indians have been reduced to about one million, and the chief instrument employed has been, not the sword, but the more fatal fire-waters. Captain Parry has stated that the Esquimaux are fast disappearing, under the effects of the spirits administered to them. The inhabitants of the West India Islands are thoroughly inoculated with the desire of drinking and drunkenness. In the South Sea Islands, our drunken sailors have inflicted more evil on the natives by supplying them with rum, than the missionaries have done good to them by preaching the gospel. Indeed, it was made evident, that drinking and Christianity could not flourish together: one must be given up; and the same rule might be extended with advantage to all our colonies; and, perhaps, to the mother country also.

We are civilizing nations, as the French attempted to civilize the Arabs, at the caves of Dahra, by burning them—they did it by fire, we by fire waters; the difference is not material, if the destruction is effected. Fire in Egypt—Spirits in India—Opium in China—and yet we call ourselves Christian nations! The number of persons in Great Britain, destroyed by intoxicating drink is 60,000 a year! By the time we have taught the inhabitants in our dependencies to drink, like ourselves, we shall have raised the number to half a million of human beings annually sacrificed to the idol of strong drink!

Great Power and great responsibility rest with us. We hope England will prove worthy of her high destiny, and take care that the extraordinary influence, which she possesses over the nations of the earth, shall be used to promote human improvement, to encourage the temperance reformation, and to speed the triumphs of Christianity, among the various nations which own her sway!

Our observations are borne out by Archdeacon Jeffreys, the Rev. R. W. Hume, and by Leitch Richie, in an article published in CHAMBERS' Journal, and by other friends of India.

REV. O. FRENCH says.—Until the introduction of foreign influence the use of intoxicating drinks was scarcely known here. It is contrary to the religion of both Hindoos and Mahomedans. Whence then came this exotic? From Portugal and Great Britain, enlightened, civilized Christian nations. The Portuguese of this country are proverbial for their habits of intemperance—more so than any other class of the community, excepting perhaps our own countrymen. Their example fortunately found few imitators among the natives. But when the English obtained supremacy in the land, their evil habits were more readily adopted, and they are

likely to have the honour or rather the dishonour of spreading among this people one of the worst evils that can befall any nation."

REV. R. W. HUME states.—"The evil is one that is fast increasing. A respectable native of Calcutta, in a paper, read not long since, before the British India Society, says that drunkenness is 'an intolerable nuisance, daily increasing with frightful and unexampled rapidity.' And he adds that it is extending to the remote villages, 'where fortunately for the inhabitants there are no English to set them the example.' Mark this language of a Hindoo,—where FORTUNATELY for the inhabitants, there are no English to set them the example."

LEITCH RITCHIE observes.—"The fact appears to be, that in India, as the people become enlightened, they become intemperate; the government, so beneficent in one respect, actually furnishes the means of drunkenness. In India, the licensing system has flooded the heretofore sober country with *grog-shops*; and now, in the Deccan, even the Brahmins drink; though taking care, from regard for their religious character, to offer the unholy potion in the first place to the goddess Danee! The mischief has attracted the attention of the native press; and perhaps few Englishmen will be able to read without shame the following remonstrance, in a letter addressed by a Hindoo to one of the vernacular journals called the *Dnyanodaya*:—'Why does not the government consider whether it will always be able to fill its coffers by such means as this? It may be assured that, by allowing the sale of intoxicating drinks to go on without restraint, the Ryots are by degrees reduced to a miserable condition, and rendered unfit for any useful business. And when they shall be reduced to the lowest state of wretchedness and degradation, then whence will the government obtain the necessary revenue? Was there ever a religion known that rendered it the duty of people to drink, then let the government consider how much loss arises from the use of these drinks, and whether it should not anxiously seek wholly to prevent such a practice. Besides, that is not a solitary evil. It always comes with a crowd of relatives. These are licentiousness, gambling, theft, strife, &c. But why should I enumerate? Intoxicating drinks are like a destructive river, on which float poverty, wretchedness, and the whole catalogue of crimes. If this river of death be allowed, without restraint, to flow over the land, then alas for the best interests of the people! And the government will, in the end, learn to its sorrow that there is neither glory nor profit in reigning over a nation of drunkards.'

He states that, during the rule of the Peshwar, intoxicating drinks were allowed to be sold only in one or two places, which were never frequented by persons who had any regard for their reputation; whereas, under the enlightened dominion of the British, *grog-shops* not merely flaunt themselves in the great streets, but skulk in the lanes and in solitary places, so as to be sure of victims from every class of society.

"'But do you think,' adds the Hindoo, 'the government of the Peshwar did not know that a great revenue might be gained by licensing numerous *grog-shops*? It knew this very well; but it could not in any way lend its countenance to such an evil business. It had some compassion upon the people. The English government, on the contrary, is like those animals which devour their offspring, or like those unnatural parents who, for a paltry sum,

sell their own children. The government ought to regard the people as its children, and watch over their interests with the greatest care; but on this matter it bestows not the least consideration. In the spirit of utter selfishness, it seeks only to fill its own coffers.' Intemperance I am sorry to add, thus fostered by the British, is rapidly increasing not only in the Deccan, but in all the great cities of India.

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL.

It was observed by some one in your instructive periodical, about the beginning of the year, that the Temperance Question was peculiarly the province of the clergyman and the medical man, as the subject had reference to the moral and physical well-being of mankind; and I am happy to find that this opinion is fast gaining ground.

It is no longer a matter of individual opinion, but has now become matter of fact, that intoxicating liquors, of all kinds, have an injurious effect on all the organs of the body, those of them whose office it is to convert our food into nourishment, to support the frail fabric of human existence, as well as those destined to convey our sensations, feelings, and wishes. Indeed, so intimately blended are all these, that one cannot be injured without the sympathy and participation of the others.

When we know that the extraordinary conservative power implanted in the human body to repair internal disorder, and resist external injury is in the exact ratio of the health of the individual, it is of the utmost importance to preserve this salutary power in all its natural integrity. If we employ the aid of science to interrogate nature, we find that the human body, although subject to the ordinary laws of inanimate machinery, "tear and wear," differs materially in this particular, that it possesses the power, when fairly used, of repairing itself; but in order to enable it to do so, it must be supplied with *suitable* materials, at proper intervals, and periods of rest observed, when exhausted nature "seeks repose," to tranquillize the wearied and fatigued nervous system, and afford nature a fit opportunity of repairing the waste occasioned by the continued exercise of the frame.

The philosophy of health is important, to all; and is, unfortunately, but little known, or very imperfectly understood. Medical men who could, and who ought to impart this knowledge are rewarded when they withhold it; and are only paid to repair the machine when it is broken down. How dearly do the public pay the penalty of this ignorance, both in

person and in pocket! The Chinese, we are informed, understand this matter better than we do, and pay their physician only so long as he keeps them in health.

It is of the utmost consequence to know what is necessary and requisite to enable this animal machine of ours to wear the longest, and with the least pain and inconvenience to us; and for this purpose, (not possessing the instinct of the lower animals,) we must exercise our reason, and ascertain what are useful, and what injurious,—to select the one, and reject the other. We find that the conservative energies of life are directed to two most important functions:—The one to repair the animal machinery, and supply the waste of the tissues, occasioned by exercise; the other to supply the materials of animal heat.—This is accomplished by our digestive organs converting the food into these elementary principles, to supply which, elementary principles must have originally existed in the food in combination with other substances. The human body has therefore been, not inaptly compared to a great laboratory; the digestive organs being the initiatory and most important part, the healthy operations of which cannot be interfered with, without deranging and damaging the whole machinery and fabric of the human constitution. If the body is deprived of its natural supply of sustenance, and in its place has a substance which, immediately on its introduction into the system, leaves no function undisturbed, and no part uncontaminated by its baneful influence, we must expect nothing other than disease and premature death, the inevitable consequences of the use of alcoholic beverages.

Intemperance, as a national evil, is much more calamitous than war, the latter decimates its thousands and tens of thousands; but the former leaves its victims time to bequeath to posterity, a diseased progeny: thus hereditary diseases are transmitted to distant posterity, and we innocently suffer for the faults of our ancestors.

These disorganising habits of intemperance would have long since annihilated the human species, had not science and medical skill exerted their utmost efforts to counteract it, and here in England, in the midst of the nineteenth century, more enlightened than any preceding one, we live in a perpetual struggle between poison and antidote, the poison being in the ascendant, destroying its 60,000 persons a year, and leaving the rest a miserable wreck of diseased humanity. Well may we exclaim with the despairing patriot:—"Oh! my beloved countrymen, when will you come to your senses?"

A. H.

THE WIVES OF TEE-TOTALERS.

It is a matter of no little astonishment to me that the ladies do not more generally adopt our principles, and use their vast influence in diffusing them. The influence of women on society is unbounded; and if exercised in opposition to the drinking customs of our country, they would soon yield before its might. The females have suffered, and will still continue to suffer as long as strong drink is allowed to reign, more from intemperance than any other class, or from any other cause. Yet, strange as it may appear, they are the most powerful advocates for the continuance of that system which has been the cause of their suffering. What would be thought of the lady who would cherish in her bosom a viper which had stung herself and her children? And is not this precisely what she does who continues to drink that which has been the cause of her bitterest pangs?

Nothing gives a faithful teetotaler greater pain when he visits the abode of a friend who has been rescued from drunkenness, then being met by the smell of the accursed drink wafted by the breath of her who he knows has in a manner suffered martyrdom, through its effects on her husband. When he reflects upon his condition in former times and contrast it with that of the present, what opinion must he form of the wife, who will still take her glass, regardless of the consequences which may follow? And when he tries to reason with her upon the subject, what frivolous excuses, what incoherency, what anxiety to turn the conversation in some other direction are instantly apparent!

Oh! that we could for a moment make clear to the minds of such persons the position in which they are placed! If we could but remove from their minds that love for "little drops," and the influence which it exercises over them, we feel assured that they would forego the gratification which the indulgence affords them. If such persons *would* only, for one moment, reflect upon the temptations they put in the way of their husbands when they see them sipping of the intoxicating cup, the fear of being plunged again into all their former misery would induce them never to touch the "accursed thing." If they would, too, reflect on the bad example they set their children by using intoxicating liquors, and remember that there is nothing they are such adepts at, as *imitation*—that what they see their mother's do they will try to do—that if they see them smacking their lips after partaking of these noxious drinks, they

will naturally want to have a taste themselves—that after tasting them (which they will by some means,) though they may in their ignorance and innocence be at a loss to discover why their mother's should partake of them, the impression that they are good for them to use will be stamped on their minds, and may prove a predisposing cause of a future life of debauchery and vice. If they would reflect on the mischief they might thus cause to their children, they would, one would think, not only totally abstain from using them themselves, but join heart and hand with their husbands in their attempts to banish them from the world. But if the fear of causing their husbands to relapse into their old habits, plunging themselves again into misery, and of setting a bad example to their children will not deter such persons from using strong drink, they may feel assured that they have created within them such a craving for the alcoholic excitement, that nothing short of total abstinence will save them from becoming drunkards themselves; or, at best, prevent that war within them between the desire to appear temperate on the one hand, and to indulge in their favourite liquor on other: which is productive of more anguish to good people, who persist in using strong drink as a daily beverage than that which is created by any other practice, or inflicted by any other cause!

G.P.Q.

TEETOTALERS WEDDING.

The Members of the Society of Friends of Coalbrook-dale being always first and foremost in every good and useful work, and moral reform, have set an excellent example, which we hope will be followed by others in a similar spirit.

The marriage of Miss Hannah Dickenson, the amiable daughter of Barnard Dickenson, Esq. of Coalbrook-dale to Joseph Sturge, Esq. of Birmingham, was celebrated at Coalbrook-dale, on Wednesday the 14th of October last, when thirty-six of their friends sat down to dinner and enjoyed the festivities of the day without the use of one particle of any kind of intoxicating liquor.

A zealous friend of temperance has suggested in reference to the existing scarcity of food, that the grain consumed in the distillation of spirituous and fermented liquors, might be more appropriately applied to the purposes of subsistence. He suggests that large meetings should be held in every large town, for the purpose of petitioning the legislature to prohibit distillation throughout the United Kingdom.

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE OPPOSITE COASTS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE. After all what strikes one most, in driving along these English roads and lanes, is, not this or that conspicuous or celebrated object, but the beauty of common place things. The winding roads, the hedge-rows, the small clump of roadside trees,—above all, the cottages and their appurtenances. After the four walls rising bare from the dust, or the mud, of the straight road, and garnished with nothing more ornamental than a dunghill, of which I had lately seen so many, these cottages at first seemed to me a sort of *decoration de theatre*; and I was ready to ask whether that hard and rude thing called peasant life was really carried on within those rose-encircled bowers? But one soon sees how *real* the whole is,—how essential a part of the life of the poor, as well as the rich, is this sort of pastoral beauty. There are small farm houses in this neighbourhood, of no pretension,—models of symmetry and rustic elegance. The large tree, the stacks, the pond, the shed,—all are where they should be. Partly from natural, partly from artificial, causes there is, too, a delicious variety and harmony of colouring in the landscape. I have been struck by the vast number of very old farm-houses and cottages; brick, of course, but grey with old age and lichens, marking the general antiquity of civilization in Kent. I saw for the first time hop-picking—a beautiful and gay scene—at a distance! alas! alas; look not at the garments, still less at the faces, of the actors of it! What and where is the vast population of vagrants that incessantly haunts and traverses the roads of England?—or, is it, of this part of England? I have seen more of these homeless and houseless looking beings within a few miles here than from one end of France to the other. The contrast between the dire and reckless improvidence of the English, and the all-enduring frugality of the French, is very painful to contemplate. A very respectable farmer told me, the hop-pickers on his farm were earning two, three, and even four shillings a day; and, he added, “they are not a bit the better for it; it all goes at the ale house.” Are my countrymen indeed so very near to the beasts that perish? I would fain not believe it. But I do believe that the voluntary and resolute abstemiousness of French peasants, for the sake of security and independence, is a thing of which they are, at present incapable. *Athenæum*.

(The writer would find that at Merthyr

Tidvil, there are men who earn 10s. a day and yet have to beg of the shop keeper to trust them with a loaf of bread, as they have not money to pay for it—the cash has all been spent at the public house. The beauty of the country, and the sterling virtues of the English character are all tarnished by this fatal love of strong drink which characterizes our countrymen. EDITOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TEMPERANCE GAZETTE.

SIR,

My anxiety for the extension of the Temperance cause, must be my excuse for this intrusion on your valuable paper.

I fully concur in the opinion lately expressed by that excellent veteran of total abstinence, J. S. Buckingham, Esq., that if the subject of Temperance was better understood by the public, it would be better supported.

This knowledge cannot be imparted by lectures only, as there are many persons whose occupations and inclinations prevent them from attending.

These persons I apprehend must be communicated with through the medium of periodical publications, I have therefore suggested the expediency of advising every society to call a meeting of its members, and appointing a business committee whose duty shall be to give in the names of all the respectable, and influential inhabitants in their locality, to whom are to be sent regularly every month a copy of the most approved temperance periodical, preferring those of local interest.

The locality to be divided into districts, and persons appointed by the committee to deliver these periodicals.

The cost to the society for each individual would be only nine-pence a year, and it would not be too much to expect that each recipient would on the application of one of the committee after a period of twelve months, contribute at least one shilling to the funds. In this way information would be conveyed and the funds augmented twenty-five per cent. Another source of diffusing information and increasing the pecuniary resources, would be by holding Bazaars in suitable localities, the Ladies would be thus usefully and laudably employed in working for, and of course talking of the Temperance cause.

The success of these Bazaars for other and less useful objects gives us good reason to hope for the greater success in this.

There is another consideration of paramount importance to the success and permanent stability of Temperance Societies, the opposition

of many of the members of the medical profession, arising from an erroneous elementary education, or a total unacquaintance with the subject, this is found to be the principle cause of many relapses, and much intemperance. Education must be extended to these men, and as the still imperfect state of medical science, renders the office of the medical man a condition of perpetual pupilage, it is to be hoped he will not refuse instruction on this point, so important to the welfare of the whole human family. HUMANITAS.

POPULAR STATISTICS.

THE "DRINKING USAGES" OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

When dram drinking is mentioned, Father Mathew is recalled as readily as the violin suggests Paganini, or the cornet-a-piston Kœnig; and most people have an idea that he has reduced the practice, but the precise extent to which he has done so is known by few. Let the ignorant then learn down to a very gallon.

Number of gallons of Irish spirits charged with duty for the ten years ending 5th January, 1845.

Years.	Gallons.	Years.	Gallons.
1836	11,381,223	1841	7,401,051
1837	12,248,772	1842	6,485,443
1838	11,235,635	1843	5,290,650
1839	12,296,342	1844	5,546,483
1840	10,815,709	1845	6,451,137

During the above period, while population rose, revenue fell—doubtless to the astonishment of the Exchequer Chancellors for the time being, who always calculate on a steady income from luxuries.

Duty in 1836.....	£1,327,809	7s.
————— 1845.....	860,151	12s.

So much for Ireland positive—now for Ireland comparative.

Number of gallons of spirits charged with duty in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and charged for Home Consumption in 1845.

Population in 1841.	Countries.	No. of Gallons.
15 millions	England	8,231,883
2½ do.	Scotland	5,922,421
8 do.	Ireland	6,443,844

England being a beer-swilling, and Scotland and Ireland whiskey-imbibing countries, let us allow the rose to escape this table and confine our attention to the thistle and shamrock. Ireland has more than three times the number of inhabitants that Scotland has—does Ireland drink three times the quantity of whiskey? No. But Scotland consumes only about a sixth less than Ireland—or to put it more plainly,

Were Paddy to drink as much as Sawney he would drink 17,000,000 gallons; but he only drinks 6,500,000.

Were Sawney to abstain as much as Paddy he would drink 2,000,000 gallons; but he actually takes nearly 6,000,000.

Now for John Bull, England we have seen escaped when spirits were the gauge, but malt catches it earousing deep.

Number of bushels of Malt charged with duty in England, Scotland and Ireland in 1845.

England.....	31,857,877
Scotland.....	3,889,440
Ireland.....	1,441,072

Here Scotland when contrasted with Ireland is again at fault. But then England also fails when compared with Scotland. Taking Scotia's standard England should consume 21 millions of bushels but she consumes 31, which is unconscionable enough, and frees the tartan from all censure at the hands of the Lincoln green. Meanwhile let what we have advanced be seriously pondered, and our end, like that of all good patriots, will be served.

Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper.

DRUNKENNESS, CRIME AND DEATH.

Notwithstanding we have had to report the great progress the temperance cause is making we are grieved to find by the public papers, that drunkenness is, in this locality, on the increase. It would take up too much space to mention one tithe of the crimes and misdemeanours that have been perpetrated, or of the accidents and deaths that have taken place during this month, directly resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks. A man was robbed and nearly murdered the other day in the neighbourhood of Walsall, but we find that he had been drinking to a late hour at a public house; and that his assailants had well steeped their senses in liquor before they attempted the horrid crime. At Wolverhampton innumerable cases were brought before the magistrates, but they were nearly all drunken cases, or brutal assaults, perpetrated while under the influence of drink. At Wednesbury, six publicans were fined, in one day, for having their houses open during divine service. At the public office Birmingham it is horrible to see the number of people brought before the magistrates every monday morning, all arising from drunkenness, and that too on the sabbath day. The following will not fail to strike attention, and it is hoped will plainly show the influential classes and the religious public that something must be done and that quickly to prevent the further increase of this crime, while it will inspire the teetotaler with renewed zeal in the holy cause he has espoused.

DEATH OF A CHILD FROM DRINKING SPIRITS.—An inquest was held on Wednesday last, at the Bull's Head, Catchem's Corner, before T. M. Phillips, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Philip Jones, a child about eight years old, the son of William Jones, a miner living at Rough Hills. The deceased was a very healthy child, and it appeared with his father on Sunday afternoon at the public house at which the inquest was holden. He was allowed to drink two glasses of gin and peppermint, and immediately became tipsy. He went home and became sick. He afterwards fell asleep, and on waking fell into fits, which continued with scarcely any interruption until his death, which took place, notwithstanding medical aid, at about two o'clock on Monday Morning.—Mr. Hodgkins, Surgeon, who attended the deceased, stated that he found him in strong convulsions, and that in his opinion, he died from having taken the gin and peppermint. Verdict accordingly.—*Staffordshire Advertiser.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. D. We send the Gazette gratuitously to gentlemen of known benevolence, and those whose rank, talents, or station give them influence in society, for the purpose of making them acquainted with the nature and progress of our cause; and in the hope that it may induce some of them to lend the temperance movement their countenance and support.

We feel grateful to R. Charlton, S. Whittam, and J. Haughton, Esqs., Mr. Price, and the Editor of the Coventry Herald, for their very favourable opinion of the GAZETTE. We are happy to say its circulation is rapidly increasing.

We are obliged to P. B. for his exertions in our favour.

We are grateful to "Well Wisher," but our Printer warns us, "Drink Not," till next month.—This remark will apply to other contributors.


 TEMPERANCE GAZETTE.
 

Birmingham, November 1st, 1846.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

One of the most remarkable instances of the success which attends untiring efforts and constant perseverance in a good cause is exhibited in the fact, that, twelve Noblemen, the venerable and amiable Bishop of Norwich, the Lord Mayor of London, together with several highminded gentlemen have met to consider how the temperance reformation can be promoted most effectually in Ireland. When we mention that the Premier is one of the committee we need not say that temperance is regarded as a question of vital importance, having a great influence on the prosperity of that country. They state that Father Mathew deserves support and assistance from the country "because he lessens crime, increases the comfort and happiness of the people, and introduces comparative prosperity and tranquillity into the localities" where they did not previously exist.

If these noblemen and gentlemen make this statement with regard to Ireland, the Clergy, Ministers and Magistrates can bear their testimony to a similar result in England wherever teetotalism has had a fair trial; we trust that the clergy who have done much to promote temperance, will not relax in their exertions but be stimulated to greater efforts, so that we may shortly be able to say also, there are 4,000,000, of teetotalers in England and not one of them has been found guilty of felony.—The Rev. Dr. Spratt has paid a second visit to Belfast, accompanied by James Haughton Esq., when meetings were held on two successive days and upwards of 9,000, persons took the pledge. Father Mathew visited the Lakes of Killarney in the early part of this month, when several thousands of the assembled multitudes took the pledge. In

our own association while we grieve that high wages, in the Iron district, should be devoted in so large a measure to drunkenness, we rejoice at the efforts which are being made by the friends of temperance to check this great evil. A meeting has been held for the first time in Newport, Shropshire, which was attended with pleasing results and gives promise of future prosperity. At St. Helens, Mr. Glover gave a lecture, after a cessation of two years duration, and we trust that this society, which comprises many earnest and zealous teetotalers will determine to be among the first in their efforts to reclaim the drunkard, and save the sober from becoming drunken. At Brymbo there was a temperance meeting for the first time, at the Iron works, and under the auspices of the proprietor, Mr. Darby; when this good example is more generally followed, the Iron works will cease to be remarkable for drunkenness. Banbury is exerting itself effectually. The Vicar of Yardley has not only been presiding at the meetings of Redditch, Lozells, and other places at a distance, but he has the gratification to find that teetotalism is progressing in his own parish, and the angry feelings that first greeted its introduction, are giving way to a true estimate of its value. Dr. Gourley, and other distinguished medical friends in North Staffordshire, have thrown the weight of their profound scientific knowledge into the scale of teetotalism, from which great advantage has been derived. If our object is great, so will be our toil, but our labour will not be without its reward, we shall find that the people are more comfortable and happy than they were before, and their country has been rendered more prosperous by the change.

THE FORCE OF EXAMPLE.

William Prescott, of St. Helens, after being a drunkard for nearly fifty years, was induced, from seeing the good results of Teetotalism in one of his sons, to sign the pledge six years ago. Since he did so, he has not only enjoyed a remarkable portion of health and happiness in his own person, but has the great satisfaction of knowing, and boasting, that he is now the father and grandfather of twenty-eight teetotalers, eleven of whom are Rechabites. My informant added "it is unnecessary to say that they are all doing well."

I am convinced that there is no cause more likely to elevate the people of this country in every respect, whether as regards religion, political importance, literary and moral cultivation, than the great question of Temperance.—*Lord John Russell.*

Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL.

The month that is just past has been a prosperous one with us—we have had a supply of good speakers, and our meetings have been attended with numerous and respectable hearers. On Thursday, the 3d of September, Mr. Passmore Edwards, according to announcement in the Gazette, attended at the Portico, and delivered an eloquent and interesting address; after which twenty-four signed the pledge. On Friday, the 11th, we were favoured with addresses from the Rev. Dr. Beecher, the Rev. J. Marsh, and Dr. Mussey, all of America. The meeting was held in the Concert Hall; Lord Nelson St. Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., in the chair. Long before the hour for which the meeting had been convened, the body of the hall was completely filled, and shortly afterwards, there was scarcely a seat to be obtained in the galleries. At a few minutes before eight o'clock, Mr. Heyworth made his appearance on the platform, followed by the gentlemen above-named; there were also present Dr. Eden, Dr. Burrows, John Cropper, Esq. Mr. E. P. Hood and others. L. Heyworth, Esq., the chairman, opened the business of the evening by a short introductory address; in which he expressed the great satisfaction he felt in presiding at a meeting where he was surrounded by some of the most eminent public men of a great nation, engaged in the furtherance of a great and important cause, which had for its object the promotion of the welfare of all mankind. The first person he should call upon to address the meeting would be the Rev. Mr. Marsh, of New York, Secretary to the American Temperance Union.

The Rev. Mr. Marsh then came forward, and was received with the most enthusiastic applause. He said that it was hardly necessary to trouble the meeting with any introductory remarks. Himself and his friends had come from America to mingle with the supporters of the cause of temperance, and to discuss that important subject. In London, they had had a truly delightful meeting, and had there met fellow-labourers in the cause, collected from different parts of the world; for the same dreadful evil of intemperance was raging every where, deluding mankind, filling up asylums and almshouses with its wretched victims. It was every where bringing down grey hairs with sorrow to the grave, stealing away the husband from the wife, and the child from the parent, as criminals were formerly fastened to the corpse of their victims, so did the wives and parents of the victims of intemperance find themselves in the embraces, not in the healthy and living bodies of those they loved, but of the mere corrupt and loathsome semblances of those who were dear to them; the wife had lost her husband—he was gone—the liquor had stolen him away, and left in his place a brute and a fiend. In all countries it was found that this dreadful evil was converting even those who by their position in society, and by the nature of their calling, were more or less bound to set a moral example—the evil was converting such men as those to drunkards, while such was the fact, it was our duty to sit in council, and see what was to be done to stop the progress of so dreadful an evil. In America, there were 30,000, and here 60,000 annually, who became habitual drunkards. With the Divine assistance, himself and his friends had consulted to-

gether to know what was to be done, and they believed that they had done something; the work was a good work, and had for its object the welfare of the whole community. We might talk about the repeal of the corn-laws as a great good, but it was just as great a blessing to the people, to have the cause of temperance spreading throughout the land. He asked them to look at the evils he had spoken of, and see if they were from any other cause than that of intemperance. The fact was universally acknowledged; and, unless something was done more than has been done, they might go down to the grave, and their children, and their children's children, the victims of this destroyer—drunkenness!! In the country where he came from, they had 40,000 distilleries, pouring out the poison alcohol, in the shape of spirits, wine, beer, and every other variety. Every fortieth man was a common drunkard, by which he meant a man good for nothing—a worthless parent—a mischievous member of society—loathsome—bloated—broken-down drunkard! In their population, they had 30,000 persons of this description; and the evil was found to be both of a moral and political nature. It had been a great injury to commerce, but in America, an important reformation had been effected. Among the seamen, there were 60,000 now on the temperance list, and vessels neither came or went with spirits on board; the consequence was that they now seldom heard of vessels lost at sea, from being entrusted to the hands of a drunkard. A great reformation had been effected among clerks, and all persons engaged in every branch of traffic. In America and England too, the change had been great; and the result of the exertions that had been made in the temperance cause was the reformation of 50,000 drunkards!!

He had been in the houses of some of those converted men, and had seen them in their reclaimed state, enjoying their homes, and happy in the society of their wives and children. The progress of temperance, was drying up fountains of pauperism more effectually than any other means—it was the traffic in strong drink that caused the evils: take that away, and there would be an end to drunkenness. In America, he (the speaker) and his friends, had been to those who carried on the trade, and reasoned with them upon the misery they were inflicting; they had at last succeeded to a great extent, in compelling those men to give up the trade, but still there were many left. They said they had got a license to carry on their trade; the legislature allowed it, and what was legally right could not be morally wrong. They had been to the magistrates, and they said we must license them, for if we do not they will turn us out, and somebody else will license them. At last the legislature had finally said, we will leave it to the people to decide it by the ballot-box, and so they had, for on the 19th of May last, nearly the whole population of the state of New York, consisting of 710 towns, voted for no license, and now there was a fine on the spirit dealers, (some of whom still held out) of twenty-five dollars upon each conviction for selling spirits. People might talk about the horrors of slavery, but dreadful as they were, he would sooner have his son a slave than a drunkard. The Rev. gentleman concluded amidst great applause.

The Rev. Dr. Beecher, from Cincinnati, said that every body was agreed as to the evils of intemperance, but no one suffered more from it, even physically, than the drunkard himself. They were the most wretched class of beings that could possibly

be imagined—no man on the rack could suffer more. There was no denying it; it was a dreadful social evil—why not then unite and stop it! The way was for all to give up the drink. It was now forty years since the subject had been first taken up; and certainly a great deal had been effected, but still the fountain head had not been got at, and that was the temperance men, adopting the total-abstinence system. He had come here to appeal to their common sense; and he hoped to convince them that the evil arose in the first place from temperate drinking. The temperance drinkers were the nursery, from from whence drunkards spring. It was computed that there were 600,000 drunkards in the kingdom. No one ever became a drunkard suddenly—they had all begun by being temperance men. It was supposed there was no harm in temperate drinking; but where did the 60,000 who were destroyed every year come from? Every body thought they could take care of themselves; but there was not a drunkard who had not stood upon that ground. People might fancy they had strong minds, but many great and eminent men had been cast down by intemperance. People could not take any stimulant to quicken the pulsation of the heart without shortening life—it would wear out the vital organ, just as over work would wear out any piece of machinery; it worked slowly on the system, and brought on all manner of diseases. of the lungs especially. The habit of temperate drinking was most delusive—it strained the nervous system up, and created a horrible vacuum, which required more stimulus still; the root of the evil was undoubtedly to be traced to the moderate drinker; the dealers said it was not their fault, they must support their families; and if they do not sell the poison, somebody else will. The evils resulting were just as calamitous as those of fire. He would tell the moderate drinker it was impossible to reclaim others till they had reclaimed themselves. In conclusion, he most earnestly intreated them to give the subject that deep and serious consideration it so eminently merited.—Great applause.

Dr. Mussey, M.D., of Cincinnati, next addressed the meeting, and said that all medical writers had agreed that alcohol, in every degree of strength, was a poison, even when taken in small quantities, the fact had been proved by experiments beyond all doubt, some people thought it could not be injurious when diluted; but would any body like to drink arsenic diluted, even though no palpable mischief might result from it. Either with arsenic or alcohol, you may go on taking them, until the symptoms of the poison become fatally apparent. People could even destroy themselves slowly with alcohol, preserving as it were a sort of equilibrium between palpable drunkenness and sobriety; they might be constantly under the influence of the drink without being aware of it—an affliction that happened to a friend of his, who went to a premature grave by the disease thus induced. The process of digestion was rather decreased than accelerated, by the use of alcohol; water was the only proper and natural drink for man. He had used it himself for fifteen years, and had been in perfect health, though rather advanced in life; and he had no hesitation in saying, generally, that the man who drank water was better able to accomplish both bodily and mental labour than the one who took any other drink. He exhorted all present to join the water drinkers' and expressed his belief, that by continued use of water as a beverage, the time would come when the

child would live to be a hundred years old!—Great cheering.

The Chairman made a vigorous and eloquent appeal in favour of total-abstinence, and called upon his audience to put their names to the pledge, as they went out.

Mr. E. P. Hood followed for a short time; and, after passing an eulogium upon the different speakers, and proposing a vote of thanks, he concluded by singing, at the request of the Chairman,—“The days we went to sign the pledge a long time ago.”

E. MUNDY,

WELLINGTON.

On Wednesday, evening, August 26th, we had a large and attentive meeting for the advocacy of tee-totalism, when Mr. P. Edwards delivered a forcible and eloquent address on the moral dignity of the Temperance Reformation. The lecturer contrasted teetotalism with many of the moral improvements of the age; and shewed its superiority over them in its power of improving the human race. At the conclusion of the address, the Rev. F. J. Falding, M.A., Independent Minister, came forward, and testified his approval of what had been advanced, and of the principles of the Temperance Reformation. He stated he had been a practical tee-totaler for several years; and he would then shew his attachment to the cause, by signing the pledge, and recommending others to do the same.—The Rev. Gentleman did so, and several others followed his example.

Also on the 8th instant, we were favoured with a visit of the Rev. J. Thomas, Welsh Independent minister, from Shrewsbury, when the Rev. F. J. Falding, M.A., presided over a large and attentive meeting. A forcible address was delivered by Mr. D. Fee, and the Rev. Gentleman; the audience were much pleased, and at the conclusion, eleven signed.

Yesterday evening, we were highly gratified by the attendance of our much respected friend and president, the Rev. H. Gwyther, M. A., and Mr Glover, the most respectable and attentive meeting we have had for some time; the choir of the Wesleyan methodists were also in attendance, The Rev. Mr. Falding was present, who consented to become the president of the society. After the meeting, the appointment of the new officers and committee, was approved by the company, and six signed. I trust this is the beginning of better days with us.

W. PERTON, Sec.

UTTOXETER.

A Tea Party was held in the Wesleyan School in this town on the 24th, of September, after which Mr. J. Price was called to the chair, and W. Warham, Surgeon, of Newcastle-under-Lyne, delivered an interesting and impressive address, which he illustrated with his beautiful drawings. The meeting was concluded by a powerful speech from Mr. Kent, who showed the effect of alcohol and sulphuric acid on the albumen of an egg, which seemed to produce a lasting impression on the audience.

The following day Mr. Warham again addressed a numerous audience, who were highly gratified with his experiments of the physiological effects of alcohol on the human system. A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Warham, and doubtless the good resulting from his visit will be lasting.

YARDLEY.

On Monday, October 12th, a temperance meeting and tea-party were held, in commemoration of the second anniversary of the Temperance Society, and the first of the Juvenile Tent, called the "United Brothers." In the afternoon, they walked in procession to church, with the worthy vicar at their head, who preached a very suitable sermon on the occasion. Upwards of 100 partook of tea; after which a beautiful silver medal was quite unexpectedly presented to their affectionate pastor, by the members, a much respected man, who had been raised, by means of the temperance society, from vice and wretchedness, placing it on his neck. A number of the Birmingham friends were there; several of whom addressed the meeting. J. W.

NEWPORT, SHROPSHIRE.

On Friday evening, October 17th, the first public Temperance meeting was held in this place. Though the tee-total principle has been advocated for many years in almost every town and village in the kingdom, this place was not before favoured with a lecture on temperance. The meeting took place in the Independent School-room, which was kindly lent for the occasion. The Rev. F. S. Falding, M.A., Independent minister, of Wellington, took the chair, and commenced the proceedings in a neat and appropriate address. Mr. Passmore Edwards then delivered a lecture on the elementary principles of the Temperance Reformation, and showed many of the beneficial tendencies of the universal adoption of the principles of total-abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. The Rev. W. Smith, Independent minister, from Glasgow, then spoke, and strongly advocated the general claims of tee-totalism. The meeting was a very large one, the room being full to overflowing, with a respectable audience. At the conclusion, twenty-two joined the society.

HANDSWORTH.

The Handsworth and Lozells Temperance Society, celebrated their anniversary, on Monday, October 5th, by a tea entertainment; when about 150 sat down together in their lecture room, at the Lozells; after which a public meeting was held, when the Rev. Thomas Morgan, of Birmingham, was called to the chair, and delivered a mild and appropriate address. The report was then read for the past year, which gave the most satisfactory proof of the increasing popularity of the cause of temperance in that neighbourhood. The Revs. Arthur O'Neil, of Birmingham, John Baker, of the Lozells, and the Rev. H. Gwyther, vicar, of Yardley, severally addressed the meeting, and Mr. Meadows, an old friend of the cause, quoted a passage of scripture, and enlarged upon it:—"Destroy it not, for there is a blessing in it," which seemed to be a new idea, but appropriate at the present crisis, when there is such a scarcity of food for man; after which a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the speakers who had honoured the meeting with their presence.

On the following evening, (Tuesday) a lecture was delivered in the same room, by Mr. Horn, one of the agents of the central association, which gave great satisfaction to the audience assembled; after which several signed the pledge.

WARRINGTON.

Esteemed Friend,—It gives me pleasure to be able to inform thee, that we feel a satisfaction in having joined your association; we have already had, as the gazette announced, your agents, Passmore Edwards, and Glover. The former spoke with his usual energy, and was listened to with attention. He demonstrated how comparatively powerless for good must every effort be to raise man in the social scale, whilst intemperance prevails to such an alarming extent as to blind men's mind to their true interest. Our friend Glover spoke here for the first time on the 6th instant. His address possessed the rare virtue of interesting his audience with sound argument without pandering to the too common taste for ridiculous anecdotes.

R.K. Philp, (a gentleman well known to the temperance world) has recently delivered at Warrington, two Physiological lectures, bearing on the temperance question. His addresses were most excellent, and he appears to be thorough master of his subject. His diagrams are of a superior description, and strikingly elucidate the insidious, but sure havoc made upon the human system by indulgence in alcoholic drinks. In his first lecture he treated of the human frame, in perfect health; the illustrations to which were equally interesting with those showing the ill effects of transgressing against the laws of nature. The two lectures exhibited the contrast in a manner that must ultimately tell with effect upon the public mind. Had such powerful advocacy been resorted to extensively for the last ten years, the temperance movement might have now occupied a higher position in those truly dignified efforts, and associations, which have for their object the elevation of our fellow-men. Feeling assured that your association must and will prosper, whilst practically carrying out these views.—I am thine, truly,
EDMUND ROBINSON.

WREXHAM.

I beg to send a very brief report of the Temperance meetings, during Mr. Glover's last visit to Wrexham. On Wednesday, September 23d, a meeting at Brymbo, in the Calvinist Chapel, quite full. I should think there were not less than 250 present, Charles Darby, jun. Esq., presided, who, after a few suitable remarks, introduced Mr. Glover, who addressed the meeting in a most powerful speech, which was listened to with the greatest attention: after which the Rev. Mr. Davies, the Independent minister, spoke in Welsh; and there was evidently a deep feeling pervading the meeting—the chairman purchased 50 gazettes for distribution. At the close of the meeting, 16 signed. Thursday, 24th, Cefen Mawr, a tolerable good attendance in the English New Connexion Chapel. Mr. Russell opened the meeting with very impressive remarks; and was followed by Mr. Glover, whose stirring address, I believe, will be useful. Eight signatures were obtained.

Friday, 25th—Llangollen, in the Calvinist Chapel, Rev. Mr. Hughes, Independent minister, opened the meeting in Welsh, followed by Mr. Glover, and closed by the Rev. Mr. Pritchard, Baptist minister.—a pleasant meeting.

Tuesday, 19th Wrexham, being the race time, the children from the different Sabbath-schools, were assembled in the afternoon, in the Town-hall, and addressed by Mr. Glover, and other friends, on the evils of intemperance, and the importance of

becoming total abstainers, while young; after which books were delivered to each superintendent, to obtain the names of those children who wished to join the Juvenile Temperance Society; and am happy to state that a goodly number has done so.

A public meeting in the evening. The Rev. J. Pearce presided, who, after a few opening remarks, called upon Mr. Glover, who delivered an excellent speech to a very attentive audience, and was followed by L. Hayworth, Esq., who made a powerful address, exhibiting the evils of intemperance, physically and morally, and the advantages and blessings of sobriety, bearing his own personal testimony to the truths stated; and concluded by earnestly calling upon all to make trial of the total abstinence principles. After a few remarks from the Rev. Mr. Clare, Baptist minister, the chairman concluded, expressing himself highly gratified with the meetings, and urging the claims of the society upon all, assuring the friends that the society should meet with his warmest support. The meeting then separated, every one appearing to be much pleased; and great good, no doubt, will be the result—four signatures were obtained.

Thursday, 31st.—Rhostuttlan Calvinist Chapel, but few there; most of them tea-totalers—1 signed.

Friday, October 2.—Holt, in the Baptist chapel, a tolerable attendance. Mr. Glover addressed the meeting, and urged in a most impressive manner the duty of professing Christians to come forward, and lend their aid in promoting the good cause.—three signed.

ISAAC SENIOR, Secretary.

BRIDGEWATER.

“EXTRACTS FROM ANNUAL REPORT.”

Your Committee call on their fellow citizens to discountenance a system which starves the poor, and injures the rich. They are glad to find that some, who are not members of their society, are co-operating with them in abolishing drinking customs. They beg to draw attention to the example of the Messrs. Sully, who now give money to the boatmen and others in their employment, instead of an allowance of liquor, which often offers a strong temptation to intemperance. Convinced as they are that drunkenness is a foe to Christianity, and that it will never cease whilst what is called “moderate drinking” continues, they intreat those who have not yet joined them, to forsake those habits, by which their weak brethren are made to offend, and they urge their friends not to be weary in well-doing, knowing that in due season they shall reap if they faint not.

In answer to the question put by the Conference, “What are the results of the advocacy of Teetotalism in your town,” your delegates replied as follows:—“Committals for drunkenness decidedly less, drinking entirely forbidden in several brick and tile manufactories, drinking usages in some measure abolished among the working classes, masters giving the preference publicly to sober men, and an observable difference in the attendance both at the Established Churches, and also at the Dissenting Chapels in the town.

The number of British vessels yearly destroyed by shipwreck is 600, the value of property about £2,500,000 sterling, and the number of lives about 1560; much of this loss arises from dram-drinking.

THE DRUNKARD'S HOME.

BIRMINGHAM, THURSDAY EVENING.—An inquest was held at the Minerva Tavern, Queen-street, on the body of a woman, named Keefe, who died from injuries she received from her husband.

The prisoner said he wished to state how the unfortunate affair happened. He then proceeded with the following detail of wretchedness.

“My name is Dennis Keefe, and I live at No. 9, Court, Colmore-street, and am a button turner by trade. The deceased was my wife, about thirty-seven years of age, and the mother of six children, and I have been married to her sixteen years. On Saturday night I and my wife went to market, and we had two glasses of gin. We came home and had two pints of ale and our supper, and went to bed. On Sunday morning deceased commenced drinking. I think it was gin she had but I noticed her drunk at dinner-time. After dinner I went to lie on the bed, and left her drinking. At tea-time, I, my sister, and deceased, had a quartern of rum between us. On the same evening I took my sister home, and on my return I found deceased much more drunk. I remonstrated with her, and asked her if she did not know when she had enough? to which deceased only gave me a coarse answer. She went out, and came home in about an hour after. On Monday I went to my work, and when I came to my dinner I saw her intoxicated. I took no dinner, but returned to my work till about four o'clock, and then went and had some ale till seven o'clock, and then I went to my club discharged my business there, and I arrived home about eleven o'clock, but she was not at home. I called my little lad, and told him to put his things on and go and see where his mother was, and deceased came in directly after, bringing with her half a pint of ale. She was then drunk. She tumbled into bed just as she was, leaving the candle lighted and the beer on the table. On Tuesday morning she got up, and I saw her take a black waistcoat and her old shawl. What in the name of God, she wanted with them I did not know. (The prisoner here became much affected.) She speedily returned with a quartern of gin and placed it on the table. I asked her if she was going to begin drinking again. I knew if I left the gin with her she would get drunk, so I took about half of it, and went to work, leaving her in the house. On my return I found her sitting at the fire, drunk, and no dinner for me or my children. I recollected there was a basin of broth lying on

the hob, which had been left from the preceding day, which I divided with the children and took a mouthful myself. I went to work, and returned about a quarter-past seven o'clock and I found her drunk with a child in her lap. I saw the child likely to fall, so I told my little niece Ann Clark, to take the child from the mother and put him to bed, but the deceased would not give the child to the girl, so I took him from her and sent him to bed. I then laid hold of my wife by the wrists and waist, and pushed her towards the stairs, and succeeded in getting her up; at the same time she blackguarded me very much, and called me every bad name she could think of. I told her to go to bed, but in a short time she came down stairs again and began to abuse me. I then took her in my arms, and tried to get her up stairs again. I got her a few steps up when she became very violent; but I got her up, and she again came down. When I saw her coming down the third time, I was having my supper, and ran up. She either fell suddenly, or pitched herself towards the bed, when my foot came in contact with her. Whether I kicked her or not I do not know, God only knows. I felt my foot hit against some part of her; but it was dark and I came down stairs again. I must have stumbled against her in my hurry. I sent Ann Clark up stairs with the child, and she ran down and said her aunt was a bleeding. I immediately thought she had run her head against the bed-post. I ran and fetched a neighbour, who advised me to send for a medical gentleman; which I did. Two doctors came, and did what they could for her; and I stopped till she expired about nine o'clock. I then went and gave you (the coroner) notice of the affair; came back and surrendered myself to the police. I have suffered much this last six years. I never intended to hurt my wife in the least. It would be the very remotest thing I should think of. I did not know that I kicked her.

The Jury returned a verdict of Homicide by Misadventure.

MERTHYR.

BARCLAY AND PERKINS—For several weeks past extensive preparations have been observed making at a house in the High-street, and as the glimpses obtained through the chinks in the high boarding revealed somewhat novel features, conjecture set busily to work to find out what it was to be. But all its ardent endeavours to pierce the curtain of futurity were quite fruitless; and, until a few days ago it remained a hotly-disputed point whether it was to be an Indian Bungalow or

Chinese Pagoda. Time plodded on its quiet way, but made no sign, until one fine morning glistening in the sun, were seen the names of "Barclay and Perkins." These turned out to be large brewers, offering to provide "rare old stingo," at moderate prices, to such of the natives as chose, on Saturday, the 19th, to pay the establishment a visit. Saturday became, very soon, to the minds of toppers, the brightest spot in futurity, and many a thirsty soul was heard to say, "Myndiawl mi fynna folaid heno." On the appointed day, the boards were taken away, and a very nicely-fitted-up-front made its appearance, and on minuter inspection, it was seen to resemble the porter stores of the metropolis. From an early hour large numbers continued to flock in, and so great had the number grown, that towards evening, the quantity of porter and beer drawn, amounted to two barrels an hour. At the close of the evening we paid the establishment a visit, when we found three good-sized rooms, crammed to excess, with men, women, and children, all tugging with might and main, at the contents of large porter cans. Down-stairs and up-stairs, the same guzzling scenes and the same insane uproar were presented, which were continued over Sunday and Monday; and on each day many drunkards reeled about the streets.—*Mon. Merlin.*

REVIEW.

THE TEE-TOTALER'S COMPANION.—Dyer and Co., London, Burton, Ipswich. This work is well got up; the matter is judiciously condensed; and the subjects are of the first importance, and nicely arranged. We find No. 8, contains the story of William Mainwaring. Altogether, we have no doubt, it will prove a useful and interesting work; and we hope it will universally become what it professes to be—"The Tee-totaler's Companion."

THE BARLEY, MALT, AND BEER QUESTION.—This is an excellent tract, addressed to the farmers of Britain, by Dr. Lees, of Leeds. He shows, from the experiments of the Professors Thompson, that 100 lbs. of barley are equal in nourishing power, to 130 lbs. of malt; or, in other words, that more than one-third of the malted grain in the country is needlessly destroyed.

THE SCRIPTURAL CLAIMS OF TEETOTALISM ADDRESSED TO BRITISH CHRISTIANS, BY NEWMAN HALL B.A. London, John Snow, Paternoster Row, Pratt, Hull. This is a very sensible and judicious defence of the Scriptural claims of teetotalism, it is written in a Christian and benevolent spirit, and will have a tendency to remove ill considered objections from the minds of its readers.

STATISTICS OF THE TEMPERANCE PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, 39, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON. The statement laid before the Convention respecting this Institution, is most important and deserves general attention. It offers advantages that are to be found in no other Assurance Office, the deaths being less than one half what they are on the average of four other Offices of the same kind. It therefore deserves encouragement at the hands of all teetotalers.

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Scale of charges.—Under 50 words, 3s. 6d.; under 70, 4s. 6d.; under 90, 5s. 6d.; under 100, 6s.; under 120, 7s.; under 150, 8s.; above this the charge is repeated as for another advertisement. Four unaltered advertisements charged only as three.

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NOW Publishing, to be completed in Nos. 24d. each, and 7 parts, 9d. each, with Dr. Sewall's 7 celebrated plates of the stomach of the total abstinence, the moderate drinker, and the drunkard:

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- (1) *The Standard Temperance Library:*
- (2) *Dr. Lees' Pictorial History of Alcohol:* And
- (3) *Prof. Sewall's and Dr. Hope's Eight Colossal PLATES of the Stomach and Liver* (value together, £2):

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39, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON,
Enrolled 31st December, 1840.

TRUSTEES.

Wm. Janson, Esq. Robert Warner, Esq.
Edward Webb, Esq.

SECRETARY,

Theodore Compton, Esq.

NOT A SINGLE DEATH has occurred in this society during the half-year ending at Michaelmas.

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N.B.—An early application is strongly recommended.

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**Common Sense; A Word to those
who do not think by proxy;**

Or, *The Temperance Movement—The Public Press—Opium Eating—The Bishop of Norwich—Father Matthew—Ireland—and English Protestants.*

BY the Rev. William Wight, B. A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Curate of St. John's New castle-on-Tyne. Thirtieth Thousand, much enlarged. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., and Houlston and Stoneman. Price Two pence.

Monthly Notices.

AGENTS' APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

November.	MR. GLOVER.	Passé. EDWARDS	MR. HORN.	Mr. KEMP.
Monday 2	Wordsley	Macclesfield	Oldbury	Birkenhead
Tuesday 3	Lozells	Knutsford	Erdington	Warrington
Wednesday 4	Wednesbury	St. Helens	Yardley	Maer
Thursday 5	Porto Bello	Liverpool	Monmore Green	Nantwich
Friday 6	Coseley	Bury	Kings Norton	Crewe
Monday 9	Coventry	Malvern Link	West Bromwich	Chester
Tuesday 10	Hinckley	Worcester	Lane End	Holt
Wednesday 11	Heartshill	Droitwich	Cobridge	Brymbo
Thursday 12	Tamworth	Pershore	Tunstall	
Friday 13	Rugeley	Broadway	Leek	Wrexham
Monday 16	Goldenthal	Stow on the Wold	Chesterton	Ellesmere
Tuesday 17	Congleton	Banbury	Little Madeley	Wem
Wednesday 18	Kid Grove	Ditto	Hanley	Shrewsbury Asso.
Thursday 19	Etruria	Brailes	Knutton Heath	Welsh Pool
Friday 20	Stourbridge	Stratford on Avon	Stafford	Berwiew
Monday 23	Walsall	Leamington	Uttoxeter	Newtown
Tuesday 24	Willenhall	Ditto	Derby	Montgomery
Wednesday 25	Wolverhampton	Henley in Arden	Cromford	Shrewsbury Soc.
Thursday 26	Wall Heath	Alcester	Ashbourn	Market Drayton
Friday 27	Smethwick	Redditch	Tatbury	Newport
Monday 30	Hales Owen	West Bromwich	Burton on Trent	Iron Bridge
Tuesday Dec. 1	Birmingham Live-ry Street	Bilston	Lichfield	Wellington

TEETOTAL SPEAKER'S PLAN OF THE POTTERY DISTRICT.

Hanley, Bethesda Schools, *Wednesday*.—Burslem, Temperance Hall, *Wednesday*.—Stoke, Christian Brothers, Meeting Room, *Saturday*.—Newcastle, *Monday*.—Longton, National School, *Monday*.—Wolstanton, New Connexion Chapel, *Wednesday*.—Tunstall, Primitive Methodist Chapel, *Thursday*.—Fenton New Connexion School Room, *Monday*.—Cobridge, New Connexion Chapel, *Tuesday*.—Shelton, Bedford School, *Thursday*.

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£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
M. Ricketts, Esq. Droitwich	Stow on the Wold	Warrington
0 10 0	1 0 0	0 16 0
Droitwich Society	Ashbourn	Handsworth and Lozells
0 10 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Wall Heath	Leek	St. Helens
1 13 6	1 0 0	1 4 0
Rev. T. Davies, Trevethen	Shrewsbury Society	Chance, Brothers and Co.
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		10 0 0

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"In the year 1844, a liberal subscription, amounting altogether to £6,840, was raised, principally in England, for the purpose of freeing the Reverend Mr. Mathew from debts and responsibilities incurred in discharging the duties incident to his high mission; that great object was achieved, but there was no surplus; he has since been compelled to labour with means grievously restricted, aided by contributions, small, occasional, and uncertain; resources have frequently failed when most needed, and there have been many serious impediments to the progress of the cause. There is, at length, an absolute certainty that, unless some plan be arranged for providing him with means for continuing the work, it must, to a great extent, cease; and the Rev. Mr. Mathew be placed under the stern necessity of remaining comparatively inactive."

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Archibald Kenrick, Esq.	£5
Timothy Kenrick, Esq.	£5
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All Advertisements, & Orders for the Stamped & Unstamped edition, to be sent to R. Wakelin, Westbromwich.

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THE TEMPERANCE GAZETTE.

ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

No. 12.—New Series.]

DECEMBER, 1846.

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REPEAL OF THE MALT TAX.

WE disregarded the account which appeared in the *Daily News* three months ago, of "one hundred individuals" waiting on Lord John Russell, to persuade him to take the tax off malt, because the arguments used were so weak and futile. A month since, a meeting was held in Norwich for the same purpose; and as we have seen notices of the intended movement, in various newspapers, subsequently, we think it may be worth while to show the fallacy of their statements:—

1st.—The object of the brewers and maltsters, is to "furnish employment to the working classes." We reply, that in the manufactures of steel, iron, cotton, and other goods, from 20 to 80 per cent. of the cost, consists of *labour*. That in the construction and working of railways, canals, steam and sailing vessels, the greater portion of the expense is made up of *labour*. But that no article of extensive consumption that can be mentioned employs so little *labour* as the manufacture of beer. It would, therefore, be an immense saving to the country if no more beer were made, and the capital turned into more useful channels.

2d.—"The malt-tax checks the cultivation of the soil, and prevents fattening cattle with malt." That portion of the soil which is

used for raising barley for beer we have already disposed of. That which is desired for fattening cattle, may still be advantageously used for the purpose, without meddling with malt at all; as we proved in page 104, of the *Temperance Gazette*, that barley is superior to malt for the fattening of cattle and the production of milk and butter. Our authorities are Drs. T. and R. D. Thomson, of the University of Glasgow, who were the chemists, employed by government, to make a series of experiments on this very subject.

3d.—The want of "beer," is a proof of "the deterioration of the comforts of the poor." Here, the writer has unfortunately mistaken *causa pro non causa*, the effect to be deplored by all is a deterioration of the comforts of the poor; but a very large portion of this suffering is produced by beer-drinking, as was proved by the evidence taken before Mr. Mr. Buckingham's committee in the House of Commons, which we should recommend these individuals to read; and we can assure them that an attentive perusal of that evidence will make them wiser, if not sadder men.

4th.—"The tax on malt is unjust in principle, and oppressive in operation." This we emphatically deny; and ask what are the most fitting objects for taxation? Luxuries. And if they are to be admitted at all, those luxuries should especially be taxed, which are

not consumed without producing crime and poverty, recklessness, and woe! And we ask, in the whole circle of taxable commodities, what article leads to so much of these fearful evils as the consumption of malt? Barley, in the shape of grain, is useful, nutritious, and in every respect beneficial in its use. Produce a chemical change in it—alter the proportion of its elements—transmute it into a spirituous liquor into an alcoholic drink—under whatever name its pernicious character may be concealed—and it becomes the scourge of the human race; and no single vice under heaven, inflicts one half the evil on the inhabitants of our country, as is branded on the souls and bodies of men, by the love of this time-honoured, but insidious infusion, of malt.

One effort was made, some years ago, to induce the people to drink more largely of these infusions, when the beer-shops were scattered over the land, like so many snares, to tempt the unwary to drink, and thereby increase the revenue. We ask whether it is the success of that effort which encourages further progress in the same direction? More intoxicating drink has been consumed in consequence of the beer-bill; and many a man has thereby been made a drunkard who, would otherwise, have died sober. Many a family has been brought to the workhouse, which would otherwise have been maintained by persevering labour. But it is the bounden duty of a wise Government to prevent these results. Yet we appeal to the Clergy; we appeal to the Magistrates, whether thefts, poaching, fighting, and other evils, have not been fomented and encouraged at these places? We appeal to all the Judges of the land; to Justice Wightman; to the Hon. Thomas Kenyon; to Sir B. Leighton; and to all the Chaplains in the country; to the Governors of Jails; whether crime and immorality, have not been *created* by those beer shops, and this extension of the facility for drinking? They will answer with one voice, with a startling unanimity, that this is the fact! With what justice can a government make laws, which shall have the certain effect (as the evidence of the committee of the House of Commons, and the experience of the officers of justice has made evident) of producing crimes, afterwards punish the criminals! Of those criminals, who were lately transported from the Penitentiary in this country to Australia, and were regarded there as a "moral pestilence," let loose upon the honest and defenceless inhabitants; eighty out of every hundred, according to the opinion of the Judges, were made criminals by strong drink. Should we, by taking off the malt-tax, add to the tempta-

tion to drink, and increase the proportion of criminals to ninety out of every hundred, they may throw back the crime upon their accusers; and ask, who caused the crime? Who placed temptation in our way? And well may the Australians agree, that those who have wilfully or heedlessly given occasion to the crime, should support the criminal, and be injured by associations with him, not the guiltless inhabitants of Australia.

Drinking on the Sunday, has so evidently led to desecration of the day, and offences against the laws of the land, that the Legislature has seen fitting, in its wisdom, to restrain the sale of intoxicating drink on the morning of that day; and they might have wisely extended the same protection to the afternoon; for that which is an offence requiring legal restriction before one o'clock, cannot be innocent or fairly permissible, at three or four.

But, the sale of strong drink is forbidden on the first day of the week, because it produces crimes; now it has the same effect on the other six days of the week: and, therefore, the natural inference to be drawn from these premises is, that an enlightened Government will, in the course of time, follow the example of the States of New York and Maine; and refuse to license men on any day of the week, to retail a crime and misery producing liquor.

Yet there are men found to agitate for a repeal of the malt-tax: and to increase the destruction of nutritious food, already amounting to five millions of quarters; at the very time that millions of our countrymen are pinched by famine, some have died of starvation; many are groaning with fever; and all the resources of government, the benevolence of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the assessment of baronies and private charity, are being exhausted to supply the deficiencies of harvest. At any time, this attempt might be characterised as wild and foolish; but under present circumstances, it may hardly escape the title of being hard-hearted and wicked; except under the plea of blindness and ignorance. When we come, however, to inquire who are the promoters of this scheme, we find they are not only publicans, maltsters, beer-shop keepers, but these are associated also with members of the aristocracy, and other landed proprietors, who should have more consideration for the morals of the people; yet, in one respect, they are all on a level—they expect to derive a pecuniary benefit from the change of the law; and this is the ground of their procedure.

On the broad principle of justice, we object to any such change. It is not right that

the welfare of the country should be sacrificed to individual advantage. That the virtue of the people should yield to the avarice of a few, that the comfort and happiness of the great body of the nation should be yielded up, for the sake of enriching a small class of the community. Should there be any danger to the country of this scheme being carried through the House, we would exert ourselves more strenuously to prevent it, than to oppose a foreign enemy; and the manifest impolicy and madness of it, would arouse such a feeling, not only among the six millions of tee-totalers in the kingdom, but among all sensible and clear-sighted men; that the table of the House of Commons would groan under a heavier petition than has ever entered within the walls of the House. We have too high an opinion of the Ministry and the Parliament, to suppose that the selfish projects of drunkards, and abettors of drunkenness, should weigh much against a petition from the *sober part of the nation*. The petition of one temperance man, is of more worth than that of 5 tipplers, whose faculties are deadened and exhausted, in vain and often wicked babblings over their beer. Should this "repeal" question be mooted, we shall not be content to try the conclusions on the point which the malsters have raised, but the battle shall be fought for the whole question at issue; and instead of contending for "repeal or no repeal," our cry shall be **LICENSE, OR NO LICENSE**; our object in doing so, will be to proclaim—"Peace on earth, and good will towards men."

A REMARKABLE MAN.—At a temperance meeting held not long ago in Alabama, Colonel Lehmanusky, who had been twenty-three years a soldier in the armies of Napoleon Bonaparte, addressed the meeting. He rose before the audience, tall, erect, and vigorous, with the glow of health upon his cheek, and said, "You see before you a man of seventy years old. I have fought two hundred battles, have fourteen wounds on my body, have lived thirty days on horse-flesh, with the bark of trees for my bread, snow and ice for my drink, the canopy of heaven for my covering, without stockings or shoes on my feet, and with only a few rags for my clothing. In the deserts of Egypt I have marched for days with a burning sun upon my naked head, feet blistered in the scorching sand, and with eyes, nostrils, and mouth filled with dust, and with a thirst so tormenting that I have opened the veins of my arms and sucked my own blood! Do you ask how I could have survived all these horrors? I answer, that next to the kind providence of God, I owe my preservation, my health and vigour, to this fact—that I never drank a drop of spirituous liquor in my life; and," continued he, "Baron Larry, chief of the medical staff of the French army, has stated it as a fact, that the 6000 survivors who safely returned from Egypt, were all of them men who abstained from the use of ardent spirits."

THE PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.

If a man purchased at a very high price, a complicated piece of machinery, intended for some very useful purpose, he would, naturally enough, inquire how it was best kept in order, that he might diminish, as far as possible, the ordinary results of *tear* and *wear*, and avoid the disappointment, annoyance, and expense of breakage; in fact, he would wish to know how it would wear best, and render the best service to the owner. Now, every man is in possession of a more useful, more durable, more complicated, and more valuable piece of machinery than was ever invented by man, or made by his hands; the animated machinery of his own body, constructed with the most consummate skill and wisdom, and formed after the image of its Divine Author; evidently intended to yield to its owner, if only allowed fair usage, the greatest amount of pleasure and happiness. Has the owner of this truly wonderful piece of machinery ever regarded it with the same care and solicitude he would have done the best, but comparatively speaking, the most bungling productions of man? The answer may be easily anticipated; and yet how anxious are we all to possess health when we have lost it; and how willing to give the last shilling to others to restore it for us.

Health is the absence of disease and pain, and consists in the proper performance of all the parts of the human body. This is an inestimable blessing to all, and is especially desirable to the working and productive, and therefore the most valuable classes of society, who have to exercise the functions of the body to obtain the means for its support. The study of the structure of this truly wonderful animated machine, shows how admirably it is adapted to motion; and how necessary is motion, for the preservation of health, in assisting the circulation of the fluids. A state of inaction would be as injurious to health as over-action. The instruments employed in motion consist of 248 bones, forming nearly as many joints. These bones are moved by 436 muscles, admitting of the greatest flexibility and activity. These bones and muscles, as well as every other part of the body, depend for their nourishment and support, upon the quantity and quality of the blood sent to them. These instruments of motion, enabling us to move from place to place, necessarily inferred the presence of a stomach; a sort of storehouse for the food, which, by the apparatus of digestion, was to be converted into the materials to repair the *tear* and *wear*, and supply the ordinary wants of the system; both in-

stinct and reason are put in requisition to select suitable substances for this purpose. When this is accomplished, the next consideration is to proportion the quantity of labour, to the capabilities of the individual. Fatigue and exhaustion are the natural results of exercise and labour; the former must be relieved by rest, and the latter by the supply of nourishment. These are the natural remedies which will enable the system to perform its functions and maintain the body in health. If this rational mode of living were strictly observed, the average term of human existence would be more than double what it is at present; and much misery, disease, and suffering avoided. And why it may be asked is this rational mode of living not observed? Because the mental vision of mankind is obscured by the grossest ignorance of the subject. Every one desires health, and admires great personal beauty, and high mental and moral attainments. These then, are the results of a healthy action of the human organization, and are only attainable by the means that will promote this healthy action;—by supplying the system with the suitable requisites of food and rest, and improving the mental faculties, and cultivating a virtuous disposition; this last adds infinite grace, dignity, and beauty to the countenance; and thus realizes the “human face divine.” We have observed how well the human body was provided with mechanical contrivances to enable us to perform the wonderful evolutions of which it is capable, and permit us to traverse every part of the globe. It is also endowed with the means of withstanding the effects of the changes of climate and of temperature; but its powers, in this respect, can only be maintained by a strict observance of the rules for the preservation of health. All parts of the human frame receive their nourishment from the blood, which must be of a pure kind, made from suitable materials of food, and transmitted to the different parts at a natural rate of the circulation; if this rate be unnaturally increased, the process of assimilation, and of reparation of the *tear* and *wear* of the system will be disturbed, if not partially or wholly defeated. To illustrate this part of the subject, we will take the case of the hard-working mechanic or labourer:—In the exercise of his calling, he has to put in motion about 400 muscles, and probably half that number of joints. To maintain these parts in action, occasions an expenditure of the solid and fluid parts of the body, which has been very appropriately named *tear* and *wear*; this produces fatigue and exhaustion, and a corresponding feeling of depression of the powers of

life, the pulse is slower or feebler. Instead, however, of having recourse to the proper remedies of food and rest, the working-man unacquainted with the structure, functions, and requirements of the human body, is only anxious to remove this distressing feeling of depression; and for this purpose has recourse to alcoholic beverages. These for a time stupefy the sensations; and by their stimulant property increase the action of the powers of life; and he considers their effect in this way a sufficient justification for their use. This stimulant property of alcoholic beverages depends upon the alcohol they contain. This alcohol is found by the most accurate chemical analysis, to contain not one particle of the material to repair the *tear* and *wear*, to replace the used-up materials of the body. What then is the effect of these alcoholic beverages which so deceive the poor and ignorant workman with the hope and feeling of imparted strength? Their effect is not to strengthen, but to stimulate the system, that is, to make the powers of life go faster than they otherwise would go; thus, instead of adding strength, only serve to bring the two eventful periods of existence, birth, and death nearer to each other. It has been said, and with much truth, that to attain longevity, we must be sparing in the exercise of our exhausting faculties. We have observed, that when labour is long continued, it produces fatigue, exhaustion, and depression of the powers of life; the stimulant action of alcohol removes this depression, when this action has subsided; the powers of life are found to be in a more depressed state than before it was taken, showing, most clearly, that instead of alcohol being a cause of strength, it is the very reverse, or most powerful agent of exhaustion. This stimulant and exhausting power of alcohol, by which it shortens life; although very important to be understood, is the least of its injurious effects; it makes that life miserable by inducing disorder and disease of the whole fabric of the human constitution; and from parents so diseased, we must expect a diseased progeny; hence, the lamentable but undeniable fact, that diseases, as well as moral delinquencies, are most numerous in those localities most addicted to the use of alcoholic beverages.

Although alcohol contains none of the elementary principles of nutrition, it is supposed by some persons unacquainted with the subject, that as one of its constituent principles is Carbon, the chief material of combustion, it may be useful in the animal economy. To prove its utility, in this respect, it must be shown that alcohol undergoes de-

composition in the human body, which has not yet been done; on the contrary, alcohol has been found in the brain, in an unchanged state; besides, so far from the human body requiring any adventitious addition of Carbon, it finds considerable difficulty in expelling the superfluous Carbon conveyed to the system by our ordinary food; and this difficulty is greatly increased in those who use alcoholic beverages, in consequence of the great affinity which alcohol has for the oxygen of the atmospheric air received into the lungs, for the purpose of removing this superfluous Carbon. Hence, the blood of such persons is found darker and impure, and unfit for its office in the system. Oxygen has been ascertained to be a necessary agent in the process of digestion; but if alcohol be found in the stomach, it claims the preference, and digestion is impaired or postponed. Alcohol is at enmity with all the living tissues of the body from the delicate and sensitive mucous membrane of the mouth, with which it first comes in contact, and inflames to the extreme covering on the surface of this body; in fact, there is no part left unscathed by this all-contaminating and destructive poison. When disease supervenes upon the unnatural excitement produced by alcohol, the physician in his calculations, finds it impossible to separate them, and assign to each its due proportion of the mischief acting on the constitution; and consequently, his prescriptions must be unprecise, uncertain in their operation, and altogether empirical. So long, therefore, as we keep this mischievous agent at work, deranging the whole fabric of the human frame; and not only opening the door to disease, but actually shutting out the remedy; we must expect diseases to continue numerous, complicated in their nature and very difficult of cure.

After the strong light which modern science has shed upon this hitherto obscure part of medical practice, there be found a medical man simple enough, or I may add, ignorant enough, to consider or prescribe these alcoholic beverages, as remedial agents, it would be well to inquire of him whether it is not an axiom in medical practice to apportion the dose of the remedy to the state of the patient, and whether he knows the strength of the remedy he is now prescribing, which it is almost impossible he could know, and whether, moreover, he is not seriously risking his patient's future welfare, by laying the foundation of a vicious appetite, which may, at some future period, become more destructive in its consequences, than the present disease it is intended to remedy. These considerations ought to occupy the attention of the

medical philosopher and philanthropist, as his patient's present health and future welfare are deeply involved in the result. Every medical man who has given the subject that study which its great importance demands must be fully convinced of this incontrovertible fact: that the use of any beverage containing alcohol, produces a diseased action in the constitution; and thereby diminishes the power inherent in it to resist, to a considerable extent, the introduction of disease, and expel it when introduced. These observations have been thrown together, without arrangement, but not without much observation, experience, and reflection,—in the hope that they may serve to remove some of the prevailing errors, respecting the employment and use of alcoholic beverages in health and disease. A.H.

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF COLLECTING STATISTICS.

Before we give the extract which will follow, from a circular of the British Association, we must express our sense of the importance of collecting any facts connected with the drinking habits of society, in such a form as can be relied upon and published to the world; because we are satisfied that the majority of those who take intoxicating drinks would abandon them, if they were aware of the vast amount of evil which they occasion and the extensive power which they themselves possess to diminish that evil by discouraging the practice of drinking those liquors.

We sometime ago took a regular census of the population of the parish in which we then lived, and the parish adjoining to it, with a view of ascertaining the condition of the people with regard to ignorance and drunkenness—in fact with regard to their moral, intellectual, and religious condition. We had afterwards the opportunity of ascertaining the effect which the introduction of temperance was calculated to produce upon people, by the result of a trial on that parish, and the contrast between the condition of that part of the parish where the people generally abstained and the part where teetotalism was not adopted, was so striking, and so much in favour of sobriety, that we have never since doubted that Teetotalism is one of the most powerful instruments in our hands to elevate and improve the population of this Country, to increase their comforts and to exercise a beneficial influence on their social condition.

An abstract of the information we obtained of the parish of Trevethin will probably be

interesting to our readers, we propose therefore to prepare one for insertion in the next number of the Temperance Gazette. We also intend in the course of the next three months, to obtain statistics of a parish in this neighbourhood, and we recommend all societies in connexion with this Association to direct their attention to this subject. We have one caution to give, that any statement of this kind requires very great attention and care to obtain perfect accuracy, and unless the work is well done it would be better that it were not done at all.

The facts to be ascertained are of the following nature.—The number of houses for the sale of intoxicating drink, contrasted with the shops of the Bakers, Grocers, and Flour Dealers. The number of Drunkards. The number of persons, male and female who enter the principal dram shop within a given time. The quantity of Intoxicating drinks consumed in Hospitals, Infirmarys, &c. with the number of the inmates. The number of inquests arising from drinking, and the number of persons apprehended by the police. The number of members of Christian Churches who have become backsliders on account of drink. The number of Teetotal Ministers, Medical Men, and Sunday School Teachers and Scholars. The number of Teetotalers and reformed characters, and instances of remarkable cases.

“The practical evidence of the inestimable value of teetotalism, lies in its statistics; and yet there is no branch of the temperance question, about which there is less certainty, whether considered as to the exact and positive amount of practical good done, or the extent of intemperance. It is cheerfully conceded that, wherever the Temperance Reformation has extended its operations, it has been accompanied with glorious results; but in consequence of its defective organization, their manifestation has been confined chiefly to the platform, to public meetings, or personal knowledge. They have not been reduced to system. Many attempts have at various times been made by the Committees of the British Association, as well as by other bodies of temperance reformers to obtain statistics; but from want of adequate co-operation, in every town or district, these attempts have not been attended with results so satisfactory as are either desirable, or even necessary.”

“Conscious of this defect, the conference of the British Association has repeatedly and earnestly pressed this question upon the attention of the Delegates, who have warmly, at the time, recognized the very great and most essential use of a complete table of statistics. The subject seems, however, to have been passed over, and many causes have been assigned, but none of these, when carefully examined have been, by the Executive deemed justifiable. The absence of exertion in that line of direction which leads to the procuring of statistics, is admitted to have been the principal cause; and hence, the Committee most earnestly invites the co-operation of every one of its branches, and societies in general, to the accomplishment of an object

so paramount to the success of the temperance reformation. It has been already admitted, that every teetotaler is furnished with abundant cases of reformation, to confirm all his arguments in favour of the temperance principles. Having these cases at command, and the knowledge of others obtained from advocates and periodicals, he fancies he is fully armed for the campaign against strong drink; hence his mind is quite prepared to admit the truth of statements, such as the following:—“There are in Great Britain and Ireland six hundred thousand drunkards, and sixty thousand of these die annually;”—that “there are sixty thousand backsliders from the church of Christ every year through the effect of strong drink.” The probability is, that the number of drunkards is much greater: but were an advocate making these assertions called upon for proof, upon what statistical data would he proceed? And, if closely cross-examined, with what credit would he demonstrate the truth of his assertion? Is there a single advocate in England, Scotland, or Ireland, thus prepared with proof? Arguments in reference to Britain on this point are not, and ought not to be founded upon data drawn from America. The Committee of the British Association is constrained to believe that there is not a writer or an advocate in Great Britain who is supplied with statistical evidence to carry him through such an ordeal. Let every Committee then pause for a moment to consult how he would feel if deprived of such facts. The case is thus strongly put to arrest the attention, and attract the deliberation of Committees generally to this most essential—this invaluable sphere of labour!”

THE ARMY.

General Commander in Chief, to the Officers of the Army in 1834:—

“Are you enabled to suggest any means of restraining or eradicating the propensity to drunkenness, so prevalent among the soldiery, and confessedly the parent of the majority of military crimes?” Out of 214 officers, only one spoke to the purpose, and he (Col. Oglander) said, “The only effectual corrective of this, as of every other vice, is a sound and rational sense of religion. This is the only true foundation of moral discipline. The establishment of libraries, and the system of adult schools, would be useful in this view.”

Had the Colonel lived in our day, he would have said in addition, “remove the constant temptation to drunkenness by encouraging teetotalism, and religion will prosper, and libraries and adult schools will be welcomed with open arms by the military.”

THE PLEDGE.—“You complain of my taking the pledge,” said a reclaimed man in Kent to an anti-teetotal acquaintance. “Strong drink occasioned me to have more to do with *Pledging* than ever teetotalism has. When I was a consumer of alcoholic fluids, I pledged my coat, I pledged my bed, I pledged, in short, every thing that was pledgeable, and was losing every hope and blessing, when teetotal truth met me and convinced me of my folly. Then I *pledged myself*, and by so doing, soon got more than my former property about me.

AMERICAN OPINION OF ENGLISH
MINISTERS.

The late Temperance Convention in England, has brought out more prominently a fact that was less extensively known before, respecting the relations of the great body of English ministers of all denominations, to the temperance cause. It appears that the principle of entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage, is rejected by all, excepting here and there, an individual among those ministers; and that the English ministers are in their principles and practices, in as much need of experiencing the Temperance reformation as were the ministers of this country thirty years ago. And hence it is no injustice to say, that the immense amount of evil inflicted on the people of England by intoxicating drinks, has its main source in the sins of omission and commission in the ministers of that country.

Such being the fact, do not the ministers of this country owe them an important duty? A kind Providence has opened our eyes to the enormity of this sin; and the great mass of our ministers abstain from the use of these drinks, and give their example and efforts, to stay the tide of ruin.

God has opened our eyes to see our sin, and their sin; and we may not in any wise suffer sin upon them. If there is any way in which a rebuke can come properly from us, and with a prospect of good effect, are we not bound to administer it?

The quick sensitiveness and superabundant faithfulness of our English brethren, touching our guilt in the matter of slavery, demand of us some poor returns; and it becomes our ministers, one and all, to wake up to a sense of gratitude and faithfulness. There are thousands of British pulpits, decorated by brandy, gin, and beer. The report has gone from Dan to Beersheba; and we cannot conceal the fact if we would, that our brethren in the ministry there, with but few exceptions, occupy the position of patrons of drunkard-making.—Great Britain is distinguished among the nations for nothing more than for the intemperate habits of the mass of her people. Thousands of these people are, each year, going down to a drunkard's grave; and the current of death which, is sweeping them onwards, takes one of its main issues from the habits, the example, and the unfaithfulness of ministers touching this sin. They are, it is presumed, little aware of the nature and consequence of the sin—little aware how it strikes the senses that have been purged from

brandy-fumes; and hence their need of a friendly warning from us.

We know that some question the propriety of such a measure as that of our General Association—sending over to them a memorial, couched in terms similar to those which we have received from them on the other subject. If this were judged to be proper, it might be well to take those very memorials, *mutatis mutandis*, and send them back, as our friendly admonition to them, as the guilty patrons of drunkenness! In application to them, they would have a force which their original authors little conceived; for they would charge them, not with a constructive sin, by reason of a connexion, real or supposed, with some other sinners, but with a sin of their own acts; not with a sin by inference, from political institutions, but with a matter of personal sensuality; not with merely neglecting to bear testimony against another's sin, but with both a neglect to bear such testimony, and the yielding of their example to keep sin in countenance. It would be also well, to send them a copy of Dr. Humphrey's parallel between Rum selling and the Slave Trade, and request its republication, in connection with the memorials. We are not exactly prepared to recommend this measure, but merely throw it out to be thought of. But we are prepared to say, that our ministry owe it to themselves and their English brethren, to speak in some way to them, in words that shall command a hearing. We have been meekly receiving admonitions from them for years, and have acted on the principle, that it is more blessed to receive than to give; and that too, when these brethren, who have written and voted these admonitions, have sustained such habits of sin themselves, that if they were, with these habits, known to enter our pulpits, our people would leave them to preach to empty walls. But if it would be deemed presumption in us to undertake to return admonition for admonition, we owe it to ourselves hereafter, before we enter upon our files the admonitory missions of our British brethren, that we insist on being informed whether they were written before or after dinner, since we have learned lightly to esteem both the inspirations and exhalations of wine.

Abridged from the "*New England Puritan*." a paper just come to hand.

THE MODEL LODGING-HOUSE, ST. GILE'S.—The erection of this building is rapidly progressing. The frontage is rather more than 90 feet, depth 30. It is to be divided into three compartments—for married couples, single men, and single women.

THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON THE ANIMAL FRAME.

"Better late than never." It is truly gratifying to observe that the Medical Profession has at length devoted a portion of its attention to the investigation of the poisonous effects of Alcohol on the human frame, and it is a remarkable circumstance that this subject of such paramount importance to the welfare of the human race, should have hitherto remained uninvestigated by that learned and ever learning profession, although repeatedly pointed out and insisted upon in the pages of your excellent Journal.

In the *Lancet*, of the 7th of November, a London publication of very considerable talent and circulation, was inserted an article from the "DUBLIN MEDICAL PRESS" which fully corroborates the opinion long since promulgated by the writers in the *Gazette*:—Opinions which we hope ere long to become universal.

"When Alcohol is introduced into the circulation, its elements combine with the oxygen of arterial blood; and the globules becoming thereby deprived of this vivifying principle, no longer assume a florid red colour. The animal becomes asphyxiated; and if the quantity of alcohol be large, it dies as speedily as if it had been plunged into an atmosphere deprived of oxygen. Carnivorous animals, as the dog, which has a large stomach compared with the rest of the alimentary canal are very easily effected by alcohol, and may be destroyed by a moderate dose, for the liquid is rapidly absorbed and is not carried beyond the duodenum. Herbivorous rodentia, as rabbits, are in like manner easily killed by small quantities of alcohol. Absorption takes place rapidly in the stomach, and alcohol is not found in the intestines. Granivorous birds such as chickens, will bear comparatively larger doses of alcohol; the inner cavity of their stomachs is of limited extent, and the organ itself is formed of powerful muscles, when alcohol is injected, it is soon expelled from this cavity, and is found in the intestines; it is thence carried to the liver by the vena portae, and only reaches the great mass of the circulation slowly. Fish will live at a temperature of 41 degrees in water, which contains one half hundredth part of alcohol."

DUBLIN MEDICAL PRESS, from the
CONTES RENDUS.

Several of the excavators employed by Mr. Farrel, on the Church Fenton and Harrogate Railway, have taken the teetotal pledge, and many others are performing their work without the stimulus of intoxicating drinks.

CANADIAN FORESTS.

Nature in her wilder form, whether exhibited in Vast Mountains, the noiseless desert, or the boundless ocean; is calculated to impress the mind of man with awe, and make him feel the presence of the Deity. The ancient and far stretching forests of the New World, seldom trodden by the foot of the white man, produce the same effect, upon the wanderer, who visits those distant regions, and the feeling is well described by Sir Richard H. Bonnycastle, in his "Canada and the Canadians," as follows:—

"I know of nothing in this world capable of exciting emotions of wonder and adoration more directly, than to travel alone through its forests. Pines, lifting their hoary tops beyond man's vision, unless he inclines his head so far backwards as to be painful to his organization, with trunks which require fathoms of line to span them; oaks, of the most gigantic form; the immense and graceful weeping elm; enormous poplars, whose magnitude must be seen to be conceived; lindens, equally vast, walnut trees of immense size; the beautiful birch and the wild cherry, large enough to make tables and furniture of. Oh! the gloom and the glory of these forests, and the deep reflection that, since they were first created by the Divine fiat, civilized man has never desecrated them with his unsparing devastations; that a peculiar race, born of these solitudes, once dwelt amidst their shades, living as nature's woodland children, until a more subtil being than the serpent of Eden crept amongst them, and with his glittering novelties and dangerous beauty, caused their total annihilation; I see, in spirit, the red hunter, lofty, fearless, and stern, stalking in his painted nudity, and displaying a form which Apollo might have envied, amidst the everlasting and silent wood; I see, in spirit, the bearded stranger from the rising sun, with his deadly arms and more deadly firewater, conversing with his savage fellow, and displaying, the envied wealth of gorgeous beads of gaudy clothing."

How appropriate the words of Southey, to such a scene as this;

"Go thou and seek the house of prayer,
I to the woodlands will repair,
And find religion there!"

Canada is a fine place for drunkards; it is their paradise.—"Get drunk for a penny, and clean straw for nothing" there. Think of whiskey at tenpence a gallon—cheaper than water from the New River in London. Father Mathew, your principles are much wanted on this side of Great Britain!—*Bonnycastle.*

Answers to Correspondents.

We have received the letter of our friend from Birkenhead, and rejoice that he and other firm friends are determined to carry forward the cause there, and establish a Temperance Society. Remember that in England no town or parish is complete without a Church and a Temperance Society.

In reply to J. T. the efforts which Mr. Dunlop is making to enlist the members of the medical profession on our side, by obtaining the signatures to the declaration signed by the heads of the profession in London, deserve the assistance of all local societies, particularly those in large towns.

W. H. is received, but we are not entirely of his way of thinking. J. P. is postponed.

We are obliged to carry "Drink Not" over to another month. W. T. must remember that money is the sinews of even peaceful warfare, and it is difficult to pay without receiving, though that may occasionally be done.

We are obliged to the Rev. H. Rogers, for his communication, the Gazette was sent to him by post.

TEMPERANCE GAZETTE.

Birmingham, December 1st, 1846.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

We can have no doubt of the progress and ultimate success of our cause. Temperance, which in our acceptation of the term, a few short years ago, we may almost say months, was every where spoken against; and with a few noble exceptions, was scouted from society *comme il faut*, is now welcomed, courted, praised by the noble and the courtly, and men of mark and likelihood desire to send it forth into the country as a herald of peace, the companion of cheerfulness and comfort. It is now fanned by the applause of those who frowned upon its early struggles against prejudice, error, and evil habits; but it has no reproaches for the listlessness or opposition of the past, it hails the assistance of each new element which is brought to bear against the old delusion of strong drink, and moves on conquering and to conquer. We observe with pleasure, in works issuing from the press, observations made by travellers, and by scientific men, favourable to our principles, and deprecating the lamentable results of those habits, which, in former times, were the subject of eulogy. The Newspaper press is giving increased attention to our successful labours in improving the habits and condition of the people; and we hope the time will soon arrive, when our labours, as editors of a temperance newspaper, will be superseded by the daily press, and no leading journal of character and ability will fail to support this great humanizing and christian movement.

The public house interest will be powerful for some time, and will not surrender its hold upon the sensual habits of men without a severe struggle. The newspapers which they

support will, in return, give them all the aid in their power; but one sign of advancement which we speak of, will be the reiterated efforts of these myrmidons to stop our progress, and some loss of temper in their remarks. Even while we write, we imagine that we see some traces of the change having already commenced. We shall be grieved for the partial evil which will arise to publicans and public house newspapers by the cessation of the traffic, but when we find that the owners of public houses, and the more respectable beer shops despatch their children to a boarding school as soon as possible, that they may escape the contamination of *home*, it will be no great loss to them if they themselves are rescued from the fatal influence, which, continued association with vicious company seldom fails to produce; for

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mien,
As to be hated needs but to be seen;
But seen too oft—familiar with its face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

The dreadful effects which the drinking habits of society produce upon the morals of the people, was alluded to in a striking manner at the sessions lately held at Shrewsbury, by the visiting magistrates and the worthy chaplain of the prison; and the fact, that of 601 prisoners, nearly every one was brought there, "directly or indirectly by strong drink," was commented on with much earnestness by the Chairman. We hope that the advice he gave will not be forgotten by the inhabitants of Salop, that not only the farmers but the tradesmen, the landed proprietors, the bankers, clergy, and nobility, will take to heart the truthfulness of the maxim delivered from the bench, "that farmers will gain more by teetotalism than they will lose by non-consumption of barley for malting." This is a great truth; and if correct with regard to farmers, every Salopian who is not a farmer will find in a still greater degree, that his interests are bound up with the progress of TEMPERANCE.

I consoled myself with the reflection, that from every wrong a greater right must grow: that there is an ebb and flood tide in the wide ocean of mutable opinion, and in the social condition springing therefrom; and that awakened humanity never retrogrades, but to bound forward with redoubled vigour.—ZSCHOKKE.

When the country at large shall feel the truth of Lord MORPETH'S declaration (and his lordship rarely addresses his fellow-subjects without giving utterance to high truths in fervent, earnest words,) "that a village schoolmaster is a far more important personage than the highest state officer in the King's household;" then—if statues are still in fashion—they will be raised to the creators of the moral man, and not merely to the man-killer.

Intelligence.

PERSHORE.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 12, 1846, a very instructive Temperance Lecture was delivered at the Wesleyan Room, in this town, by Mr. Passmore Edwards, Agent of the Central Temperance Association. A little interruption was caused at the commencement of the lecture, by a publican and a beer-house keeper, who, no doubt, imagining, that from the persuasive teetotal eloquence of the lecturer, and the great attention of the audience, their craft was in danger to be set at nought, and also that the temples of the great god Bacchus would be despised and deserted, and its magnificence destroyed, whom a great part of England and the world worshippeth, when they heard the sayings of the lecturer were full of wrath, and cried out thereby, causing a great uproar, so that the whole meeting was filled with confusion. Finding, however, from the firmness and determination of a few respectable individuals present, that they were in danger of being called in question, for the mighty uproar; and that there were no lewd fellows of the baser sort present to join them, they quitted the assembly. After this, the lecturer again proceeded, and for upwards of an hour, completely rivetted the attention of all present by the bold, masterly, and eloquent style in which he advocated the claims of the society. Mr. Daniel Phillips occupied the chair, and delivered a very suitable address. At the close, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously awarded to the Chairman and Lecturer for their services.

WM. CONN, Jun. Secretary

POTTERIES.

In Stoke, the Temperance meetings are held every Saturday night, when Griffiths' Quadrille band attends, and performs admirably. The room is well filled at every meeting; and many a youth is attracted there by the music and singing, who would otherwise, spend his evening in a public-house. The band performed at Trent Vale, on Nov. 9. and purpose attending the fortnightly meetings there in future. Great credit is due to Mr. Griffiths and the gentlemen who, with him, compose the band, for their spirited exertions in the service of our holy cause.

J. P.

HALES-OWEN.

I write to inform you that on the 12th of this month, we held a Temperance Tea-Meeting, at the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Rubury, where about 30 adults and 50 children took tea; after which a few friends spoke on Temperance, and six took the pledge; some of whom, we trust, will be of use to the cause.

At Hales, the Primitive Methodist Society are nearly all teetotalers; and the Sabbath School children are taking the pledge very frequently, on the whole we are progressing.

THOMAS JOHNSON.

RUGELEY,

11th month, 16th, 1846.

Dear Friend—I have the pleasure to inform thee that our society appears to be going on well; the meetings of late have been well attended—that held in the Town-hall on the evening of the 13th instant, was very full, mostly composed of men

working on the Railway, near this town, who behaved themselves in a becoming manner, and listened very attentively to the address of B. Glover, who, in his usual pleasant way, gave them such a lecture, that I hope will not soon be forgotten: and at the conclusion of the meeting, nine of them came up to the table and signed the pledge, which I do most sincerely hope they will keep, for their own benefit, as well as for example to their fellow-workmen. But this can hardly be expected, while the leaders of the people cause them to err through drink. Not long since, a gentleman, entitled the Rev. ———, laid the first stone, at a first-class station; and after addressing the men, and giving his blessing, he also gave them money to drink his health, as he called it; at the same time he cautioned them not to get drunk—but I need not add what took place after such inconsistency. Oh! that men were wise, and that they did but understand that intoxicating drink is sure to be productive of drunkenness.

Enclosed is a post-office order for 12s. subscription from our society. I wish more could be sent, but our members are, most of them, very poor.

My wife intends to visit all the poor people in this place, and leave at each house a tract or Gazette, If thou hast any back numbers of the Gazette, a few of them will be thankfully received by her for that purpose.

I remain, faithfully,

thy friend,
JOHN WILSON.

LONDON.

The Great Demonstration of the working men.—This meeting was suggested by Dr. Oxley, and took place on Monday, the 9th of November. Its importance was readily appreciated, and when the time was fixed, each day brought increased interest to the project. The working men, who are the life and soul of the movement in the Metropolis, mustered in unprecedented numbers, some societies going in procession with music, banners, &c. At a quarter past six o'clock, the platform, body of the hall, and galleries being filled, the Chairman, Dr. Oxley, and the speakers, entered the meeting, amid the prolonged and enthusiastic cheering of the assembled thousands. Dr. Oxley briefly addressed the meeting; and after explaining the object of it, said—"I have been a teetotaler nearly fifty years. At the time I first embraced the principles of total-abstinence,—I was young,—not quite twenty years of age; and I worked in the harvest-field for days together, I have been in various climates, as far north nearly as Captain Ross; and there I never drank any thing but cold water. From my experience in the medical profession for 50 years, I have seen the most awful, the most painful consequences result from the use of intoxicating liquors. I have known many persons come to a premature death—dying as it were, before they reached the age of maturity. We want to raise the character of the millions, and bring them up to the standard of men.—(Cheers.)

Mr. Randall read the following resolution:—
"That the evils which result from the use of intoxicating beverages, fall with peculiar weight upon the labouring classes, whom it injures physically, socially, and morally, weakening their bodily powers—checking the development of their intellectual faculties—depriving them of comforts which they might otherwise enjoy as the fruit of their

labour—placing unsurmountable barriers in the way of their improvement, elevation, and independence—and bringing many of them to poverty, degradation, and misery. That these intoxicating beverages are, by no means, necessary to promote health, strength, and vigour; and that the heaviest labour can be well performed without the use of any portion of them, as hundreds of mechanics and labouring men in every possible occupation are willing and able to testify. And that the labouring portion of the great teetotal body can conscientiously and confidently recommend total abstinence from every intoxicating liquor, as a principle that is at once practicable, salutary, and beneficial." This resolution was supported with great energy and ardour by Mr. Jackson, a gunsmith; Mr. Rowe, a gas-stoker; Mr. Kerchnie, tailor; Mr. J. Davis, carpenter; Mr. J. Palmer, costermonger; Mr. Morris, coal porter; Mr. J. Reynolds, corn-dealer; Mr. Walters, shoemaker; Mr. Butcaux, ironfounder; Mr. McBean, coal-porter; Mr. Applegate, coal-whipper; Mr. Crown, bricklayer; Mr. Booth, clock-maker. The meeting was subsequently addressed by various other operatives, who were received in such an enthusiastic manner as to show that teetotalism is warmly cherished by the working men of London.

THE LICENSE SYSTEM, IN THE STATE OF MAINE, AMERICA.

Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure to announce to you, that the Legislature of the State of Maine, at its recent session, passed by very large majorities the enclosed Act, to restrain the sale of intoxicating drinks. This is the first instance, I believe, in which the government of a civilized and Christian state has declared by statute, that there shall not be, within its borders, any traffic in intoxicating liquors to be used as a drink; and that if any such liquors shall be sold for such purpose, under any circumstances, it shall be "against Law, and Equity, and a good Conscience."

This law was enacted, in answer to the petitions of more than forty thousand of the good people of the State, and constitutes the first blow only, which the friends of Temperance here, propose to strike at the traffic in Strong Drinks. We regard this traffic as the most aggravated offence which can be committed against the community; inflicting necessarily and inevitably the greatest mischiefs upon society; and we propose to continue our active efforts against it, until our statutes shall provide penalties for the offence, in some degree commensurate with its enormity.

We hope that the example of the state of Maine, in the enactment of this law, will very soon be followed by the governments of all our sister states and of every Christian nation.

Very respectfully yours,
NEAL DOW, Corresponding Secretary,
of the Maine Temperance Union.

Sec. 3.—The selectmen, clerk, and treasurer of every town, shall annually meet on the first Monday of May, or on the succeeding day, or both, and at such place in the said town as they may appoint by posting up notices in two or more public places therein, at least seven days previously, stating the purposes of the meeting, and at such meeting, shall license, under their hands, and under such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary, one person, of good moral character, if any such shall

appear and request it, for every town having less than 1,000 inhabitants, two for every town, having over 1,000, and less than 3,000, and not less than three nor more than five for every town having more than 3,000 inhabitants, to be sellers of wine, brandy, rum, or other strong liquors in the said town, to be used for medical and mechanical purposes, and no other.

EFFECTS OF DRINKING.

Early on Thursday morning a distressing occurrence took place at Steeple Claydon, Bucks., Thomas Shirley, a young man of that place, was in a fight killed by his brother. We believe the circumstances were as follows. The young men, Thomas and Joseph Shirley, sons of Thomas Shirley, labourer, were with two companions drinking late on Wednesday night at the Milk Pail Public House, in the above village, they quarrelled about some gin and a fight ensued, they fought about one hour and a half, and about 70 rounds. In the last round, Joseph the younger brother struck Thomas and knocked him down. He lay insensible; a looker on carried him home, On his being taken to his father's cottage he was found to be dead. The father had *only these two sons.* *Patriot, Oct. 19*

Vicarage Steeple, Claydon, Oct. 29th, 1846.

Dear Sir,—I regret to have to inform you that the statement you have read in the public papers respecting the death of Thomas Shirley is too true, and that every circumstance connected with the case, aggravates the dreadful nature of the occurrence.—The unhappy man, maddened by the influence of intoxicating drink, with hatred in his heart, and blasphemy on his lips, was hurried into the presence of his Maker, slain by the hand of his own brother. The deceased Thomas Shirley, had formerly attended the Sunday School here—he could read his bible, and seems to have been at times, under serious impressions, particularly so, from a sermon he heard when he was absent at the harvest, on the occasion of the removal of some convicts under sentence of transportation; he often referred to this, and spoke of the texts quoted, making application of them, with reference to himself and his companions. He had had the small-pox twice, each time dangerously; and I saw much of him, when we buried a young man, who died of this disease—he was one, of four, who attended the funeral at midnight—the circumstance made a considerable impression in the village; and T. Shirley seemed much affected; but alas! these convictions passed away as the morning cloud. The public-house was his snare; and he yielded himself, in spite of warnings and exhortations, a willing captive. Joseph Shirley, the brother, is an ignorant and dissolute youth, badly brought up, and addicted to the same vices, drinking and sabbath-breaking. Not long before the event, I had to reprove him for gross conduct on the Sunday; but he, as well as his elder brother, shut their ears against reproof and exhortation; and so the word has been fulfilled: "He that being often reproveth, hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed and that without remedy." See Proverbs xxix. 1. One brother has been hurried into the

presence of an offended Judge, and the other lies in the County Gaol, awaiting the sentence of an earthly tribunal for the death of his brother. You may tell your classes, that sabbath-breaking and drunkenness have been the steps which led to this deplorable event; and oh! may they be warned to avoid the beginnings of sin—the Shirleys were not always sabbath-breakers,—not always drunkards, but they gave way to temptation, and at last became the willing captives of satan. They had been taught the deceitfulness of sin, but they refused to hearken till they became hardened through its influence—their history is full of awful warnings and instruction—their parents and friends are broken-hearted. The deceased was to have been married to a respectable young woman on Monday next; she is left to sorrow, alas! as one without hope.

And now permit me to recommend your setting on foot, if you have not one already, a Total Abstinence Society. I am persuaded that drink is the great bane of our working classes; and under God's blessing, I have seen the good effects of such a society, in preserving the young from the snare, as well as reclaiming many a victim leading him to habits of sobriety, and bringing him under the sound of the gospel, and power of its grace. I trust your notice of the sad event, may be greatly blessed to your school.

I remain, faithfully yours,
JOHN E. IRVIN.

To Mr. Thomas Cramp, East Grinstead.

MAJOR GENERAL STEPHEN VAN REUSSELAER, of Albany, State of New York, generously contributed the funds to distribute gratuitously the first 20,000 copies of the first Temperance Journal, and subsequently, several thousand dollars more for the free circulation of other temperance documents.

This gratuitous distribution resulted in a subscription list of 200,000 paying subscribers. Subsequently, fifteen gentlemen gave each 1000 dollars for the free distribution of Temperance publications and to support Temperance lecturers. It has been found by experience, that funds thus employed by men of wealth bring a certain and speedy return, by furthering morals among the masses, and thus increasing the security of person and property. On one occasion, the Underwriters in New York, gave 1500 dollars to furnish every seaman belonging to our mercantile navy with a single Temperance document. And they did this on mercantile principles, believing it to be a very wise and profitable application of their funds; and so I understand it has proved to be.—From the Letter of E. C. Delavan.

THE GOOD GREAT MAN.

How seldom, friend, a good great man inherits
Honour and wealth, with all his worth and pains?
It seems a story from the world of spirits
When any man obtains that which he merits.
Or any merits that which he obtains.
For shame, my friend, renounce this canting strain
What would'st thou have a good, great man obtain?
Wealth, title, dignity, a golden chain,
Or heap of coarses which his sword hath slain?
GOODNESS AND GREATNESS ARE NOT MEANS BUT ENDS.
Hath he not always treasures, always friends,
The good great man? Three treasures.—love and
light
And calm thoughts equable as infants breath
And three fast friends more sure than day or night
Himself his Maker and the Angel Death.

ABSTRACT OF A SERMON,

BY THE REV. H. GWYTHYR, M.A.

[We regret our space will not allow us to give more than a mere abstract of this excellent sermon, which was preached before the members and friends of the Yardley Temperance Society, at their annual festival, held on the 12th ult.]

"The Lord spake unto Moses, saying, Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, When either man or woman shall separate themselves to vow the vow of a Nazarite, to separate themselves unto the Lord, he shall separate himself from wine and strong drink. All the days of his separation shall he eat nothing that is made of the vine tree, from the kernels even to the husk. All the days of his separation he is holy unto the Lord."

Numbers, chap. vi, ver. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 8.

"The members of temperance societies are charged with introducing a practice not known or approved of in the Bible. I fear some of you may be of this opinion; and to prove to you that you are wrong, I have chosen the text I have now read to you."

"I shall first explain the meaning of the word *Nazarite*, and then show you that the society formed by Moses, at the command of God, was a Temperance Society, and in all respects like the one to which many of you belong."

"The Hebrew word from which '*Nazarite*' comes, signifies to separate, or abstain. To 'vow a vow of a Nazarite' was to take the pledge of temperance, to abstain from the use of all intoxicating drinks. This temperance society formed by Moses under the immediate direction of the Lord, was established 1490 years before the birth of Christ; it was approved by God, for he graciously condescended to give rules for its guidance; it was a voluntary society, as the words of our text prove. In this, as in other respects, it was like the temperance society of our day. No obligation was laid upon any one to become a Nazarite, he was left to his own free choice. Just so it is with us; we do not insist upon any one joining our society, but we say it is lawful, scriptural, useful, and practicable for you to do so. We go further, and say that our principles are well worthy of your adoption."

The Rev. Gentleman then proceeded to name some of those who were members of the Nazarite society, instancing Sampson, a giant in bodily strength, of whom it was written, "the child shall be a Nazarite to God from the womb to the day of his death," and an angel was commissioned by God to tell his mother that she was neither to drink wine nor strong drink. The prophet Daniel and his three friends were total abstainers, of whom it was

written that their countenances were fairer and that they were fatter in flesh than any that were at the king of Babylon's court. The Rechabites, who were Nazarites for life; and John the Baptist, of whom it was written "He shall be great in the sight of the Lord, and shall drink neither wine nor strong drink, and he shall be filled with the Holy Ghost, even from his mother's womb." He also referred to that passage in Jeremiah, which says "The Nazarites were purer than snow, they were more ruddy in body than rubies;" and inferred from this, from the healthy appearance of Daniel and his companions, and from the strength of Sampson, that the use of water, and entire abstinence from wine and strong drink, were highly beneficial to the health of these ancient people of the Lord; and proved that in the present day, total abstinence was equally conducive to health and strength, and was blessed by God, as in the days of the prophets, and among the Lord's peculiar people. The Rev. Gentleman concluded his sermon in the following manner:—

"This is a happy day to me, to meet a few of my people, pledged members of a temperance society. I have for many years past mourned over the state of my people, as a people injured by wine and strong drink. Many are the tears annually and daily shed in this parish, by the parents, wives, and children, of drunken children, husbands, and fathers. Many are the sorrows which oppress the hearts of both the rich and the poor through the evils of drinking! Many are the sabbaths broken by those who are overcome by strong drink! Many are the sins committed by drunkards, and through drunkenness, in this parish. I sigh, and grieve over the evil doers and evil doings. I rejoice that the standard of Temperance has been unfurled in this parish, and that some few have been induced to enlist under it. Dear brethren, continue firm to your colours. Keep the pledge. Regard neither temptation nor threatening. More are those who are for us than those who are against us. The Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge. Go on and prosper. Add to your temperance, godliness; and you shall be

"Happy whilst on earth you live,
Mightier joys ordained to know."

G. W. Atwood, Esq. states that in the country from which he came (America) he did not know one Sunday-school teacher who was not a Teetotaler, and who did not take a deep interest in promoting the principle. It was of vast importance that all who were engaged in the work of teaching youth should add to the other good principles they were anxious to inculcate, that of *perfect sobriety*.

IMPORTANT DECLARATION OF THE SHROPSHIRE MAGISTRATES.

SHROPSHIRE QUARTER SESSIONS.

The Sessions commenced on Monday last, when the following magistrates assembled to pass the quarterly accounts and dispose of the general business, viz.—Hon. Thomas Kenyon, chairman; Lord Hill, Lord Berwick, Lord Newport, M.P., Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., Sir J. R. Kynaston, Bart., Sir R. C. Hill, &c., when the following important declarations of the connexion between drinking and crime were made:—

The visiting Justices beg particularly to call the attention of the Court to the report of the Chaplain, and especially to that part relative to the previous intemperate habits of the majority of the prisoners. The Chaplain of the prison reports that out of the 601 prisoners, only 124 or about one-fifth were acquainted with some facts and doctrines of Christianity. In reference to the causes of their confinement, the chaplain found that it was drunkenness; for out of the said 601 prisoners, only 23, and they consisted chiefly of children under 15, were of sober habits. Every pains that could be were taken with the prisoners, but notwithstanding there were then one-third or 225 of the 601 prisoners recommittals. Sir Baldwin Leighton said every one must feel that there was great praise due to the Rev. gentleman who drew up that report, which embraced a great variety of statistical details, of which many of the court were not aware. There was one part of the report to which he wished to draw attention. If the Chaplain had not taken such great pains in classifying the prisoners, one could hardly suppose there was such a vast number committed for drunkenness; indeed, he might say that drunkenness was the cause, immediate or remote, of the committal of every prisoner who was sent to goal. Perhaps it was impossible for that Court to do a great deal to check the vice of drunkenness? that must, he believed, rest in a great measure, with the farmers of this county; he believed they could do much more than either the magistrates or the clergy. He believed that from a very false notion, the farmers imagined that the greater was the consumption of barley, the greater would be their profit. He had no doubt had Father Mathew come amongst them, they would find by this time they would have a much greater sum saved by temperance than they could realise by the sale of barley.

The Court assembled on Tuesday at ten o'clock, for the purpose of hearing appeals and trying prisoners. The Hon. Thomas Kenyon (chairman) was accompanied by the Lord Lieutenant Viscount Hill, and nearly the whole of the magistrates who were present on Monday. The Chairman in delivering his charge to the grand jury, regretted to find that most of the crimes now committed were attributable to drunkenness; and to that cause solely was to be attributed the one-half of the county expenditure for prosecutions. Another prolific source of crime was ignorance and the neglect of moral duties, which were plainly evidenced by the Chaplain's report.—He hoped, therefore, that the grand jury would, in their own localities, take care to impress upon the minds of those in their service, the benefits of tem-

perance. The Coroner, during the sessions, stated, "that the extravagant use of intoxicating liquors, and the temptation held out to the people by the public-houses and beer-shops, where the cause, either directly or indirectly, of nearly all the cases brought before him as Coroner for the County.—*Shrewsbury Chronicle, abridged.*"

GEN. FLOURNEY, of Kentucky, in his account of the accident which befel the Britannia, in her passage out in July, says:—

You may have heard something of my having been regularly shipwrecked on the steam ship Britannia, but you could not hear the particulars; that is impossible—All that I can now say is that when the ship struck, and for half an hour afterwards, I would not have given a button for the life of every human creature on board. The Captain himself, was as pale as a sheet, and so was every body else, drunk and sober; and the DRUNKER the PALER. Fellows, with a quart of whisky in them, shook like an aspen. The ship had foundered and was still thumping on the rocks; the water rushed in tremendously: The life-boats were all let down in a moment, for us to quit the ship before it should sink: The cannon was fired as loud and as fast as possible, with the hope that it might be heard in some direction. The shrieking of the ladies was truly heart-rending, and altogether indescribable. It was such as I never heard before, and hope never to hear again. The ship did not quite sink, and of course nobody was drowned. The fog was very thick I agree, but the whisky was more to blame than any thing else.

If we have American steamers for the Atlantic, we trust that the officers and seamen will all be teetotalers.—*Journal of American Temperance Union, Nov. 1, 1846.*

FUNERAL OF RICHARD TURNER, OF PRESTON.—Died on the 27th ult. at Preston, Richard Turner, aged 56. This noted individual, it is generally known was the first to use the word "teetotal," in reference to abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. His mortal remains were consigned to their last resting place on Sunday last, in St. Peter's Church Yard, Preston. The Rechabite band led up the procession, which was of great length, followed by Mr. Thomas Swindlehurst, Mr. Wm. Howarth, Mr. Joseph Dearden, and other veterans in the cause of temperance belonging to that town. There were also a number of teetotalers from Blackburn, Bolton, Wigan, and the surrounding country, who were present to pay their last tribute of respect to one, whose name will ever be identified with the teetotal movement. It was the misfortune of Richard Turner to be not only poor, but illiterate; yet by the mere accident of applying a vulgarism of his native county to a principle destined to lead the way in all substantial, moral, and social reforms; his memory will be revered, and a blessing pronounced upon it, when victorious warriors and ambitious statesmen, who have been popular in their day are remembered but with disdain and abhorrence. To the last moment of his earthly pilgrimage, he maintained his teetotal pledge inviolate, and as for several years he had been a consistent member of a Christian church, his friends have the consoling assurance that he is now beyond the reach of temptation, in the land of "the pure in heart" where he will, for ever, drink of the "pure river of the water of life."—*Correspondent.*

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

TEMPERANCE SOIREEs IN EDINBURGH.—A Correspondent, H. B., in consequence of our article on the "amusements of the people," calls our attention to the Temperance Soirees in Edinburgh, the admission to which is very trifling. The amusements consist of instrumental and vocal music, of recitations, (frequently humorous,) both in prose and poetry, and of addresses, composed for the occasion, upon intellectual or moral subjects. These addresses certainly constitute the efficacy of the institution, as a place where the mind is strengthened by the acquisition of knowledge, and improved by the inculcation of moral principles. The topics are by no means confined to "temperance" subjects, but are of a larger range. For instance, last week's addresses were on "Amusements, their use and abuse," and on the "Power of Moral Sympathy." The audience is chiefly composed of the intelligent working classes, with a sprinkling of the wealthier people. I think it right to give you this fact, that others may be led, through this notice, to establish and perpetuate similar meetings. A meeting point, where the intelligent upper classes give the labour of their minds, in a friendly social manner to the intelligent working classes, is a desideratum. We have got it here; and the happy and attentive faces of the auditors testify to its success.

Drunkenness among the Hindoos, and even some of the Brahmins, is said to be greatly on the increase in Calcutta.—*Jerrold's Newspaper.*

There are 112 barrack canteens in the three kingdoms. The highest rent paid is for that at Woolwich; being no less than £1,343 18s. 6d.

LONDON AND THE ENGLISH.

London is the most healthy city in the world, in spite of the humidity of its soil and the inclemency of its atmosphere. Let it not be forgotten that in former ages, this metropolis was one of the most unhealthy on earth—the constant abode of the most fatal endemic diseases. How then has the change been produced? By widening the streets, says Dr. Riefrey, labouring at drains and sewers, constructing houses better adapted for animals having lungs, opening new squares, and parks, and gardens amidst the vast brick wilderness, introducing an abundance of good water, and diffusing habits of greater cleanliness among the people. These, we acknowledge, are improvements in which the French would do well to imitate us, rather than by laying out racing grounds, or opening new shops for English fashions.

Review.

UNFERMENTED BREAD, BY A PHYSICIAN.—London, Taylor and Walton. The object of the pamphlet is to explain a mode of making bread, without the use of yeast, the raising process being accomplished by Carbonate of Soda and Muriatic Acid. The proportion recommended for bread made of white flour is white flour 3 lbs. (avoirdupois) Bicarbonate of soda, in powder, half-ounce, (troy) Hydrochloric Acid, 5 fluid drachms, water 26 fluid ounces, and salt, two-thirds of an ounce, ((troy.) Bread made in this manner contains nothing but flour, common salt and water. It has an agreeable natural taste, keeps much longer than common bread, is more digestible, and much less disposed to turn acid. By the use of the chemicals, there would be a saving of ten per cent. in the flour. In the common process, much of the Saccharine part of the flour is lost by being converted into carbonic acid and spirit; and this waste is incurred solely for the purpose of getting carbonic acid to raise the dough. First, mix the soda and flour as thoroughly as possible. Next, dissolve the salt in the water, and add the acid to it. Then mix the whole intimately as speedily as possible. The dough thus formed, will make two loaves, somewhat larger than half-quarters; they should be put into a quick oven, without loss of time. The oven should be made hotter than for common bread, and about an hour and a half will be required for the baking. For further particulars, see the pamphlet.

IPSWICH; JUVENILE TEMPERANCE BOOKS. By CLARA L. BALFOUR. LONDON, SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & Co., IPSWICH. BURTON. We are indebted to R. D. Alexander, Esq., for an excellent series of Tracts chiefly intended for adults; and we are happy to find that a series is now being published under the same auspices for the Juveniles who have hitherto been sadly neglected. No. 1 to 6 have already issued from the press, and give promise of a valuable accession to our temperance tracts. No. 1, gives a history of teetotalism in a clear and interesting style. Perhaps No. 2, enters into a question which is rather too difficult for a child. No. 3 and 4, treat of teetotalism in connexion with ancient and modern history, in a very pleasing and instructive manner. The 5th, states the cost of intemperance, and the 6th, is a very important tract on the subject of self-denial as a necessary part of a christian life.

General Scripture Reading. By a CLERGYMAN. Fourth Edition. London; Houlston and Stoneman.

The Contrast. By J. RUSSON. London; Houlston and Stoneman; Bristol; J. Ackland.

Total Abstinence a Duty of Christians. By WM. ROBSON. Manchester, Ellerby and Chetham; Warrington, Thos. Hurst. The subject of the above discourse is whether under the existing circumstances of society, it is possible for any christian, in his endeavors to fulfil the divine precept, "be ye perfect even as your father in heaven is perfect, to stop short of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks as a common beverage. We commend it to the consideration of our readers.

Zoology for the use of Schools and Families. By ROBERT PATTERSON. Sims and McIntyre, Belfast; Simpkin and Marshall, London. This is an admirable book for the purpose for which it is intended. It is free from all the mistakes which abound in school books on this subject, and is written in a correct, and at the same time in an interesting style.

To Advertisers

SCALE OF CHARGES.—Under 50 words, 3s. 6d.; under 70, 4s. 6d.; under 90, 5s. 6d.; under 100, 6s.; under 120, 7s.; under 150, 8s. Above this, the charge is repeated as for another advertisement.—Four unaltered advertisements charged only as three.

Advertisements.

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Terms; Twenty-five Guineas per Annum.

References are kindly permitted to the Rev. H. Gwyther, M. A., Vicar of Yardley; the Rev. J. Caselbow Barrett, M. A., Incumbent of St. Mary's Church, Birmingham; the Rev. J. Taylor, B. A., Professor of Mathematics, Queen's College, Birmingham; and to the Incumbent, of Christ Church, Waterloo.

N.B. Mr. White purposes being in Birmingham, at Mr. E. White's, No. 6, St. Mary's Row, on the 11th of January, 1847, when he will be most happy to take charge of Pupils for his Establishment.

TEMPERANCE TRACTS & PUBLICATIONS.

B. GLOVER will be glad to supply his friends and the friends of temperance generally with **Tracts Published by the Central Temperance Association**

No. 1, William Mainwaring; No. 2, The Story of the Old Water Drinker; No. 3, Frank Walter, or the Fate of Genius; 8 pages each, 2s. per hundred. Ipswich Temperance Tracts, Publications of the Scottish Temperance League, BEECHER'S Six Sermons on Intemperance, *one penny*, "Teetotaller's Companion," Numbers 2½d. each, sewed 8d.; People's Temperance Library, cloth 1s.; Cards, Pledge Scrips, Bills for announcing Meetings, &c.

Address, HANDSWORTH NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

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I. O. R.

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including Prof. Sewall's and Dr. Hope's eight Colossal Coloured Plates, (22 inches by 30,) illustrating the effect of Alcohol on the Stomach and Liver.

ORDERS received until the 10th of December, and to be addressed J. B. at Mr. Robinson & Co's Douglas, Isle of Man.

TEMPERANCE PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,

39, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON,

Enrolled 31st December, 1840.

TRUSTEES.

Wm. Janson, Esq. Robert Warner, Esq.

Edward Webb, Esq.

SECRETARY,

Theodore Compton, Esq.

NOT A SINGLE DEATH has occurred in this society during the half-year ending at Michaelmas.

TWO THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED assurances have been effected, and only fifteen deaths have occurred in six years.

All the surplus funds will be divided amongst the members according to their length of membership.

N.B.—An early application is strongly recommended.

The Institution is managed by a Committee chosen every year out of the members. The members themselves are the only shareholders.

Write to the Secretary.

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Travellers, either on business or pleasure, and families can be accommodated with double or single-bedded rooms, and private sitting-rooms, &c. Situate near the centre of the town, railways, coach-offices, &c.—Good stabling.

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WELL AIRED BEDS.
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 The Advertisement of J. C., and the Communications of Mr. Mallard and H. Roberts, were too late for insertion; they shall appear in our next.

Monthly Notices.

AGENTS' APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

December.	MR. GLOVER.	Mr. P. EDWARDS	MR. HORN.	Mr. DONALDSON
Tuesday 1	Birmingham	Bilston	Lichfield	Lozells
Wednesday 2	Yardley	Smethwick	Birmingham	Derby
Thursday 3	Erdington	Wednesbury	Dudley Port	Rocester
Friday 4	Stourbridge	Dudley	Kings Norton	Alton Towers
Monday 7	Malvern Link	Warwick	Shrewsbury Soc.	Newcastle
Tuesday 8	Worcester	Stratford on Avon	Minsterly	Penkhull
Wednesday 9	Pershore	Brailes	Berriew & Welshpool	Trent Vale
Thursday 10	Cheltenham	Banbury	Newtown	Upper Hanley
Friday 11	Gloucester	Ditto	Montgomery	Tunstall
Saturday 12				Stoke
Monday 14	Ross	Shipston	Warrington	Fenton
Tuesday 15	Monmouth	Leamington	Market Drayton	Etruria
Wednesday 16	Pontypool	Henley in Arden	Wem	Weelock Heath
Thursday 17	Abersychan	Alcester	Ellesmere	Nantwich
Friday 18	Abergavenny	Redditch	Jackfield	Crew
Saturday 19				
Monday 21	Hereford	Tamworth	Shrewsbury Asso.	Congleton
Tuesday 22	Ledbury	Rugeley	Bridgnorth	Macclesfield
Wednesday 23	Upton on Severn	Uttoxeter	Much Wenlock	Goldenthal
Thursday 24	Tewkesbury	Ashbourn	Dawley	Wrexham
Friday 25	Evesham	Leek	Shiffnall	Brymbo
Monday 28	Stow on the Wold	Wolverhampton	Darlaston	Chester
Tuesday 29	Chipping Norton	West Bromwich	Hales Owen	Knutsford
Wednesday 30	Morton in the Marsh	Stafford	Lye Waste	Birkenhead
Thursday 31	Campden	Abbots Bromley	Porto Bello	Liverpool
Friday Jan. 1	Droitwich	Burton on Trent	Wordsley	St. Helens

The Rev. H. GWYTHER, M.A., will attend at Broseley on Monday, 14; at Iron Bridge, on Tuesday, 15 at Wellington, on Wednesday, 16; at Madeley, on Thursday, 17; and at Newport, on Friday 18.

TEETOTAL SPEAKER'S PLAN OF THE POTTERY DISTRICT.

Hanley, Bethesda Schools, *Wednesday*.—Burslem, Temperance Hall, *Wednesday*.—Stoke, Christian Brothers' Meeting Room, *Saturday*.—Newcastle, *Monday*.—Longton, National School, *Monday*.—Wolstanton, New Connexion Chapel, *Wednesday*.—Tunstall, Primitive Methodist Chapel, *Thursday*.—Fenton New Connexion School Room, *Monday*.—Cobridge, New Connexion Chapel, *Tuesday*.—Shelton, Bedford School, *Thursday*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO AGENCY FUND.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Malvern 1 5 0	Wrexham 0 10 0	Macclesfield 1 0 0
Lozells 0 12 0	Wellsbourne 0 10 0	Cromford 1 0 0
Worcester 1 5 0	Stratford 1 0 0	Yardley 1 0 0
Pershore 1 0 0	Mr. John Vipond, Varteg 5 0 0	Rugeley 0 12 0
Banbury 4 10 0		

Mr. Israel Brown (for Gratuitous Distribution of the Gazette) 0 10 0
 Miss Louisa Paget (towards Annuity for Father Mathew) 2 0 0

All Contributions and Communications to be Addressed—not later than the 15th of the month—to Mr. GEORGE SMITH KENRICK, West Bromwich.)

All Advertisements, & Orders for the Stamped & Unstamped Edition, to be sent to R. Wakelin, Westbromwich.

BIRMINGHAM.—Printed and Published by RICHARD CYPLES TOMKINSON jun., of 39, Snow-hill, in the parish of Birmingham, December 1st, 1846. Sold by W. BRITAIN, 11, Paternoster row, London; WAKELIN, West Bromwich; BELCHER, Bull ring, and WATTS, Snow-hill Birmingham; TOMKINSON, Coventry, and can be had on order through any Bookseller.

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No. 13. VOL. II.—New Series. **JANUARY, 1847.** [Price 1d., Stamped 2d.]

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FAMINE, MALT, AND TEA.

HOUGH we are not politicians, yet we cannot shut our eyes to the momentous questions which will be agitated in the ensuing sessions of Parliament. The first in importance, the most absorbing, on the solution of which depends the lives of thousands of our countrymen, and the happiness or misery of thousands of women and children, is "What can be done to prevent, not only the continuance, but the constant increase of the *famine* in Ireland?" We have been at Belfast, and we write from Dublin, and find at these towns, the most important for extent and opulence in the country, even the middle classes, the respectable merchants, are debarred the use of the potato from its excessive price—it is a luxury only to be enjoyed by the wealthy, (in a sound and wholesome condition;) but when unfit for human food, it is eagerly devoured by the poor, as a partial relief from the pains of hunger.

The north of Ireland is well supplied with food in comparison with the south, where the potato crop is almost the only support of the people, and where the destruction of the crop is more complete than elsewhere. The hopes that a portion of the crop left in the ground

would be saved from the disease, are being dissipated day by day, each moment the prospect becomes more and more gloomy, the expectation of an adequate supply of food more faint, the approach of famine more apparent. The poor-houses are crammed—the fever-hospitals are overflowing—the cold and cheerless cabin of the cottier is tenanted by sickly parents to whom the children are vainly crying for food! In the mean time the peasant who is in want of food contrives to find money to buy fire arms, and the trade in these weapons is the only one which is in an active state in Ireland. The white-boys and ribbonmen are continually increasing, and midnight outrages are becoming alarming. Such is the disorganized condition of the country, and if you ask the reason from one end of the island to the other, the answer will be—"We want FOOD."

At this eventful crisis of our history another party offers itself to our notice, with this strange and unnatural cry, "We already convert five millions of quarters of nourishing grain, which is a far better and more nutritious food than the potato, into a beverage which does not contain nutriment in any appreciable quantity; and we want Parliament not only to permit us to continue the destruction of this quantity of food, but to make an alteration in the excise laws by which we shall

be enabled to destroy four times as much as we have ever done since

‘Britain first at heaven’s command,
Arose from out the azure main.’”

If under present circumstances the Anti-malt-tax advocates dare to ask such a boon, we are certain that no government dare grant it: and that no wise government would entertain the question for a moment, but would turn from its proposers with loathing and disgust.

We gladly direct our attention to a third, and more congenial proposition, which has originated with the merchants and bankers of that most important port, Liverpool, which has been re-echoed by Leeds, Birmingham, Dublin, Sheffield, Manchester, and other large towns, and has received the support of the most influential portion of the press, among other papers we may mention the “leading journal of Europe.”

The proposition is that the enormous duty of 150 per cent on Tea should be reduced to a more moderate sum, so that it might be placed within the reach of every poor man, and from the increased consumption of tea and sugar, while the people would be benefited, the revenue would suffer no decrease.

The most important and cheering view of the discussion of this question, is, that the leading men and leading journals by whom this question has been taken up, have advocated it on moral grounds, on the effect it is calculated to produce upon the comforts and the moral character of the people; and upon this ground they have given it their decided support. They have expressly advocated the reduction of duty on the same grounds as we ourselves do, viz.—that it will have a tendency to wean men from the public house, and the gin-shop, and make them sober. We rejoice to find these great principles proclaimed at meetings of the merchants of Liverpool, and welcomed by their plaudits. Under the head of “Spirit of the Press” we have given extracts from the speeches delivered at these meetings, and from the leading articles of the Press. We make no apology for their length; nothing that we could substitute would be of more interest or of greater value. It proclaims the march of Truth—it is prophetic of the triumph of the fragrant beverage over the spirituous dram—the substitution of the tea service with the family at home, for the quart pot in the public house—the displacement of family broils by family enjoyments—the change of innocent amusements instead of guilty pleasures. It will bring in its train, crowded reading rooms and empty jails—well-filled places of worship will be the result of the decrease of Sunday-tipping.

We cry, all hail! to the triumph of Tea over intoxicating drinks, from which we gather bright visions of future happiness and improvement.

THE HISTORY OF
ROBERT WAINWRIGHT.
AN ARTISAN.

Robert Wainwright was born of poor, but honest and industrious parents. When very young he was sent to the Sunday school, and soon became the head of his class. After a time he went to the day-school also; and he here made such rapid progress in knowledge as to fit him to become the assistant teacher of the first class; which he continued to be until he was fourteen years of age, when he left school to be apprenticed at a neighbouring town. His master and mistress were both very pious people, and members of an Independent Chapel. Family prayer was regularly observed, and the daily reading of the Scriptures was a duty never neglected. But unfortunately both master and mistress were very fond of strong old ale; and as they did not brew themselves, it was Robert’s duty to go to the Public-house every evening to fetch the drink. A noted boxer, who had gained some money by a successful prize-fight, had, as is usual in such cases, commenced publican; and his house becoming celebrated for the age, strength, and other good qualities of his tap, Robert’s master became his customer. But the Prize-fighter’s house was not only celebrated for the age and knocking-down qualities of his malt-liquor, but was also notorious from the number of blackguards, and drunkards who frequented it. At first, Robert was frightened when he heard the noise and curses of the company, and was heartily glad to get away from the house as soon as his pitcher was filled. It is strange his master did not think it wrong to send his youthful charge to such a place as this; for if he had thought at all, he must have come to the conclusion that his coming in contact with such company would have an injurious influence on his mind and character. But perhaps Robert’s master, like too many others, thought nothing at all of the matter. Be this as it may, Robert, who at first made such a precipitate retreat from the house, began at length to linger at the door to listen to the songs and ribald jests of the company. He had not as yet ventured inside the tap-room; and when at home, and not otherwise employed, a book, and generally a religious one, used to be his companion, and delight. He also frequented the public prayer meetings of

the religious body to which his master belonged, and, at the age of seventeen he was certainly a fine fellow, and most people would have then said, he would become a promising man. And no doubt he would have become one, had it not been for this ale-fetching for his master, and a habit he had got into of having a half-pint put into the pitcher at his own expence, and drinking it as he walked along the street. He knew not then why he should drink this old ale, for then the only effect it seemed to have on him was to make him feel giddy and stupid; but he supposed it must have some good qualities with which he had not been made acquainted, or why should his master and mistress partake of it with such an evident gusto? I said he had not as yet ventured into the tap-room; but one night, when his master was out, he thought he would do so, though it was merely out of curiosity. He went, and seated himself in a far corner, and all the while he was there he felt ill at ease. Even the company looked on him with a feeling akin to pity! For there is a something in the human breast, however degraded may be its owner, which makes man feel admiration of all that is lofty in intellect, great in sentiment, or truly disinterested in character; and which compels him to look with pain and sorrow on a picture of real suffering, or on the sight of youthful innocence, rushing, blindfolded, into the arms of guilt. It says that there is still—though it may be defaced—that there is still the image of God stamped on the heart and soul of man. A portion of the company, at least, seemed sorry to see such a young, steady, and respectable looking person even sitting in their company; and as Robert felt ill at ease, he soon departed. Strange to say, however, the very first night he had an opportunity, he placed himself again in the far corner of this very tap-room, with a jug of ale before him, but it was not till he had drunk a portion of its contents that he felt at all at home. Even then, there was a “still, small voice within him” which whispered he was doing wrong. It is a pity he did not listen to this monitor. For it is not only a sin in the sight of God to persist in doing that which our reason and conscience condemn; but we do violence to that moral sense, with which we are all gifted; we make it less capable of resistance, and ourselves less capable of feeling its power, at every repetition of the sinful act, and in the end destroy it utterly.

Robert had, hitherto, attended to his business, and as he had grown too old to go on errands, another apprentice was sent to the public-house in his stead. But he now fre-

quently began to go on his own account; for he began to feel, and appreciate, the exhilarating effects of the old ale on his spirits; and, besides, the company was not so distasteful to him as it had been. After a time he emerged from his corner, and mixed with the rest of the blackguards, for he had now grown one himself. Having more knowledge than his companions, it was his duty to read and make comments on the news—the last fight, the next race, or the number of toasts drunk at an Odd Fellow's, or a Forester's Festival, with such other blackguard, or un-edifying intelligence, with which newspapers are, *at present*, crowded and disgraced. His master dying of apoplexy, (which, no doubt, the old ale had something to do with,) he was opportunely released from his engagements at the very time he had entirely unfitted himself to observe them as he ought. He now became a vagabond and an outcast; and, having nowhere else to fly to, he threw himself on the charge of his aged mother, who was now a widow, and ill able to bear the additional expence of keeping her reprobate son.

Living some distance from his favourite Tavern, and becoming acquainted with an amiable and beautiful girl, by the name of Eliza Lenox, who was a neighbour of his mother's, his habits began to visibly improve. Now Eliza was like many more young and foolish girls; she thought the change that was wrought in his character was exclusively her doing, and she had no doubt she could exercise sufficient influence over him to effect a lasting reform. Poor, foolish Eliza! you knew not the power of habit, nor the power of that craving for artificial excitement which had so deeply rooted itself in your lover's constitution, you therefore married this degraded man, and promised yourself a goodly portion of happiness from his conduct previous to his marriage. Alas! you had to learn that happiness built on a lover's resolutions is not destined to be lasting; and that an attempt at reformation, without sincere repentance, is as futile, and as fleeting, as the hopes of the vain, or the excitement of the bottle!

Robert Wainwright soon relapsed into his old habits; and his love for the drunkard's company, and drink, seemed to have grown stronger by his temporary absence from them. In order to get the wherewithal to satisfy his accursed appetite, he pawned most of the goods, with which, by his wife's economy, his house was furnished. Yea! he at last went so far as to pawn their feather bed! One night while at the Prize-fighter's Tavern in the company of some poachers, he made an agreement to go with them, and see if he could not, by

the proceeds of one night's sport get sufficient money to carry on his "spree" a day or two longer. He accordingly went, and how he prospered my readers shall learn. On the same night he was on his poaching expedition, a number of fowls were stolen from a farm yard, which lay in the direction he took, and having been seen late in the night near to the place where the robbery was perpetrated, he and his companions were taken up on suspicion, and, after an examination before the magistrates, committed for trial. No one, who knew Robert, would have for a moment suspected he would be guilty of a robbery. But men under the influence of drink have been known to commit worse deeds, who, when sober, would have shuddered at the bare contemplation of them. And here was this wretched man—a prisoner on a charge of felony; who, if it had not been for intoxicating liquors, might have been an honour to his class in the workshop, as he had formerly been the ornament of his class at school. At one time, like many of my younger readers, he had no idea he should ever become a drunkard—when the bare thought of the possibility of such an occurrence would have distressed him beyond measure. But he, *unlike* my younger readers, had never had explained to him, the deleterious effects which are produced on the human system, by the use of intoxicating liquor; nor had pictured to him the despotic influence it exercises over the will and mind of its victims; nor had been shown the danger all are in who persist in using it. For him, therefore, there might be some excuse. But he who runs headlong into danger, and rushes, with his eyes open to ruin cannot be excused, and deserves not commiseration.

The feelings of the wife and mother can be more easily imagined than described. But the wife knew that tears were unavailing. She therefore, in all the strength of a woman's love, and with all the energy and endurance with which a wife is gifted when her husband is weighed down with difficulties, or overwhelmed with crime, she endeavoured to procure sufficient evidence to acquit her degraded husband, and determined without repining to suffer anything in his behalf. Fortunately just as the trial was about to take place the real perpetrators of the robbery were apprehended, and Robert and his companions were honourably acquitted.

While in jail the effects of the drink had time to get out of his system *and now it was the advantages of a good early education became apparent.* While his ignorant companions were passing their weary hours away by a recital of their former misdeeds, he began se-

riously to reflect on his past life; the ruin and wretchedness he had brought upon those nearest and dearest to him: and the happiness he and they might have enjoyed, if it had not been for his insane indulgence in intoxicating liquors. Then it was he felt that true sorrow for the sins he had committed, that heartfelt and deep repentance, without which no lasting good can be effected. His Eliza received him with open arms. And he, in the true spirit of a repentant sinner, made no loud protestations of amendment, but in a silent and more eloquent manner showed that it had already taken place. Of course he religiously resolved to avoid his former evil companions and totally to abstain from intoxicating drinks. But he found this no easy task. Many times and oft, would the desire possess him to go once more to his favourite tavern, and have one glass of ale, *only one glass*, but the moment after he felt horror struck at having even harboured the thought. He resolved to battle with temptation, he strove against his evil desires, he determined on victory, and he thus got the mastery of his habits, and conquered appetite. "He resisted the Devil and he fled from him." It was this conquering of his passions, this irresistible energy he had implanted in his mental, to overcome his animal nature, this strengthening of the will, which produced in him a spirit, which was possessed alike by our martyred saints, and the Spartans of old; which invigorated his moral sense, and intellectual qualities; and made him a brave manly character; as much superior to what he once was, as is the sturdy oak of the forest to the contemptible bramble which vegetates at its root. Something yet was wanting. He looked around, about, and within him, to discover what that something was, and he found that he had neither cultivated nor possessed that devotional feeling, that truly religious spirit, which prompts a man to instruct the ignorant, visit the afflicted, clothe the naked, and assist the distressed. He now endeavoured to do all this: and by infusing moral life into the drunkard, and spreading the principles of teetotalism, he taught his poorer brethren how they might instruct and clothe themselves: how they might escape a great deal of affliction, and avoid distress. On the Sunday he delighted to go to Church and divesting himself of this plodding, trading world, its sensual pleasures, sordid thoughts, servile cares, and petty troubles, he felt himself nearer to Heaven, and his soul in communion with its Maker. The temperance society had given him, before he had thought of becoming a teetotaler, an insight into the principles of

her philosophy. To diffuse these principles was now his chief delight. The spirits of Eliza, his beloved wife, became at last as cheerful and as cheering as the throstle's song, and as buoyant as the hearts of children. Robert's aged mother was amply provided for by her son, when sick he purchased her the salutary medicine, the restoring cordial, and he smoothed her descent to the grave. His fellow workmen, seeing how well Robert did, became teetotalers themselves, and having been well grounded by him in the true philosophy of temperance, and of the temperance reform, they will, I have no doubt be firm to their pledge, an honour to their class, and an example which all might imitate.

A.

MURDER BY WHISKEY.

It would seem that murder was allowed in England, if the deed be done by means of alcohol. The *Daily News* narrates a recent case. An idiot mendicant, named ALLAN, or Willie the Runner, of Laytown, Cumberland, a few days since—as was his wont—solicited drink or money of a bridal party. Whereupon, a man named T. GIBSON called for six half-pints of raw whiskey for the doomed simpleton.

"Deceased swallowed several of the draughts with all the avidity and haste his brutal entertainer could desire, but during the latter part of the disgusting performance the poor idiot appeared to feel satiated, and the beverage to become unpalatable to him. GIBSON previously encouraged deceased by saying, 'he would make a gentleman of him.' He now urged on the old man by threatening 'to knock his head through the bar if he did not drink up the contents of the glass.' There were several other persons in the same room, who from time to time remonstrated with GIBSON. They told him 'he would most assuredly kill the man, and that he ought to recollect that the man had a soul to be saved like the rest of them.'"

And the end of this? Why, the idiot fell down senseless, and died the same night. An inquest was held upon the body, and the verdict returned was, "that deceased died from excessive drinking," but without implicating any one. Should MADAME TUSSAUD need a supply of human curiosities, we would recommend to her notice a Cumberland jury whose verdict supplies this new and startling truth, that an idiot may be murdered with impunity, if murdered with whiskey!

Nov. 28, 1846.

PUNCH.

TEA AND COFFEE *v.* Grog. We have lately been informed that the Temperance Society has great influence over the Sailors in Sweden and Norway, as a proof more than two-thirds of the men, in two men of war belonging to those countries, have desired to receive rations of Tea or Coffee instead of Brandy.

Christian Record.

STATISTICS OF TREVITHIN AND OTHER PARISHES IN THE IRON DISTRICT.

As Statistics are of themselves rather dry reading, we propose in the following report, to connect with our figures, some account of the influence which the two opposite systems, of drinking, and abstinence from intoxicating drinks, have upon the welfare of the community.

During the last twenty-five years having been actively engaged in business, and for twenty years of that time being connected with extensive Iron Works in Monmouthshire, where about 1,500 persons were employed, we have had the opportunity of studying the habits of workmen and their moral and religious character, on an extensive scale, we have visited them at their houses and know something of their domestic economy. They are beset at times with trials and difficulties which proceed from want of work, low wages and sickness, against which the majority of them bear up with fortitude and resignation, but according to our judgment they have no greater enemy than the public house and the self-inflicted evil of drunkenness is a greater curse to a family, and brings upon it more pain and misery than any other misfortune to which the working man is liable. Drunkenness about an Iron Work is an incessant plague, and no Work is free from its inroads, in proportion as trade is prosperous the men are drunken, and it is only in hard grinding times when poverty steals into the house that the men are made sober by dire necessity. Such is the wilfulness of human nature! At the present moment trade is very good, and colliers, miners, furnace and forge men neglect their work and squander their surplus earnings in drunkenness and idleness, as though the present demand for their labour would always continue.

When I took the pledge of Temperance, the parish of Trevithin in which I lived was given up to drunkenness. I never passed through the town of Pontypool after noon without meeting with a number of drunkards, sometimes five, ten, fifteen or twenty. Persons could not come from the market after dark, on their return home without the risk of insult or assault, respectable persons on horseback were hustled and sometimes pulled off their horses, by the drunken people in the outskirts of the town. In addition to eight or ten constables appointed by the Court Leet we had five policemen to keep the district in order. The drunkards were apprehended by the police, and fined by the magistrates, and

the fines on one occasion amounted to eight pounds. We talked to our men of the folly and wickedness of getting drunk and neglecting their work to no purpose, by the magistrates advice we fined them; we discharged them to receive in their stead other men as drunken as themselves. Like the labour of those who would attempt to fill a vessel which was full of holes—ours was labour in vain. The magistrates, the clergy, the dissenting ministers, all complained of the drunkenness of the people, the churches and chapels were continually loosing members owing to this fatal epidemic, children caught the malady from their fathers, and too often the mothers from the children.

In an Iron Work the evil effects of drunkenness are very great as one branch of the business depends upon others. All the colliers may come to the coal-pit, but if the engineer is not there, they cannot have their coal raised; if the haulier is drunk, it will not be drawn to the bottom of the pit. In consequence of the pit being at a stand still, there is no coal for the forgers—there is none for the furnace-engine. The blast-furnace must always be kept at work, yet if the keeper, filler, sinder filler, or other workmen are absent great mischief may ensue. The keeper too often gets drunk and neglects his work, the furnace becomes disordered, and not only does he cause great loss to his master, but to all the men who work at the same furnace as he does, and are paid upon the ton of iron which the furnace produces. The same dependence of one man upon another is to be met with at the forge. If the engineer is absent, all must stand—if the hammer-man is absent, twenty other men must be idle, if the roller (man) is absent the man who heats the iron cannot work. A number of the forgers will occasionally go to the public house to drink in the middle of their working time, and leave the iron burning in the furnace and wasting away to the great injury of their employer; and on some occasions the work will be entirely stopped, some of the men lying drunk on the floor of the forge, others in the public house, and some gone home. Incessant watchfulness is required to guard against the drunkenness of the men employed at Iron Works, and to provide substitutes, at a moments notice, for those who are unable to come to their work, owing to drink. Yet notwithstanding all this toil and trouble, the evil is not prevented entirely, and at every Iron Work large sums are wasted every year on this account. A Staffordshire Iron Master, who has an extensive establishment, stated, that he would give £500 a year if he could thereby secure the perfect sobriety

of all his workmen, and it would be a good bargain for him, for there is no doubt that drinking men *cannot* do their work so faithfully and so well as Teetotalers, and it is still more certain that they *will not*.

If the drinking customs of the Trade are prejudicial to the Iron Masters, they are ten times more hurtful to the operatives in the mere matter of money, independent of health, comfort, and moral considerations, as we shall have an opportunity of showing in the course of this history.

It is a fact which no one will dispute that drink will make even peaceable men quarrelsome. They will meet in a public house, a dispute will arise, a blow will be struck, a hundred men will rush out of the house to witness the fight, and in ten minutes, there will be nearly as many combatants as individuals, mingled together in strange confusion, and striking to the right and left, they know not at whom, and they know not wherefore. Such scenes we have witnessed, and similar affrays have been reported to us by the constables. On a certain Sunday afternoon, a party of Irishmen having been to chapel, called at the public house for some spirits on their way home, and when partially intoxicated, they met some Welshmen in a like predicament; whereupon, as if by mutual consent, they came to blows; each party in its turn gave way more than once, till joined by fresh recruits; and thus with varying success the battle raged till near midnight. One Welshman had his leg broken in two places; and on the part of the Irish, one man had his skull fractured, while the soil in the road was saturated with the blood of the combatants. Fierce encounters of this kind, more or less severe, occurred from time to time, and the Sunday was frequently desecrated by such brutal exhibitions.

It is remarkable that this unfortunate state of society existed in a parish which was not deficient in places of worship, or in zealous preachers of the gospel, for there were at this time, 4 churches, and 24 dissenting chapels, for a population of 17,000 persons.

Such was the lamentable condition of the parish before the introduction of Teetotalism. After we had joined the small but noble band of teetotalers, we were desirous of ascertaining the actual condition of the people, both as regards temperance and education. and on the occasion of the visit of Mr. Tremenheere, we undertook to make a census of the population. Having employed persons to visit every house in the parish, we arrived at the following result:—

Population	17,196
Number of houses	2,908
Sleeping Rooms	5,496
Children of an age to go to school	3,547
Children attending Day Schools	1,022
Children attending Sunday Schools	2,865
Persons who go to no place of Worship ..	2,161
Proportion of houses having Bibles . . .	80 per cent
Drunkards, or persons who occasionally get drunk	1,962

We will now proceed to give some account of the loss occasioned to the working-men by their drunken habits, and the effect produced upon the people by the temperance reformation.

To be continued.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESS,

On the question of Tea-drinking or Gin-drinking, and their influence on the morals of the People.

The tea agitation, commenced in Liverpool, has extended itself to the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire. In our columns of yesterday we gave a report of a meeting held at Leeds, at which the leading merchants of the place attended, and where the opinions delivered accorded entirely with those expressed at other meetings of the same kind. And the same praise which we willingly awarded to the manner in which the proceedings were conducted, and the tone by which they were signalized, may also be claimed for this. There was in it nothing exaggerated, nothing ludicrous; no vapid declamation, no claptrap petulance.

Why is so little tea drank in Ireland? Because it is too dear for general use. The impost of 200 or 250 per cent, withdraws it completely out of the reach of three-fourths of the people. The necessary and inevitable result brings one directly to a consideration of the moral elements which belong to the question. Where tea is dear and whiskey cheap, it requires no gift of prophecy to predicate the proportions in which tea and whiskey will be drunk by the mass even of a sober population. A peasantry that hardly ever knows what comfort is cannot dispense with stimulants; and each successive generation which witnesses the transition from the use of a wholesome beverage to that of a strong spirit—from tea to dram-drinking, witnesses also the decay of those moral qualities which are essential to the prosperity and happiness of a people. We do not, of course, say that the Irish are a nation of drunkards; but we do affirm that the cause of temperance has been materially thwarted by the high price paid for the only article which was likely to be a substitute for whiskey. The same causes affect the condition of the very poorest people in England, and that of the mass of the people in Ireland; because the latter are for the most part, in the state of the former with us. They are among the very poorest of human beings. Therefore an injury which, in the aggregate of our opulence, fails to strike the eye or provoke reflection, becomes a positive injustice when brought to bear on a multitude of whom the majority are most wretched. The consumption of tea has been greatly increased amongst us, but still it has evidently not reached its just limits. Habit has made it a national drink; yet one-third of the nation is obliged to go

without it, or enjoy it merely as an occasional luxury. Those who do not drink tea must drink something else. What so exciting and so procurable as gin? If they do not drink gin, they drink something as unwholesome, if not so poisonous; thus, in England, one-third of the population is driven or allured to the use either of a poisonous or an innutritious beverage,—whilst, in Ireland, three-fourths are entirely unacquainted with an article the consumption of which has ever been friendly to habits of temperance and frugality. In Ireland the use of tea has been, if not stationary, most slightly progressive, within the last twenty years. Had it formerly been brought more within the reach of the peasantry, a more powerful auxiliary to Father Mathew and sobriety could hardly have been conceived. *Times.*

The impolicy of maintaining the present high price may be easily demonstrated. In the first place, tea has become almost a necessary of life with the great bulk of the population. It is a beverage which exhilarates without intoxicating, and the use of it might, on many grounds, be advantageously encouraged in preference to the use of ardent spirits. At present it is attainable with difficulty by thousands to whom "inebriating" liquors are more accessible; and the enormous price at which it is sold is the only bar to a much more extensive consumption than can accurately be estimated. *Carlisle Journal.*

If the existence of such persons as the "mere Irish," ever enters into the august thoughts of our Imperial rulers, we would venture to suggest that, if even from them alone these petitions emanated, they would be worthy of attention. Where, in the history of this ancient and wide world, can there be paralleled the great fact of a whole nation, at the bidding of a simple friar, emancipating itself from the debasing thraldom of a hideous vice like that of intoxication? Yet the Irish people, the poor, neglected, uneducated Irish people, have set the wondering universe this almost miraculous example; for though we cannot deny that some lapses into the sin of drunkenness, have occasionally taken place, we maintain that the great majority of the masses have, amid hunger and cold, privation and hardship, maintained nobly their temperance vow. Do not, we ask, such a people deserve to have the means of a luxury that in the words of COWPER, "cheers, but not inebriates," placed within their reach? Those who have not travelled through our country cannot imagine the fond store our humble house-wives make of their "bit of tea and sugar," nor the pride with which it is sparingly produced on great festive occasions, nor the consequence its possession imparts to the giver of the feast. And can it be that a beverage so prized shall, in this age of onward progress and enlightenment, be restricted to those only who are able to pay duties amounting to 2s. 2½d. per lb.? It should be known to all that the original cost of tea is so moderate as to graduate between 8s. and 2s. per lb., and with a duty fairly proportioned, this promoter of domestic habits, sociality, and temperance, would be placed within the reach of the great masses of the people.

Dublin Evening Dispatch.

Meeting of Merchants Bankers and others at Liverpool, the Mayor in the Chair.

MR. ADAM HODGSON said, it was now quite notorious, from the testimony of judges and magis-

trates, and all who had anything to do with the administration of justice in this country, that a very large proportion of the crime coming before them might be traced to habits of intemperance; and those who were in the practice of visiting the dwellings of the poor would bear this testimony also, that the most destitute as well as the most hopeless cases of indigence they met with might be traced to the same unhappy cause. He believed that the lowering of the duty on tea would not only have the effect of extending our commerce and manufactures to an indefinite extent, and our relations with the boundless regions of the east, but that it would confer one of the greatest boons on our own population (great applause).

MR. THOMAS BLACKBURNE referred to the moral effects which might be expected from a reduction of the duty, and said that then very many would give up the public-house, and remain with their families around their comfortable fire-sides. He drew a graphic but melancholy picture of the drunkard's haunts and the sober man's home, and concluded by saying, that not only upon physical, but upon moral grounds, it was high time that the obnoxious impost upon tea should be abolished.

Liverpool Journal.

From the Dublin Weekly Register.

TEMPERANCE.

We cannot avoid giving insertion to the following valuable testimony of the protestant journals at Belfast, as to the important results of the recent establishment of "total abstinence" in that influential town:—

DR. SPRATT'S VISITS—AUTUMN OF 1846—MORAL IMPROVEMENT IN BELFAST.

"To whatever cause it may be attributed," says a Belfast newspaper, "whether to the effects of the Town Mission, Dr. Spratt's recent temperance visits, the comparative stagnation of trade, which leaves the people without any surplus funds, or to a combination of all three, true it is that, latterly, if the daily business done at the police court be a criterion, the morals of the population of this town have undergone a striking change for the better. But a short time since, it would have been a rare thing, indeed, to have seen the police office on the morning of Monday, without crowds of 'custody cases,' the majority of whom had been found drunk in the streets. It was usual for the business of that day to occupy the magistrates until three and sometimes four o'clock in the afternoon. The aspect of affairs is remarkably altered. Yesterday, for example, the entire of those in charge of the officer for all manner of offences did not much exceed a dozen, and the worthy mayor (who is himself extensively engaged in the spirit business) was released from his duties in the court by half-past twelve o'clock. It is to be hoped and trusted, that this very marked improvement will continue to manifest itself more strongly, until eventually, instead of the public having to complain of wanting room in the court, it will become chilly for lack of customers."

N. B.—The foregoing remarks of a Belfast paper, the organ of the Presbyterian Church, candidly admits that a great moral improvement has been effected in Belfast, but whether by the Town Mission, or total abstinence, or the stagnation of trade, it cannot affirm. Sermons have been preached in the Church, the Town Mission has been in operation for many years, and the trade has frequent-

ly been more dull, yet vice and immorality have never diminished; the cells of the police office, without crowding, could not contain the criminals; a new prison of immense extent, costing the people of Belfast and the county Antrim about 50,000*l.*, has been lately erected, and it was in contemplation to enlarge the police office, but now there is room enough, and the duty of the mayor, magistrates, and police, are pleasingly reduced by this remarkable change, whom, under God, can we congratulate but Dr. Spratt and the friends of total abstinence? Why should not all churches and ministers, seeing this great change, come forward and assist in such a work? Then there would be less need for soup kitchens, poorhouses, workhouses, and prisons, for the people of Belfast. Having visited the police office on the 1st inst., which, in former years, was usually crowded after the debauches of Hallow Eve night, we found only three of the cells occupied, a fact which speaks a volume as to the utility of total abstinence, if sectarianism, bigotry, self-interest, or fashionable drinking customs did not blind the eyes of the professing Christians, as they do slave-owners and slave churches in America.—*Belfast Herald*. Nov. 28th., 1846,

HABITS IN BAVARIA.

The question has been asked by many individuals why do the majority of those emigrants from Germany to England appear in such limited circumstances many of them are much degraded?

The question is answered by the following extracts from "Murray's Hand book of Southern Germany." One of the characteristics of the Bavarian is his inordinate love of beer to which he seems even more devoted than the natives of any other part of Germany. The moment the frontier is crossed, this devotion to beer becomes perceptible in the breweries in the great towns, where they are almost invariably the largest and most imposing buildings, and in the number of cellars and gruinguettes in their environs, whither the citizens resort to drink, the conversation of the people constantly runs upon the amount and the quantity of the annual brewing; it is a subject of as important discussion as the vintage or harvest in other countries, or the state of the stocks at Paris or Frankfort. At the commencement of the season a surprising anxiety is everywhere manifested to discover where the best beer is to be had; and when ascertained the favoured beer-shop becomes the constant place of resort till the supply is exhausted. A genuine beer drinker will make nothing of swallowing ten measures (the measure holds nearly a quart English.) Brewing seems to be the most flourishing trade in Bavaria, there are more than 5,000 establishments and nearly 96,000,000 gallons are made annually."

Father Mathew's principles are wanted in Bavaria as well as in Canada. S. II.

Answers to Correspondents.

We are obliged to Mr. T. S. Smith, of Ross, for his letter and communication respecting Leominster and Kington; when we are informed of the various towns which desire benefit by the Lecturers of this Association, we think we could well expend the income of a Nobleman in converting the drunkards who haunt these towns into worthy, noble men, and true hearted teetotalers—We must however be grateful for the means at our disposal and endeavour to make them produce the greatest possible amount of good.

We are thankful to our correspondents for the reports of meetings, which are always gladly received, and sorry we are obliged to postpone some of them till next month.

Received—Rev. W. Roaf.—Messrs S. Caddick.—T. T.—Thomas Hands—G. Flinn.

TEMPERANCE GAZETTE.

Birmingham, January 1st, 1847.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

Now that the temperance cause is admitted to be of vital importance to the country, and our proceedings are watched with anxiety by the higher classes, as well as by the middle and operative classes, by the priest and the people; the teetotaler and the waiter on Providence, who sees in a strong, united, and progressive party the sign of heavenly approbation; it is important for ourselves, it is of still greater consequence to the general weal, that we should do no act which will diminish the efficacy of our example and of our principles upon the world. We must not only be bold, energetic, decisive, and persevering in our efforts, but we must add that sagacity which will work out great ends by wise and appropriate means, we must combine the wisdom of the serpent with the gentleness of the dove. Of all the requisites to success in our great undertaking, and for establishing our cause on a sure and lasting foundation, enduring as the rocky barriers that surround our Island, and have so long opposed a firm barrier to the waves of the ocean, and the assaults of our foreign enemies, none is so important so absolutely necessary, as a close, intimate union among all teetotalers, and more especially among those who compose a society, or an association. Every man who does not drink intoxicating drink, should unite against the drinking customs of the country, and should suffer no difference of opinion on other matters to prevent him acting cordially with all that agree in this one, vital, question. No nation, no country, no society, no cause ever prospered without union, union is strength, disunion leads to miserable weakness and decay. We are therefore justified in proclaiming this important axiom that *he who sows dissension among teetotalers is an adversary to the progress of temperance, and therefore gives strength to the enemy.* As teetotalers we must be united as one man, with a single eye to the success of teetotalism, and it will succeed.

We do not consider this an unnecessary admonition, the support we have lately received from the higher, educated, and learned portion of the nation has been well bestowed, it was due from them, as a tribute to the truth of our principles, and the wonderful efficacy of our means for producing a moral reformation throughout the country. It has however taken us by surprise, not because it was undeserved but because we expected weeks and months of additional labour, before we should have *extorted the commendation from their lips*, or forced the conviction on their minds. The praise of restraining crime, promoting peace, giving security to property, increasing the comforts and happiness of the people, has been freely given, let it be thankfully received, and Oh! let us not tarnish our laurels, and check the progress of the truth, by divisions, and dissensions about matters that do not belong to the vital principle of teetotalism.

All men cannot think precisely alike, but should agree on the leading principle, of total abstinence from intoxicating drink, yet the quarrels and dissension, which arose on this subject in London in past times have thrown the cause back for several years in the metropolis. London does not take the prominent position in the world's history of teetotalism which her population of 2,000,000, and her wealth, entitled her to do; compared with other large towns such as Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Bristol, the capital is far behind in efforts made and success achieved, yet even in these places the white banner of temperance would have floated over a more extensive surface but that the canker discord, has too often been gnawing at the roots of the fair plant, temperance.

Even in Ireland some symptoms of misunderstanding have recently been manifested, but we have such confidence in the purity of the motives, and the benevolence of character which distinguishes the leaders of the cause, there, that we trust these symptoms will disappear, like a passing cloud, which obscures the sun but for a moment.

In families, in societies, in villages or towns, those are the most successful, wherein there is 'union' of heart and effort; and we earnestly implore teetotalers to draw closer together, to march not in open but in close order, and their progress will be far more rapid and at the same time more agreeable and safe. We offer this advice in all humility, but with all earnestness being satisfied we cannot urge too strongly the importance of union in temperance societies. Our remarks are not confined to any particular society, they apply to all England and include America.

Intelligence.

BIRMINGHAM TEMPERANCE TRACT SOCIETY.

On Tuesday evening, December 1st, the annual meeting of this society was held in Livery-street Chapel, for the purpose of receiving the reports of the treasurer and secretary, of appointing officers for the ensuing year, and of considering the plans to be adopted for making the society's principles better known, and more generally supported. The attendance was numerous and respectable, including a number of ladies, who seemed to take great interest in the proceedings. On the motion of the Rev. H. Gwyther, M.A., G. S. Kenrick, Esq. was unanimously called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN read a letter from Joseph Sturge, Esq., apologising for his absence, and enclosing the very liberal donation of £5. in aid of the funds of the society. With respect to the Rev. H. Gwyther, whom they had chosen as their president, the chairman observed that his rev. friend was not only anxious for the success of the Temperance cause, but for that of every other enterprise wherein the peace, the happiness, and rational enjoyment of the working classes were concerned. For himself he would say, he was happy to take the chair, and he was rejoiced that the Rev. Mr. Gwyther had consented to act as their president for the ensuing year. He had witnessed his energy on many occasions, and he knew that he spared neither labour, exertions, nor cost, to bring to a successful issue whatever he had undertaken. (applause) The best sermon he had ever heard upon teetotalism, was preached a short time ago in an omnibus, that was delayed at a public house. A lady expressing her impatience at this unnecessary delay, and another lady observing that the driver always stopped there, a gentleman who was also in the omnibus, said, "What a capital thing it would be for the whole town if the people would be prevailed upon to give up intoxicating drinks for one year; why" said he, "*it would be the making of Birmingham.*" He also observed, that he himself would be glad to abstain for that period. "Now," said the chairman, "see what might be done with the money, £700,000, which the people of the town by such a course would save. The wash-house question would be at once settled. The sanitary condition of Birmingham would be ameliorated. A want of cleanliness produced fever, and fever killed people. The crowded state of their dwellings was also detrimental to the minds and morals, as well as to the bodies of the inhabitants. In Birmingham alone, 1000 persons died annually who would not die if the streets, houses, and sewers were properly cleansed, and if the ventilation was perfect. The present state of the habitations in certain districts produced malaria, which rendered it almost impossible for their vicious and drunken inmates to exist in them, and in which a perfectly sober people would not, if they could, exist. To remove those houses and to build others, would it not be well worth their while to totally abstain from the use of strong drink for twelve months. If they would, (and how sincerely he wished that such might be the case!) they would be enabled to have an ample supply of water brought to their houses for one half-penny or one penny per week. Even for that advantage alone they ought to make the effort. Out of this vast sum that would be saved, £100,000

might be appropriated to the building of schools, and to the advancement of Education. The interest of that sum might be sufficient for the purpose. If they wanted a Temperance Hall, they could build one very soon. If they wanted a Park, with fine avenues and shady trees, where they could take recreation after the toils of the day were over, they might have, not only one, but one at each end of the town. (applause) If they wanted a Botanic Garden, where they could blend intellectual amusement with bodily exercise, they might have it also; with any other rational enjoyment and comfort, provided they abstained from drinking for twelve months: and he was quite certain that after they had tried teetotalism for that time, it would be very hard to induce them to drink intoxicating drinks any more. (cheers) They would have good health, elasticity of spirits, and domestic happiness. Teetotalism was becoming respectable, and this was no more than it ought to become, for it was connected with, and tended to bring out, all the best attributes of the human character." (applause) The Chairman then referred to the excuses of those who said they could not attend their meetings; which would be met by the distribution of tracts. He also showed the importance of enlisting the public press in their favour, and the benefits that might accrue from the insertion of articles for them in the newspapers. He concluded his address by referring to the speech of the old Roman, who, when he arose in the senate, cried out, "Delendam est Carthago;" so he would cry—the drinking customs and the tipping houses of this town must be destroyed. And if they acted in the spirit of the old Roman orator, he had no doubt the traffic in strong drink would be abolished, as certain and as complete as was the destruction of Carthage; this traffic being a greater enemy to the welfare and happiness of England, than ever was Carthage to Rome. (loud applause)

The SECRETARY read the annual report; from which it appeared that during the past year, £30 17s. 5½d. had been collected, and £24 18s. 6½d. had been expended; that 23,000 tracts had been distributed to the public, 2,000 to the children of the Sunday schools, and 5,000 to the Sunday-school teachers—making in all, 30,000; 500 copies of the TEMPERANCE GAZETTE had been presented by G. S. Kenrick, Esq., and 50 copies of the Temperance News by Joseph Sturge, Esq.

The adoption of the report having been moved and carried, and the rules of the society having been read,

JOHN CADBURY, Esq. rose amidst applause to move their adoption. He said they should take care they gave nothing to the public that would not forward the interests of the society. He did most cordially unite in promoting the distribution of tracts, and he was glad that there was a society, distinct from the Birmingham Temperance Society. (hear, hear) The judicious selection of matter for their tracts was greatly important; and the next important thing was the distribution itself. Information when lent was more valuable than when given. A person was more ready to look into a tract than to go to hear a lecture; and it was very likely that when the distributor called for the tract, he might get into conversation with the person with whom he had left it, and thus be able to convert him into a good teetotaler. He hoped that the cause would not flag for want of means. He was sure that it would not, for even those who were not teetotalers were anxious to see good infor-

mation go forth on this important subject. Some years ago, he, in conjunction with others, had distributed £50 in such publications. He had sent them to the clerical, medical and legal professions, to magistrates and others, and he was sure that the seed thus sown had produced its fruits. A change had come over the habits of the higher classes with regard to drinking. It was true they had not yet avowed themselves teetotalers, though he considered it a mark of honour to be one. At one time, he had had the finger of scorn pointed at him, by even some of those whom he now had the happiness to see before him. Five drunkards spent more money in drink than it would take to support one man for twelve months. See what a state Ireland was in, and yet 72,000,000 bushels of grain were consumed to make mischief and produce crime throughout the land. He hoped that drunkenness would be soon banished from the country, and that sobriety, the sure path to domestic and religious happiness, would take its place. (cheers)

The Rev. H. GWYTHER, M.A. knew that the meeting approved their principles, and therefore in their hands he would leave the subject. They must supply the means for carrying on the society. It afforded him great pleasure that Mr. Sturge had contributed so liberally. That £5 would enable them to put in circulation 10,000 tracts, (cheers) from which a vast amount of good might be derived.

D. D. GOURLEY, Esq., in moving the next resolution, observed, that it was rather difficult to get the upper classes to attend their meetings, but they might be reached through the medium of Temperance publications. In the course of his experience as an anatomist, he found that in inebriates, the arterial blood, instead of being scarlet, was of a dark purple colour, which was condemned by nature as unfit for the human body. There was 52 per cent of charcoal in this blood, and that was the reason why it was of so dark a hue. A third portion of this went to the head, and, in consequence, the mental faculties were impaired. For the thirty years he had been a teetotaler, he had not had occasion to take twenty doses of medicine. Tracts, written in the fulness of thought, and in the calmness of retirement, and carried on the wings of the press to the uttermost parts of the earth, would evidently prove more useful than the most talented lectures, which, if unaided by the press, were often as limited and as transient as the voice that gave them utterance. He believed that the teetotalers had sadly neglected the press, and did not sufficiently value temperance periodicals; and to this could be traced the reason why their principles had made such little progress.

Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, including Mr. Glover, the agent. It was really gratifying to see a fellow-labourer in our Temperance Association so warmly greeted by the meeting. He related several anecdotes to show the advantages that had resulted from the distribution of tracts and from the reading of temperance periodicals, and concluded a very eloquent speech amidst the applause of his audience. After which the Rev. H. Gwyther moved that the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to G. S. Kenrick, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair. Mr. Kenrick, in reply, thanked them for the honour they had conferred upon him. He observed that a conspiracy was on foot against them, which was calculated to do them much injury: efforts were being made to have the duty on malt repealed. The

potato disease was a lamentable thing, but that was not equal to the calamity of inflicting fifteen millions of quarters of malt upon the people of this country. They must get up what the doctors called counter irritation, (laughter) they must have meetings for the repeal of the duty on tea. (loud cheers) The tea-kettle would beat the beer-barrel, and its steam would blow up the anti-malt-tax advocates. (renewed cheering) In conclusion, he hoped they would persevere in the good work; if they had heard anything that they thought was for their good, let them carry it home with them and treasure it up in their minds; if anything that was wrong, let them forget it had ever been spoken.

[We are indebted to the *Birmingham Journal* for the substance of this report, and to its conductors we now return our thanks.] R. W.

OPENING OF THE CLARENCE TEMPERANCE HALL LIVERPOOL.

This new, commodious, and elegant building, was on Monday evening, Nov. 23rd, publicly opened by a Tea Party. The building is of considerable Architectural beauty, has been extremely well planned, and, we have no doubt, will prove a blessing to the neighbourhood. The lower part of the premises are to be opened as a temperance hotel, and on the ground floor six cottages have been erected, a wise arrangement, and one which, in our opinion, will materially obviate those monetary difficulties which often arise when a large building is isolated, kept but for one purpose, and only occasionally employed. The lecture room will accommodate over 500 persons, and will be open on Monday and Wednesday evenings for temperance meetings, and on Saturdays for concerts, under the auspices of the temperance society, another wise arrangement which other temperance societies would do well to follow. There is also a spacious committee room, and every requisite convenience. The cost of the whole erection is about £3,500; the greater portion of which has been raised by the working classes in shares of £1 each. Divine service was performed on Sunday, and two excellent sermons delivered. On the Monday about 300 persons sat down to tea, including a goodly portion of the fair sex. The room was tastefully decorated, and the excellent Rechabite band played a variety of airs during the evening. Mr. Edward Morris occupied the chair, and eloquent and instructive addresses were delivered by Dr. Gourley, Mr. Flynn, and Messrs. Swindlehurst, (king of teetotalers) Howarth, and Dunn. On Tuesday evening another large meeting was held in the hall L. Heyworth Esq., presided. Amongst the speakers were Dr. Eden, Dr. Gourley, G. S. Kenrick Esq., and the Rev. P. Carpenter. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed. On Wednesday Mr. W. M. Fisher delivered a highly interesting lecture; and on Thursday the room was crowded to suffocation. On this evening the Rev. Dr. Spratt delivered, in a mild and convincing manner, a short speech in which he showed the great benefits the Irish people had received from their conversion to temperance. He then administered the pledge to groups of about 25 each, he exhorted them not to keep company with drunkards, or to spend their money on "cordials." The interest was intense. We have not heard the exact number who, in the course of the evening took the pledge, but it must have been very large. On Saturday evening the first of a series of concerts

was given; and thus the proceedings of this eventful week terminated. Much good must be the result.

LEAMINGTON.—I should be very ungrateful if I were not to acknowledge the good Mr. Edwards has done both here and at Warwick. At the latter place we received two pledges contrary to our expectation, we had excellent meetings and a great amount of good has been done. I am convinced that if we are to have the great reformation we are aiming at accomplished we must first begin the reform at home, as example is more powerful than precept. The prop of the poor drunkard is weak and he must fall if the cold water men do not come out and assist to save him from the gulph of ruin. Let us take fresh courage and man the life boat of total abstinence, and launch into the ocean of drunkenness and with our noble crew we will follow and save all who are within reach. I am happy to say that at Leamington we have braced our selves up for a fresh campaign, we have made a full determination to show no quarter where intoxicating drinks are used, we are bent on braving all dangers that may be before us and God will speed our work and keep us from evil. *John Hall.*

TUTBURY.

I send you £1 4 0, as our contribution and am sorry it is so small, I hope the succeeding year will be better than this, for we formed a committee after the lecture, which was delivered on Saturday night, the 28th of November, by Mr. Horn. On the two lectures which he delivered on Friday and Saturday, we obtained 10 signatures. There is altogether a better feeling existing among the working class of people; there are 7 persons including myself who work at the Glass Works; 6 out of the 7 have signed for life, and the other for 3 months, and he says he never was better in his whole life, and it is remarkable that he gained from 7 to 10 lbs. in weight, in the course of 4 or 5 weeks after he signed the pledge.

I have been an abstainer nearly 5 years, and have had only one week's illness during that period, and I recovered without using any intoxicating fluids.

Two other persons out of the seven have been abstainers almost as long as myself, and another of the seven has abstained for 12 months at a time, but unhappily, he had not prudence enough to keep out of the drunkard's company, and so fell after several trials. He has now kept his pledge nearly the time he signed for, which was 3 months.

The last of the seven men has never been given to drinking much, but had some scruples about signing the pledge, which being removed, he signed, and is likely to be a staunch member of the society.

So much for total abstinence in the Glass Works, practically refuting all the arguments which have been raised about the impossibility of glass makers being able to work without strong drink.

P. Leicester.

HANLEY.

On Monday evening the 6th inst., the friends of the Teetotal cause at Hanley assembled in a new and commodious lecture room, which has been recently erected at Mr. Evans' Temperance Hotel, in the High Street, and partook of a cheering cup of tea; after which the meeting was enlivened by several speeches from the zealous advocates of the

cause. The chair was taken by W. Warham, Esq., of Newcastle.

It has long been a desideratum that the teetotalers in Hanley should have a room to call their own; or, at least, so much so, as to have access to a suitable room for the transaction of their business, connected with the cause. This object is now accomplished; and we can congratulate the friends of moral improvement that this room is not to be exclusively kept for teetotal business alone, but that it will be open to all who may choose to avail themselves of it, for purposes of general information, as it is intended to throw it open for discussions on various topics, which may from time to time be suggested; and in connection therewith to have a library as soon as is practicable: thus, then, carrying out the effects of teetotalism by the culture of the mind, as has so frequently been encouraged and enforced in our Gazette.

It might seem almost needless to add, that by establishing lecture rooms upon such principles, that one of the beneficial effects to be produced, will be, the better furnishing of the minds of our present local advocates, and at the same time, be bringing out fresh advocates, who are at present in obscurity. *J. G.*

BANBURY.

Although we, as a society, have been favoured with visits from your agents for the last 15 months, we have only on one occasion given you any account of the operations of our society. We congratulate you on the variety of talent which is brought into exercise by your agency, on a subject of so much importance, which affects the weal or woe of our countrymen; and while there are such men as we have already been favoured with, who are well calculated to enlighten the public mind, we may confidently anticipate that great good will be the result. I cannot report much progress as to numbers in our place, yet we have proof that our principles are taking deep root in the public mind.

We have recently been favoured with four lectures from your able and talented agent, Mr. P. Edwards, which have excited considerable attention in this town; he gives full proof that he understands the subject he is engaged to advocate. I shall not attempt to give you a report of his lectures, suffice it to say that they were characterized by sound argument, fervent zeal, and an enlightened judgement. While staying with us, he evidenced his zeal in the cause of Temperance, by visiting all the public schools in this town, viz:—National School, boys and girls; British School, boys and girls; and the Infant School. The last was the most interesting he ever witnessed. I think, Sir, this is making an effort in the right direction, to plant the principles of total abstinence in the minds of the children of the present generation must be one of the most effectual means of changing the character of our nation at large from that of a drunken to that of a sober people. In this department, I think the children of drunkards have a claim on the sympathy of sabbath-school teachers. I doubt not but their efforts would be well rewarded by witnessing the children of their care growing up not only sober, but virtuous, intelligent, and pious; for it is evident that strong drink, to a very great extent, has blasted the efforts of these self-denying teachers.

I may also add, that on Saturday evening, Mr. Edwards delivered lectures in two cottages at Neithrop, (a hamlet adjoining Banbury.) *John Fletcher.*

STOKE UPON TRENT.

I have the pleasure of informing you that teetotalism is in a flourishing condition in this town, and is making rapid progress, we have a good active committee who have the work at heart; I should think we can number a thousand good teetotalers, we hold our teetotal meeting weekly, every Saturday evening, we are well supplied with speakers who are listened to with great attention by crowded assemblies, a teetotal quadrille band attends every meeting and plays at intervals, teetotal hymns and songs are introduced, which go off with great applause.

I consider one reason why Teetotalism prospers here, is, we are united, and are determined to be so, small differences of opinion are sacrificed, and neither sectarianism, nor party politics, are allowed to be introduced at the meetings. Yours in the bonds of temperance,
Henry Roberts, Secretary.

THE VILLAGE BELLS.

The largest bell in the tower of a village Church near Birmingham has this inscription cast on its edge. *We lift our tongues to praise the Lord.* This is true as it regards *holy-days*, but alas! they are often raised to praise the *God of wine*.

Yet on Wednesday last they were raised to celebrate the triumphs of temperance.

The vicar's lady convinced by the zeal and example of Mr. B. Glover, an eloquent temperance advocate, that it was her duty to give the influence of her example to the temperance cause, resolved to abstain from the use of wine and having kept her resolution for a year, signed the pledge and received her card, from him, by whose influence she had become a teetotaler.

Her husband proposed to her that she should give a tea party to the members of the little society she had joined; this she willingly consented to, and on Wednesday last the party met, and after tea the meeting was addressed by two or three of its members, one said, "since April last, the time I signed the pledge, I have killed one fat pig and I have another in the sty; my wife and children are well fed and clothed and my children never go to bed without praying to God.

This has been effected by my joining this society. Last year I had no pig to kill, my wife and children were neither fed nor clothed as they are now, and my children went to bed without prayer. I am sorry our friend Jones is not with us, for he would have told you, that since he signed the pledge in April last he has saved £10." Another man said "I can speak well of temperance, it has benefitted me and my son greatly, and we can work better without drink than we ever could with it. The men I talk with will not believe it, but I wish them to try." These men with several

others have formed themselves into a Rechabite tent, and have given me authority to purchase for them a share in a building society. I cultivate a generous spirit in them and they cheerfully contribute to the support of a temperance agent and to the distribution of the Central Temperance Gazette, and Temperance Tracts." The two speakers since they have signed the pledge, regularly attend our Church one of them as a singer, the other as beadle.

The vicar was, at the late anniversary meeting of the society presented by the tent with a silver medal as a token of their respect and gratitude.

After last Wednesday's social temperance party, the men rung a merry peal in honour of the event; the villagers wondered but the hearts of the temperance party were made glad.

The benefits of the principle they have adopted have extended far beyond their village spire.

The vicar and his wife have now the high gratification of having their only daughter the wife of a clergyman in Shropshire, a pledged teetotaler, and the treasurer of the society in the district where she dwells. They are frowned upon by those who love *England's curse* but this they can endure hoping and praying that the bells of every village Church may soon celebrate the triumphs of teetotalism.

H. G.

Vicarage, Yardley, December, 16, 1846.

THE DRUNKARD'S OFFSPRING.—Dr. Browne, in a work on Hereditary Insanity, observes:—"The drunkard injures and enfeebles his own nervous system, and entails mental disease upon his family. His daughters are nervous and hysterical; his sons are weak, wayward, eccentric, and sink insane under the pressure of excitement, of some unforeseen emergency, or of the ordinary calls of duty. This heritage may be the result of a ruined and diseased constitution, but is much more likely to result from that long continued nervous excitement, in which pleasure was sought in the alternate exaltation of sentiment and oblivion, which exhausted the mental powers, and ultimately produced imbecility and paralysis, both attributable to disease of the substance of the brain. At present, I have two patients who appear to inherit a tendency to unhealthy action of the brain from mothers addicted to drinking, and another, an idiot, whose father was a drunkard."

BREAD v. POISON.—The manufactures of intoxicating liquors not only destroy the best grain and finest fruits of the earth, (which alone, during the present scarcity, must be considered criminal,) but—to use Moore's fanciful simile:—

"Even as those bees of Trebezound,
Which from the sunniest flowers that glad
With their sweet smile the garden round,
Drew poison forth which drove men mad."

Poetry.

FROM A WINTER'S NIGHT PHANTASMAGORIA.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Again Fancy travelled away on the blast,
Till she came to a city imperial and vast,
With its domes and its temples and spires rising high,
Dim seen through the darkness that shrouded the sky,
The star light looked down on its myriad abodes,
And the long line of lamps glittered far on the roads
Like the crown of the city embossed and imperaled,
As she sat on her throne to give laws to the world;
And there, at a corner that swarmed with a crowd
Of squalor and raggedness shouting aloud,
She entered a tenement flaring with light,
And saw a degraded disheartening sight:
The young and the aged, the sick and the well,
The child and the mother with antic and yell
And laughter most horrid, and screeching, and din,
Destroying their souls, and their bodies with gin;
Imbibing the frenzy, in draught after draught,
And loving it better the more that they quaff'd;
And one, a young creature still fair as a dream,
Rushed out through the dark to a bridge o'er a stream,
Her eye bright with madness, her cheek pale with woe—
And paced by the parapet sadly and slow
Then stopped to look down on the dark flowing tide
Where others before her heart-broken had died,
And wrung her hands wildly and muttered the name
Of one who had robbed her of virtue and fame;—
And sprang with a shriek to the coping of stone
And plunged in the waters, unheeded, unknown—
One splash in the waves and the struggle was o'er
And Fancy, lamenting, remained to deplore.

FACTS FOR EMPLOYERS.

RAILWAY LABOURERS. Mr. Peto, who employs 10,000 men, amongst whom he is most solicitous to promote temperance, states that 'during the last sixteen years I have always paid the men in money, and have found the good effects of it in the moral character of the men, in their steady attention to their work, and my own ability, in consequence, of carrying out works far more creditable to myself and satisfactory to my employers, than I could have done under any other system. I never allow any beer to be brought to my workmen by any publican; and I think that no contractor *who thoroughly understood his own interest, or moral obligations to those he employed* would pursue any other course: I think *his interest alone* would prompt him to that course if he really understood it.'

COLLIERS AND MINERS. The manager of the Dowlais works, where 6,000 men are employed, and eighteen furnaces kept in blast, states, 'we have about 700 colliers and 1,000 miners, all earning high wages, and all might earn much higher. Some of our men lose four days a month; others one week out of four. Their irregularity in working puts us to great inconvenience and expence. We have offered one penny and two-pence per ton to induce them to work regularly, but we cannot succeed. The director of the Tredegar iron and coal company, Samuel Homfray, Esq., gives evidence to the same effect, W. Williams Esq., says 'the loss of iron if left too long in the furnace is very considerable. This

often happens from the inattention of the men when half stupified with drink, and scarcely knowing what they are about.' These statements show satisfactorily that the drunken habits of the men occasion a tax upon the employers capital to no small amount probably far beyond what it would cost to support an efficient corps of temperance agents, and to maintain the machinery of such secular and religious instruction and superintendence as would afford a chance of reaching the source of these evils.

CONDUCT OF MASTERS. Can it be credited that notwithstanding these facts are well known to most employers, and that the losses which are inflicted on them by the drunkenness of their men is directly so considerable, without mentioning the loss they endure to support union houses, hospitals, police establishments, jails, &c., these masters encourage drunkenness by giving to their men an allowance in drink, by employing men as overlookers who are at the same time beer house keepers, and by encouraging in other ways the drinking customs and usages of those they employ? Thousands of workmen would become temperate men, if temperate men were allowed to have fair play at the works, while hundreds who have made the attempt have had to give it up, from the tyranny of overlookers, the power of the drinking usages, and the discouragement of their masters, and the temptations and obstacles they put in their way. R.W.

FATHER MATHEW. I have been informed that a pension of 100l. a year has been offered to the good Father Mathew. There is no price at which the services of that extraordinary man could be repaid; but surely, a much larger sum would be well spent in enabling him (and that I am sure is all he desires) to carry out a *scheme which has done, and will doubtless continue to do, more towards eradicating crime, and bettering the social and physical condition of the people, than any that could be devised*; and we must still hope that Government will not neglect to avail itself of so easy a means of attaining so great an end.

Earl of Shrewsbury.

Shame to the Irish people if they allow Father Mathew to become the tributary of the Government, for what they should consider it a great privilege to supply, and what common gratitude requires of them.

THE GOOD OF WINE.—In the bottle, discontent seeks for comfort, cowardice for courage, and bashfulness for confidence. He that feels oppression from the presence of those to whom he knows himself superior, will desire to let loose his powers of conversation; and *who that ever asked succour from Bacchus, was able to preserve himself from being enslaved by his auxiliary?* DR. JOHNSON.

I. O. R.

JAMES HAWLEY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL,
65, Newhall street, (Late of 9, Edmund-st.)
Within one minute's walk of the Town Hall and General Post Office,

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TEETOTAL TIMES PRIZE ESSAYS.

FIFTY POUNDS has been offered by the Proprietor of the *Teetotal Times* for the five best Essays upon as many subjects connected with the principle of total abstinence from strong drinks. The subjects selected are the following,—"As a means of elevating the Working Classes physically, socially, morally, and religiously";—"In its bearings upon the sanitary condition of the People";—"In its influence upon Females in the several relations of life";—"In its connexion with the maintenance and spread of Christianity"; and "A discussion of the question, Is it right or wrong for persons, especially for the followers of Christ, to use, or to countenance the use of, alcoholic beverages?"

For the first of these Essays the Adjudicators have awarded the premium to Mr. D. G. PAINÉ, of Deptford. This will be published early in January next, and will form the first of a series to be entitled,—

THE TEETOTAL ESSAYIST, OR MONTHLY TEMPERANCE STANDARD,

to form a Companion to the *Teetotal Times*, which it will resemble in size and appearance. This number will be followed, as the table imports, monthly, by the Essays already named, which in their turn will be succeeded by other Essays from the pens of the most able writers of the Temperance Body,

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This Volume, written by the Rev. W. R. BAKER, author of *Intemperance the Curse of Britain*, has long been esteemed one of the most ingenious, interesting, and impressive, which has been published during the Temperance movement. Two Editions have already been exhausted, at 2s. 6d. per copy, and the work is still in demand. The Proprietor of the *Teetotal Times*, anxious that this most instructive volume should have a *very extensive* circulation, has purchased the copyright, with the intention of publishing a neat edition, complete, at THREE-PENCE! It is obvious that a very large edition must be sold, merely to cover the expenses of print and paper. But this he confidently anticipates, as Teetotalers are anxious to enlist the *religious portion* of the community in their cause, and as this volume contains the most powerful appeals to that class, its extensive circulation may prove the means of large accessions to their numbers. The Book will be ready by JANUARY 1st, 1847; but orders should be sent some time before that day.

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Monthly Notices.

AGENTS' APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

January.	MR. GLOVER.	MR. HORN.	Mr. P. EDWARDS	Mr. DONALDSON
Monday 4	Yardley	Monmore Green	Cromford	Clarence Hall
Tuesday 5	Birmingham	Willenhall	Uttoxeter	Liverpool
Wednesday 6	Ditto	Smethwick	Derby	Warrington
Thursday 7	Market Drayton	Stourbridge	Ashbourn	Hanley
Friday 8	Newport	Wall Heath	Leek	Little Madeley
Saturday 9			Stoke	Knutton Heath
Monday 11	Shrewsbury	Wolverhampton	Lane End	Malvern
Tuesday 12	Welshpool	Chester	Cobridge	Worcester
Wednesday 13	Berriew	Wrexham	Burslem	Pershore
Thursday 14	Montgomery	Wem	Etruria	Broadway
Friday 15	Newtown	Wellington	Crewe	Stow on the Wold
Monday 18	Leominster	Madeley	Weelock Heath	Banbury
Tuesday 19	Hereford	Ironbridge	Macclesfield	Ditto
Wednesday 20	Abergavenny	Stafford	Goldenthal	Shipston
Thursday 21	Pontypool	Rugeley	Chagleton	Stratford on Avon
Friday 22	Abersychan	Tutbury	Chapel in le frith	Wellsbourn
Saturday 23			Stockport	
Monday 25		Burton on Trent	Fox-hill Bank	Coventry
Tuesday 26	Ross	Lozells	Knutsford	Leamington
Wednesday 27	Gloucester	West Bromwich	St. Helens	Alcester
Thursday 28	Tewkesbury	Walsall	Liverpool	Kings Norton
Friday 29	Droitwich	Dudley Port	Birkenhead	Redditch

TEETOTAL SPEAKER'S PLAN OF THE POTTERY DISTRICT.

Hanley, Bethesda Schools, *Wednesday*.—Burslem, Temperance Hall, *Wednesday*.—Newcastle, Town Hall, *Monday*.—Wolstanton, New Connexion School, *Wednesday*.—Tunstall, Primitive Methodist School, *Thursday*.—Cobridge, New Connexion School, *Tuesday*.—Upper Hanley, New Connexion School, *Friday*.—Trent Vale, National School, *Monday*.—Knutton Heath, Primitive Methodist Chapel, *Wednesday*.—Chesterton, Primitive School, *Tuesday*.—Big Madeley, Wesleyan School, *Monday*.—Little Madeley, *Wednesday*.—Audley, Wesleyan School, *Saturday*.—Alsager's Bank, Wesleyan Chapel, *Thursday*.—Kidsgrove, Primitive Chapel, *Monday*.—Stoke, Fenn's Cliff Bank Square, *Tuesday*.—Golden Hill,

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Shrewsbury Asso.	0 6 8	Malvern Link	1 5 0	Gloucester	0 8 0
Wem	0 10 6				

MISS ELIZABETH PEASE (for Gratuitous distribution of Gazette) 0 10 0

All Contributions and Communications to be Addressed—not later than the 15th of the month—to Mr. GEORGE SMITH KENRICK, West Bromwich.)

All Advertisements, & Orders for the Stamped & Unstamped Edition, to be sent to R. Wakelin, West Bromwich.

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ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

No. 14. VOL. II.—New Series.

FEBRUARY, 1847.

[Price 1d., Stamped 2d.]

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THE "TIMES" NEWSPAPER ON DISTILLATION.

THE scarcity of food in the country, and the high price to which it has attained, and the probability of its reaching a still higher price, have drawn a considerable degree of public attention to the waste of the precious fruits of the earth; and the best means of economising that portion of food which remains to us after the unexampled destruction of the potato crop. The "Times" has reviewed these projects in a leading article of the 14th of January, wherein we find some observations with which we cannot agree. The gentlemen who write for this paper possess unrivalled talent for this kind of composition, but as it is allowed, that the prince of poets, Homer, sometimes nods; it may be admitted that the prose writers of the Times are occasionally behind the age, and owing to the rapidity with which they write take up an old prejudice which we hoped had been consigned to the "Tomb of the Capulets" by all thinking and observing men.

The paragraph which we call in question is the following:—

"The project" (an entire prohibition of corn in distilleries and breweries) "however, is really out of the question. To the vast portion of the people beer is a necessary, if not of life, at least of work—of that work on which we are really to depend for our ultimate extrication from the present embarrassment."

To the latter part of this paragraph we demur, and we ask what is the portion of the country most severely suffering from famine, what the work which is most imperatively

required, and by what agency that work is to be performed? The answer is clear. Ireland is grievously suffering from the destruction of the ordinary food of its inhabitants. In ordinary seasons the potato supports the labourer while he cultivates the soil for the ensuing crop, this being absent, he has no means of subsistence on the farm and therefore seeks employment on the public roads, where his toil produces no return—while the country is menaced with another year of famine, worse than the last, for want of the land being ploughed or otherwise prepared and the seed being sown. The work required therefore is farm labour, and the agents to perform it must be Irishmen. That a large portion of either of those agents for producing the required result, consider "beer a necessary of either life, or work" we deny; Lord John Russell and twelve other Noblemen have stated in print, and it is admitted by universal consent, that in Ireland *beer is not a necessary of work*, and that more than four millions of the population, voluntarily—of their own free will and choice, refuse to have it, even as a gift—and for this very sensible reason "because it does not enable them to work, it neither feeds them nor clothes them—but, on the contrary, all these objects are attained, much more completely, without any kind of intoxicating drinks, which are all obstructions to work, and limit their supply of food and clothing.

But suppose we come even to England, and that hot-bed of Gin-Palaces, public houses, and beer shops, London—we question whether the inhabitants of the metropolis have not outgrown the notion that beer is necessary to enable them to work. We imagine that a

little quiet conversation would elicit the truth, that they purchase intoxicating drink as an easy mode of producing a degree of excitement and exhilaration of spirits which they cannot so readily obtain by other means—and that this unnatural excitement is followed by a reaction and corresponding depression which make them miserable, they therefore seek the stimulus again, as a temporary escape from their sufferings, and are thus continually pursuing a course at variance with the natural condition of their bodies.

The natural appetite for food does not serve the purpose of the drinker, for though it would restore his exhausted frame, yet in half an hour his power of eating would cease, his occupation would be gone; but owing to the peculiar and dangerous nature of intoxicating drink, a man may be excited by it, and remain under its delirious influence for hours, or even days in unbroken succession; and may thus consume much valuable time, for which his depraved nature, or barren and uncultivated mind can find no worthy use.

We find that persons who are very intemperate are convinced that the intoxicating cup benefits neither their body nor mind; yet they cannot forego the excitement which long habit has rendered familiar to them—they are aware that they are nursing a viper in their bosoms which will some day be fatal to them, but they have lost that moral power which would make it easy for them to cast it away; thus they drag on an existence of mental and bodily torture far outweighing any temporary enjoyment they may obtain from the pernicious beverage. We find this to be the opinion of persons who are more intimately acquainted with the ever varying effects which drink produces upon the sensations of its votaries than we are.

We have shown under the head of Statistics that drink is not a "necessary for men to work" in the Iron trade; in ribbon weaving it is a positive nuisance and hindrance; we believe it is disadvantageous in the silk trade, but to come nearer home to the writer of the article for Printing-house Square, we beg to remind him of a remarkable man who made a great figure in the world while he lived, and whose example may be very useful now, we refer to Benjamin Franklin; who proved to the compositors of his time, in London, that drink was not necessary for that kind of work. Who subsequently showed, in America, that beer was not necessary for the work of a printer, editor, experimental philosopher, statesman, ambassador, or for the greater work of achieving the independence of his adopted country!

The compositors of the establishment where our paper is printed were once of opinion that beer was necessary for their work, but they have given up those old-world notions, and the article we are writing will be set up by a "brave" teetotaler.

In this philosophical age drinking people are pursuing the bent of the public mind, and are beginning to analyze their sensations, and find that "love of the drink" whether beer or other liquor, is not a constant property of the drinking mind; that increased ability to labour is generally deficient; that a troubled conscience often makes the analysis, difficult, perplexing and disagreeable; that strong excitement is eagerly sought for and found in considerable quantity but of variable quality, either brutal, or combined with folly, or delirium, accompanied by a tinge of remorse, and an uncertain quantity of good resolutions.

As this old quack-medicine for all diseases, *Beer*, is better understood, people find that it has gained credit under false pretences; that in cases of heart-ache the disease it produces is worse than the one it professes to cure, that it aggravates the head-ache, that instead of curing the stomach it causes indigestion, that it does not nourish the body according to promise, but it abstracts instead of giving strength, that it is fearfully uncertain in its operation, and is not only a very dangerous remedy but is enormously expensive.

The next step will be to give it up altogether and have nothing to do with the unclean thing. May that time speedily arrive, and be hastened by the efforts and co-operation of every *true Man*, and by the writers for the public Press!

MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

The best Liquor law we have seen yet, is that passed by the Legislature of Maine, at its last session. It prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks, under a penalty of from one to twenty dollars for the first offence, and from five to twenty for the second, with a bond of fifty dollars to abate the nuisance for six months. Money paid for liquors can be recovered back again, even by the heirs or widow and orphans of the unfortunate drunkard. This is right.—If every State would come out in favor of honesty and sobriety, we should hear very little of the horrid murders and robberies now so common, or of the cases of extreme destitution and distress which continually fill the columns of the public press, all caused by the use of intoxicating liquors. The best of it, however, is that it extends over the whole state. There is no voting by the people to ascertain if it is right or wrong to traffic in liquors, but the people have come up in their might, and through their legislature, decided that they will not receive the wages of iniquity, or by their acts, sanction a business that is fast degrading them, as a people.

Exch. Paper.

A WARNING TO YOUNG MEN AND REFORMED DRUNKARDS.

Being a Letter addressed to the son of a Publican.

Sir, I wish to make a few observations, and for you to pay that regard to them which they so well deserve. I write to you in a kindly spirit. I heartily wish you all the happiness which good people enjoy. You know I have no interested motive in writing to you, and I believe Lewis has made you sufficiently well acquainted with my character to prevent you entertaining a suspicion that anything I may say to you will be injurious to you.

You have lately kept company with a teetotaller, you have observed how well he looked, how happy he was, how well he was dressed, and how respectable he was becoming. He was, you are well aware, as able to work as any man using intoxicating liquors. And for a mechanic where could one be found more tidy in his appearance, or more respected by his employer. He had a good stock of tools; and his prospects were as bright and promising as any man's of his age and condition. The person I am speaking of is Peter Lewis the Joiner. Peter as you are aware, was only six months ago a most degraded drunkard. He had scarcely any clothes. He had no self respect. He had no tools, and was in consequence, in a very dependent position, and had to pay a good round sum for the loan of a sufficient number to enable him to perform his work. He was often unwell. And he was never happy. His master considered it a sort of necessary disgrace to have him about his premises. He had no friends. I picked him up drunk and in this wretched condition, I took him to my house and I treated him kindly. He was ill from the effects of the accursed drink, and my wife nursed him. I placed confidence in him. And he began to be happy. What else I did for him is perhaps known to you. I induced him to become a teetotaler, and what teetotalism did for him is now fresh in your memory. I said that but a short time ago he was a degraded drunkard. But when he was an apprentice in Liverpool, at the same trade you are now learning, I have been told by those who knew him well, that he was a nice steady lad, to become a drunkard then he no more expected than you do now. He might perhaps occasionally frequent a public-house but he thought there was no danger of his ever reducing himself to such a state as to be uneasy when he was not

in one. But observe, he used to drink, sometimes, intoxicating liquors. This was the sole cause why he became a drunkard. If he had never used himself to drinking these liquors, he would have never known the want of them; and, what is more, he would have never created within himself that craving for the excitement they produce. This craving always making him feel uncomfortable until he had satisfied it, and it requiring a larger dose every time to produce that satisfaction, he got at last to drink them to what is called excess. At the same time he acquired the habit of sitting with a set of noisy companions in the tap room of a Tavern. It may perhaps appear strange to you, but he told me, that when he first frequented a public-house, he felt uneasy, he was not at all comfortable there. The appearance and the language of the company filled him with disgust. He would not have staid a minute if he had not gone in with an older fellow workman. And after some time he could see no enjoyment there himself, though he fancied he should after a while, as the others seemed to enjoy themselves. He did not follow these men to their homes and see what enjoyment was found there. He did not reflect on the wretchedness these men inflicted on their parents, their wives, or their children. He did not hear the groans, and the blood curdling curses which proceeded out of the mouths of these men when lying on their uneasy pillows in the morning after their debauch. He did not see them as they were thus lying with hair erect, with blood-shot eyes, burning tongue, and more heated brain, swear by all that was holy, and then by the Hell in which they seemed now to live, swear that they would never touch again that liquor which had produced all their misery. If he had followed them to their homes, and had seen and heard all this he would at once have concluded that such enjoyment as they got over their cups at the ale-house was by far too dearly purchased. I said that at last he got into the habit of sitting in a tap-room. Now you know how powerful habit is, and how pleasant things become by using ourselves to them which were at first very disagreeable. Think a minute and see if you cannot recollect something that was at first irksome to you and which afterwards you did with pleasure. Some person has said "choose those things to accomplish which are the most beneficial, and *habit* will render them the most delightful." This was a wise saying, How seldom acted upon! Lewis got

into the habit of frequenting a public-house, and, though he could not foresee it, his ruin was certain. He became what you know he was, and what every man is in danger of becoming who drinks intoxicating liquors; and what every *young man* is sure of becoming who visits a Beer house. He made many attempts (all drunken men do) to reform his habits, but he could not succeed because he thought it proper to drink a little. It was impossible for him to succeed. When such men take only a small quantity of drink into their system, it runs direct to the brain, and taking captive their reason, opens, at the same time the flood-gates of their passions. Their judgment, at all times weak, is now banished utterly, and becoming drunk without knowing it, they do things which demons would not be guilty of. Lewis was a drunkard, and the cup of his wretchedness was filled to the brim. He was a man without a character, and he was living without hope. I saw him, as I have told you, in this state, I convinced him that *he should not drink intoxicating liquors, simply because they were intoxicating*. He, therefore, signed the pledge. He, moreover, made himself active as a teetotaler, and Hope smiled upon him. His prospects were cheering in the extreme. But, (oh! fatal error!) he relied on his own strength, and, at the same time, placed himself in the midst of temptations. The strength of such men is weakness indeed! He would, nevertheless, have worked out his permanent reformation if he had not frequented, with you, your father's tap-room. He drank nothing but lemonade, you say; but if he drank nothing else he did something more—he sat in an ale-house, and in the midst of ale-drinkers. I warned him of his danger and prophesied his down-fall. He went to work at some distance from his home, and he was compelled to take lodging at a public-house. The old appetite arose in his breast, it gave him no rest, and, for the first week, he would not give it satisfaction. On the Tuesday of last week it was very cold, he did not like going to lodge at this public-house, he would, he said almost as soon lose his work, but he at length went, and, *He broke his pledge!* I saw him a few days after this, and what a dirty, ragged, haggard, and disgusting vagabond did he appear. His lips were as filthy, and as black, and as hot, as heated cinders. The sockets of his eyes were as furnaces, in which those once bright orbs were roasting; I saw that he was poisoned. Yes poisoned! I was never so convinced before that intoxicating liquors were poison!

I saw that he was mad. Yes mad! I was long ago convinced that these drinks tended to weaken our perceptions, deaden our consciences, obliterate the image of God in our souls, and to give renewed energy to our animal propensities, but I was never so convinced before that they made men mad. You have seen him since he was in this state, and you know what I am saying is true. Even you told him you would rather have given him £5 than he should have broken his pledge, if you had known that his excessive drinking would have so injured his health and altered his nature. And you yourself would rather loose £500 than ever drink again, if you knew, what I feel certain of, that you yourself may become as bad as Lewis, and that the self same drink which has so injured his health and altered his character, will have in the end the same effect on you. I wish you to understand that I don't think the temptations by which he was surrounded by lodging for one week at a public-house, would have so soon ruined him, if he had not weakened his moral sense, and blunted his intellectual perceptions by frequenting your father's beer house. I was one of those who believed that legislative interference with the traffic in strong drink was not at present either practicable or desirable; but from seeing the vast mischief which Taverns and gin shops inflict on my fellow country men, and the temptations they put in the way of those persons that teetotalism has been instrumental in reforming, I am now convinced that they are *nuisances* which stand in the way of the general and permanent adoption of our principles, which continually cause all sorts of physical evil, and produce moral pestilence and death. And, therefore, legitimate objects for the government interference, and the legitimate duty of the people to see that they are by that government destroyed. If their destruction was decreed to-morrow I believe it would prove in the end a boon to the Publicans themselves, as I am sure it would prove of incalculable advantage to their children.

I was doubtful whether it would be expedient for me again to bring a drunken man to my house with a view of reforming him. But an hour ago, I saw one staggering along the road; I got into conversation with him, I induced him to walk very fast, and before I got him to my home he was almost sober. He said he believed drink did nobody any good, and he was sure it did many harm. As a Pudler he knew he could work without drink, but he questioned whether he could resist the temptations which the public-houses would put in his way at Christmas; and be-

sides, his fellow-workmen and his companions would have a bad influence over him. "I wish there were neither taverns nor drink in the country," said he. "Become a teetotaler" said I, "and you will belong to that patriotic band which is endeavouring to drive them from it;" and after I had read to him what is written above, he *signed the pledge*. May he be happy! You know he will be if he keeps his pledge. If what I have written above should have the same effects on you as it had on this young man, the trouble I have been at will be considered of some service. Sign the pledge, and keep it! I have known sons of Publicans who have done so. But you will have, no doubt, great difficulty in keeping it. Let your father then abandon the business, even as it would have been better for Lewis to have lost his work than to have lodged at a tavern; so would it be better for your father to be out of business, than continue in one which will ruin hundreds, and it may be, himself and his family among the number. A.

STATISTICS OF TREVETHIN AND OTHER PARISHES, (continued.)

In our last number we pointed out some of the evils arising from the present drinking customs which bore upon the whole of the parish, and particularly upon the proprietors of Ironworks. We shall now proceed to point out some of the injuries it inflicts on the working man. After a careful calculation having ascertained that our parish spent £40,000, annually in strong drink, we made various enquiries as to the amount of money which our own workmen were deprived of by the popular delusion, and we came to the conclusion that it was not less than £12,000. There were men who earned three pounds a week, whose cottages were scantily furnished and bearing all the appearance of poverty and wretchedness, their children so untidy and ill clothed that they were not fit to go to school and therefore remained at home in idleness and ignorance. Many persons while fully employed were in debt for food and clothing, and the greater part of them were without any resource but "borrowing" in case of any cessation of work. To illustrate the extraordinary waste of money which is made by the drunkard, we will out of hundreds of cases mention the following, a man with his three children earned on an average Seventy shillings a week, he lived in a house consisting of a kitchen and sleeping room, in the former there was no furniture at all except a block of wood which had found its way out

of the Works, no fender to the fire place, and the ashes accumulated under the grate till the fire would not burn for want of air, when they were thrown out of the door in front of the house; the most usual occupation of the woman was sitting on the log and smoking her pipe with her feet so near the fire that her toes were in the ashes: though this family consisted of only five persons their money was frequently spent before the end of the week and they came to the office for an advance. Another man, who, with his two sons, earned Ninety shillings a week, could not avoid going into debt, and whenever he got drunk, his wife was sure to suffer severely unless she escaped by the door before he entered, and frequently she spent hours in the cold night air before she could venture to seek refuge from its inclemency by entering her own house. A mother has been so terrified and distressed at the violence and wickedness of her son, in his frequent drunken frolics, that she has earnestly requested us to send him to prison for neglect of work as the only conceivable mode of checking his profligate career. A collier has been warned by his Doctor to abstain from drink as the only chance of saving his life, and he has been induced to go to the public house by his wife, who preferred that he should die rather than give up the drink. A man has taken his child, of four years old, to the public house to make him drunk, that he might laugh at his antics as the poor child rolled about the floor before his unnatural parent. Wives who have become drunkards have forgotten all the decencies of life and brought threefold ruin and disgrace on their unfortunate families. Nor have the churches escaped the contamination of this vice, we have known many men who were once considered ornaments of a christian society, some of them local preachers, who have gradually by slow degrees been enslaved by the lust of drink; in some cases it has taken five, or even ten years to complete the degradation, but the work has been finished at last and a melancholy sight it is, to see how entire the change of character has become, during the fatal progress towards confirmed drunkenness. Even the place of worship itself has been profaned by the drunkard, coming there, too directly from the public house and poisoning the air by the vomitings occasioned by his Sunday tipping. The health of many men was injured by drinking, several were driven to the madhouse by it, in some cases the death of invalids was caused by wine or spirits taken with a view to promote recovery, and so subtle and contagious is this disease that it did not spare the

guardians of the public health, and those whose pleasure it is to prescribe remedies for all complaints, were themselves martyrs to one which they found incurable by all ordinary means.

These evil influences are not necessary to the working man, they are not forced upon him, but he seeks them at such a lavish expenditure of money as makes him poor and keeps him poor whatever his earnings may be, and eventually injures his health however strong his constitution might naturally have been. The consequence is, the mortality is much greater in the Iron district than in the Agricultural part of the county; for hard work induces men to drink hard, drink still further stimulates the nervous system, which was already too much excited, and nature yields to this double attack on its resources, therefore nearly as many persons have their lives shortened by the use of intoxicating drink, as die a natural death! *Surely this deserves attention.*

Do we, or can we, overrate the evils of drunkenness to this parish? Are we wrong in saying that the proper nursery of all kinds of wickedness is the beer shop? Is not that the place where robberies are planned, where quarrels, assaults, and pitched battles are promoted, where the hard earned wages of the artizan are squandered in riot and confusion, to the injury of his health and understanding, and to the ruin of his family? When wages are high what becomes of the surplus earnings of the workman? They go to the drunkards saving's bank, the public house? The misfortune is that if sickness or bad times arrive, the deposits are all fast, and no man can recall his money. But on the other hand he has acquired that habit of body which makes intoxication appear to him a necessary of life.

Wages having been high and the demand for labour, great, for some years the average earnings of all classes at an Ironwork was about Twenty-five shillings a week including men, women, and children, let this be compared with previous periods when the average was Fifteen shillings, and let us enquire what has become of the savings of the working man. Have they gone to the saving's bank? No, you may there find that agricultural labourers with Ten or Twelve shillings a week, girls in service with their four pounds per annum, apprentices with their trifling incomes, have saved money, but you will not find more than Twenty persons from the Ironworks, out of a population of Twelve Thousand, who have deposits at the saving's bank. It is clear the savings are not gone to the bank. What

is become of them? There are Three Thousand men in this parish who could each have built a good house, in the last four years, of the value of Sixty pounds, without at all abridging his comforts in the mean time, and there are some men who could have built such a house every year without denying themselves the comforts of life, but not thirty such houses have been built in fact no provision of any kind has been made for the future. Thus when the time of high wages is past, there will be no fragment of the wreck of prosperity to be gathered up, all has been sunk in the abyss of drunkenness. But is not strong drink necessary to make a strong man? Can a collier work in the bowels of the earth, a pudler or keeper before a hot furnace, a mason or navigator exposed to all the changes of our climate, without intoxicating drink? Experience enables us to say they can do their work best when they take the pledge of total abstinence from intoxicating drink and keep it. The men at the Varteg Ironworks did not drink much ale while they were at their work; but at the severest labour, while the perspiration was running from them in streams, they ran to the rock-born fountain to quench their thirst in its cool and crystal waters, and were refreshed. Nor do we remember any injury arising from the use of the pure element under these circumstances. The grand consumption of intoxicating drink took place while men were idle, on a Saturday, Sunday, and Sunday night. Furnace men will occasionally go to the public house after a hard days work, and indulge in a hard nights drinking, and without taking any rest, go next morning in a muddled condition to perform another days work. These practices do not appear to us in accordance with sound philosophy or common sense, and we are surprised their bodies stand the wear and tear of this system so long as they do, it is however a rare thing to see an old man, who has followed this plan. A thousand persons at the Varteg works tried the contrary system and became teetotalers; and we merely relate a fact in which we cannot be mistaken, when we say that during the succeeding six months under these altered circumstances, more work was done than had been performed in any similar period for the previous Twenty years, it was done with more comfort to themselves, with more satisfaction to their employers, the men earned more money, they saved more, and in one word, they were happier! We are not conscious of any drawback to this statement we know of no one who became a worse man when a teetotaler, while in many cases the transformation

and improvement of the individual after signing the pledge were equally wonderful and delightful.

To be concluded in our next.

THE CLAIMS OF TEMPERANCE ON THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND.

"The comparative indifference of the female sex to the cause of Temperance, must be a matter of deep concern to all interested in our onward progress as a nation. It is strange and unaccountable that she who has suffered so intensely, and must continue to suffer from the consequence of intemperance, should be still so infatuated as not only to admit the fatal cup to the sanctuary of her household, but, like our mother Eve, enact the part of the tempter to her own husband, and even to her innocent offspring. The Temperance Reformation offers a field peculiarly fitted for the development and exercise of her powers as a moral and intellectual being; without, at the same time, taking her out of what society has agreed to call "her proper sphere." It is a question more *domestic* in its character than any other which can engage the attention of the people. It is indeed *her* question, and one which she is bound to consider; for the time is now come when we must tell her, in language not to be misunderstood, that it is not only her interest but her duty, to co-operate earnestly and actively in the righteous efforts now making to crush the monster foe to domestic happiness; that it depends on *her*, in fact, whether we shall continue to bury 60,000 drunkards annually in a christian land: and that she is in a measure responsible for the success or non-success of the temperance movement, for without her efficient aid in *private*, all our exertions in *public*, in advocacy of the principle, will be vain and abortive."

"There are women of cultivated intellect, and even of exemplary piety, who are not yet proof against the erroneous notions which fashion and custom have fostered in reference to the use of intoxicating drinks; though naturally quick-sighted, so far-seeing on many other subjects, they are not yet able to perceive that "wine is a mocker," and their peculiar and most deadly foe. Though scrupulously exact in the performance of their conjugal duties—though shrinking instinctively from the slightest breach of the moral law in any other way, they have not yet arrived at that mental enlightenment which reveals to them the folly of partaking even moderately of intoxicating drinks. Though they witness the ravages of alcohol all around them, and admit that many of their friends—nay, their dearest relatives—have been brought to wretchedness, destitution, and premature decay by its insidious and baneful agency; they are yet unwilling to shut it out from their homes, clinging fondly to the belief that it will spare *them*, that *their* husbands will never exceed the limits which a sense of decency prescribes, nor *they* become that beggared object of pity—a drunkard's wife. This hope, treacherous as it is, is all-powerful in resisting the claims of Temperance. They know that the latter would ensure to them the *certainty* of a life of comfort and freedom from the liability of falling; but they content themselves, forsooth, with recommending its remedial balm to those already steeped in the mire of drunkenness; forgetting that it is too late for them to be reclaimed, more especially if unencouraged by the example of others."—*Extracted from a Lecture lately delivered at the Lozells, by H. H. HORTON.*

INQUESTS. (BEFORE J. C. GREENWAY, ESQ.)

On Thomas Sweetman, who committed suicide. The only witness was Edwin Denby, landlord of the Fountain. "I have known the deceased for years. He was once a fellow-servant of mine. He had been driving the Cheltenham coach, but was removed two months ago. I was with him on Monday, the night before he cut his throat. *He said that he could not eat anything, but he drank liquors.* After he cut his throat, he explained to me all he recollected about attempting his life was, that three or four men came into his room with a large dog; that the dog went under the table; that he said to the man who had the dog, "Shall I do it?" the man said "Yes," and he did it immediately." Verdict—"Temporary derangement."

On Tuesday, another inquest was held on C. Mould, who died suddenly. Mr. Busby, surgeon, being sworn, said he was of opinion that the deceased died of pulmonary apoplexy. No doubt the man drinking more than eating accelerated his death. It was explained by Mr. Roby that the deceased had been addicted to drinking, and lost several good situations in consequence. Verdict—"Died by the visitation of God."

It was represented that the deceased was about 45 years of age; and the Coroner took the opportunity of remarking, that no doubt, the man's life had been shortened by a free indulgence in drinking habits; and such repeated instances of death, attributable mainly to excesses of the kind, ought to restrain men from "lifting their hand too frequently to their mouth." He had himself, at the age of 61 years, commenced water-drinking, and he was now well satisfied of the refreshing qualities of that beverage being much superior to champagne, hermitage, or any of the choice wines in which he once indulged.

YORKSHIRE WINTER GAOL DELIVERY. Mr.—Justice Cresswell in charging the Grand Jury observed, I have great pleasure in again congratulating you upon the state of the gaol in this city. I should have been extremely sorry if there had been anything to indicate that the city of York was losing its good character for peaceable and orderly demeanour. It is a remarkable circumstance that so large a number of inhabitants as reside in York should furnish but one prisoner to this gaol delivery. That one case is, indeed, a serious one, and presents some singular features. It is a charge against a man for wounding with intent to do some grievous bodily harm. In this case the whole of the prisoner's family—his father, mother, sister, and himself, had been drinking with the prosecutor, and all, more or less, were affected with liquor; and after that, without any apparent provocation or assignable motive, he appears to have attacked the prosecutor, and with a knife inflicted those wounds.

TEETOTALISM PROPER FOR DRUNKARDS.

In order to induce the drunkard to sign the pledge, temperance advocates are in the habit of saying to him that to abstain from intoxicating drink is perfectly safe and quite easy. The motive which prompts them to say so I believe to be a good one, and perhaps they are acquainted with some cases of reformation which may lead them to believe such assertions true. But I believe it will be found on examination that, generally speaking, they are not quite correct; and that evils have arisen from such statements, of greater magnitude than would be the benefits they have expected to realize therefrom. I have no doubt that abstinence is, in most cases, quite safe, and highly beneficial; indeed, we are in possession of abundant evidence to prove that such is the case. But that it is *easy* for the great majority of drunkards to *permanently* abstain from their favourite beverage, is another question; and, so far as my experience extends, I am warranted in saying it is quite the reverse. Many facts and arguments could be adduced to prove that it is not so easy. Look at the power and universality of the drinking customs of our country; see how they are interwoven with all the courtesies of life, blended with all our sports and pastimes, and reign at all our holidays and on all festive occasions, at all business contracts, at most of our workshops, when purchasing goods, and when striking the most simple bargains; see how they govern and make necessary a great portion of the regulations, laws, and fines, which exist among workmen in various mechanical callings, and which reign triumphant in their sick and trade clubs, and at all their social meetings. Look at the influence of example, the temptations laid in their way by their acquaintances, and held out by the numerous taverns which stand open all around them, not to mention the jeers of their fellow-workmen, and the sneers of pretended friends. Moreover, what is so powerful as confirmed habit? what so difficult to get rid of? In addition to these and other obstacles which stand in the way of his permanent reformation, the drunkard, having sought for, and solely relied on, artificial stimulants to procure him enjoyment, would, and often does find that to deprive himself of them is not an easy task; that often, having no taste for other and higher pleasures, he feels, when he abandons his drink and his pot-house companions, he is or will be a deserted and a joyless character. I am well aware that there

are some who have had the advantages of a good education, or have experienced in former days the pleasures derived from pious feelings, religious emotions, or virtuous conduct, who would find no great difficulty in totally abstaining from that drink which they cannot but feel is the destroyer of their happiness and the bane of their existence. But they wait to see total abstinence generally adopted by the educated and religious portion of their fellow creatures. Until they see this is done, they spend their time in a futile and senseless effort to practice sobriety, and yet to continue to drink; believing that though they cannot abstain when in their right senses, they will be able to do so when they have drunk just sufficient to weaken their judgment, and to cause them to be not quite sober, and to feel not quite drunk; that enviable state which moderate drinking induces, and which moderate drinkers covet.

I think I have made it clear that total abstinence from strong drink is, in the present state of public opinion, not quite so easy for the generality of drunkards to practice as some teetotalers have stated. But this statement, I fancy, has given rise to the cry of the moderate drinkers, "that teetotalism is all very well for the drunkard, but unnecessary for them." They say they are not at present so greatly in love with intoxicating drink as to be afraid they shall ever become drunkards, when that happens they too will abstain. What an absurdity! Tantamount to saying, it would be making a great sacrifice to abandon that for which we have no great love, but none at all, when our love for it is most powerful and all-pervading! Another evil has arisen from such statements as the one I have alluded to. Men when they sign the pledge, do so without sufficiently considering the difficulties and temptations which will beset them at every turn. Hence, as is too often seen, the pledge is broken, and the cause seriously damaged. Better, in my opinion to have fewer signatures than so many pledge breakers; and far better to show, if we desire the support of moderate drinkers, that it is a hard thing for the drunkard to reform without the aid of his influence and example, than to say it is more easy for him to do so. Facts warrant us in stating. Let us prove to the moderate drinker that intoxicating liquors are generally hurtful and always unnecessary, that drunkards always spring from their own ranks: that drunkenness will always curse mankind, and the reformation of the drunkard be seldom accomplished, so long as they themselves continue to use intoxicating liquors. A.

Answers to Correspondents.

John Balburnie, M.D. His letter arrived too late. His very favourable opinion of the Gazette and our Tracts we highly value.

John Price, Trentham. We are pleased to hear so good an account of our Agents. He says the lectures of Mr. Edwards, are calculated to raise our cause in the estimation of educated men. His plan of writing to the local papers when anything of importance takes place, bearing on the temperance question, should be more generally adopted.

James Stubbin, Esq. Birmingham. We feel gratified to hear that he thinks "the Gazette is not only quite unexceptionable, but both an original and well-conducted paper." We will endeavour to make it merit his good opinion.

M. B. Hart, London. Anything relating to the progress of the cause in London, or to the proceedings of his newly established Temperance Club will be always acceptable.

P. Burne is thanked for his communication.

W. M. Rogers is received. We will bear in mind the letter of our correspondent at Abbots Bromley.

Isaac Senior is received, and we are sorry he was not aware of the meeting before the arrival of the Agent. A Stamped Gazette was sent, but as Postmasters are not so careful about the delivery of papers as they should be, we shall advise in future by letter; and we will thank the Secretary immediately to inform us in case of any disappointment as to the meetings.

TEMPERANCE GAZETTE.

Birmingham, February 1st, 1847.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

It is at all times important that we should take a sober view of the state of the temperance movement, and carefully consider our position in all its bearings, without permitting our sanguine hopes for the future to distract our judgement from a faithful estimate of the present. This custom is perhaps the more necessary, when we perceive in the public prints that the commitments for drunkenness in Edinburgh have much increased of late; during the Christmas festivities in London the guardians of the public virtue were themselves detected sinning against the laws of temperance and more than twenty were convicted of drunkenness while on duty; the "Inquirer" newspaper, fears from an increase on the excise that there is a greater consumption of intoxicating drinks, and that teetotalers are therefore breaking their temperance pledge.

We would observe in the first instance that there may be an increase in the sale of intoxicating drinks and in the number of drunkards without any decrease of teetotalers; it is necessary to make converts to our cause to supply the place of those who are taken from our ranks by death, and to prevent any increase of the drinking population we must increase our numbers at the rate of nearly a thousand a day to meet the progressive increase of the population.

There is another way of accounting for the greater consumption of spirits and ale, which we believe to be more correct than attributing it to any diminution in the ranks of teetotalers, we refer to the great demand for labour

in the manufacturing districts during the last two years, and the high wages which have been obtained by the operatives. We are sorry to say, very little of this surplus fund has been placed in Saving's banks, or other useful investments, but the drinkers have squandered their share in a large quantity of intoxicating drink, and in consequence of this misapplication of their means, the men, the women and children, have in very many cases, been more scantily supplied with food and clothing than they were when wages were at the lowest point. We have been assured that this is a fact, by gentlemen who have the best opportunity of knowing, and who are not unduly biassed, by love for our cause, for they are not teetotalers. But what a melancholy and heart-rending fact is this, that the drinking portion of the population are not capable of taking proper care of themselves, but if placed in prosperous circumstances, they will use their power to their own destruction!

In recurring to our own association, we are happy to say, that our prospects continue to improve. Our meetings have been attended by a large number of persons, and in most of our branches, greater activity and energy is exhibited by the members, they determine not to rest where they are, but to go forwards, and when this spirit exists nothing can prevent their advance, for their cause is founded on truth. In Liverpool, the society meeting at the Portico, are making considerable exertion and are progressing; while the new society at the Clarence Hall are full of zeal and their own report will show with what pleasing results. The last meeting at *brewing* Burton was the best which has been held there, and the worthy leaders of the cause there, cannot but rejoice that they have been steadfast in times of difficulty. Large meetings have been held at Derby and Leek. Malvern is in a very healthy state and continues to gain ground. Encouraging meetings have been held at Stoke, Lane End, Cobridge, Uttoxeter, Etruria, Warrington, Pershore, and Wolverhampton. Montgomeryshire which joined the association three months ago, reports favourably of the efforts made there and we hope much more will be effected in the next three months.

Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire have suffered much for want of a regularly organized agency, and we have many applications for assistance in this respect. We cannot listen to these appeals without a desire to meet them, or observe these opportunities of advancing the temperance cause without endeavouring to make use of them to the best of our ability.

We have therefore engaged an additional agent to meet these demands upon our sympathies and we venture to ask for support and countenance, from the Gentry and Ironmasters of those two important counties. There is no part of the kingdom that feels the curse of strong drink more than the Iron district of those counties; except the drunkards, themselves no one suffers so much from their excesses, as the Ironmaster who employs them. The benefit to the whole population, is so great, that no money could be more profitably expended, than that, which would make the people sober; we shall therefore gladly receive any subscription, or assistance in any other way, which may be given us in this labour which we have voluntarily undertaken. We take pleasure in stating that the British Iron Company have subscribed £10, a year for this purpose, the temperance cause has been aided both by money, and still more valuable personal exertions, by the honoured name of Philip Jones, Esq., of Lanarth Court, whose benevolent heart is deeply interested in a cause on which depends the safety, comfort, and happiness of millions.

A great work is to be performed, not only teetotalers, but the nation at large; raise the alarm, when there is any symptoms of weakness in our ranks, we are expected not only to keep up our own numbers, to incorporate in our body the 350,000, arising from each years addition to the population, but we are virtually expected, and desired, by those who have not become teetotalers, to make frequent attacks on the stronghold of drunkenness, to apply our antidote to this disease to cause drunkenness to be avoided as a disgraceful thing, by the working man, and eventually to free our country from this degrading, sinful, and destructive vice.

We ask those who cannot see their way to personal abstinence, to give us all the aid in their power, by encouraging and giving facilities to our meetings, by presiding at them, and by these means the hands of the Lecturer will be strengthened.

While one distillery, alone, that of Mr. Roe, is consuming, One thousand barrels of corn, every day; while sugar is about to be made scarce, that the produce of distilleries and breweries may be abundant during a season of famine, and at a time when men are falling down and dying in the streets, for want of food,—it behoves the friends of humanity to aid the temperance cause, and preserve the grain for the starving multitude! The grain destroyed by one family in drink, here, would save from starvation, one family, in Ireland.

GATHERINGS ON THE WAY. *A Mother's death occasioned by a New Year's Gift.*

In London there resides a young man who at Christmas 1846, had a mother residing on the banks of the Severn in the parish of Madeley, according to his usual custom he sent his mother a new year's gift; and amongst other good things, as he thought, placed a small jar of brandy.

At eleven o'clock on the Saturday following new year's day, the gift, the fatal gift, arrived at his mothers' dwelling.

Alas! she was a drunkard and had been reprov'd during the past year for her excessive drinking and advised to sign the temperance pledge, but all reproof and advice were vain, the sight of the stone bottle containing brandy the present of her kind son, was peculiarly grateful to her drunken appetite: she at once commenced drinking, and scarcely an hour had elapsed before she was so far intoxicated as to give the Vicars' assistant "Moore's Almanac," instead of a religious tract, she conversed seriously she said that she had heard sermons at Ironbridge Church, on the previous Sunday and on Christmas day and remarked that the preacher was faithful and free from the blood of souls, at half past one, her husband entered the house but the poor woman now maddening from the effects of the brandy, endeavoured to conceal the jar by taking it into an adjoining room at the entrance of which she fell, and there remained, in drunken insensibility, her husband seeing some labourers coming in to receive their wages and wishing to conceal from their gaze the degraded situation of his wife closed the door of the room in which she lay; having transacted his business, he opened the door of the closet to pay some attention to his wife who was still insensible, he now discovered the cause of her intoxication, the stone jar of brandy, just at that time some neighbours entered and placed a pillow under the poor womans head thinking that a few hours sleep might restore her; at six o'clock they again visited her and attempted to awake her from her sleep, but alas! it was the sleep of death she had slept to awake no more in time, but in an awful eternity, there to await her last trial and final doom.

This is a heart rending tale more particularly to that kind son who had been the unconscious instrument of his parent's untimely end, nor can we wonder at the Vicars' heart felt sickness and pale look as he committed to the grave the remains of his drunken PARISHIONER.

H. GWYTHYR, *Plymouth, January, 18, 1847.*

Original Poetry.

THE THREE ANGELS,—A VISION,
BY J. C. PRINCE.

In the shadow of slumber as dreaming I lay,
While the skies kindled up at the coming of day,
Three Angels, with pinions of splendour unfurled,
Came down with the softness of light on the world.
Grace, glory, and gentleness compassed them round,
And their voices came forth with mellifluous sound
As they uttered sweet words, heard and echoed above,
And departed on God-given missions of love.
From nation to nation one wandered afar,
And the tumult, the broil, the delirium of War,
The music that mocked the last struggle of life,
The trumpet that wailed through the pauses of strife,
The sod-staining revel, the cloud-cleaving roar,
Were awed into silence to waken no more!—
The death-dealing bolts of the cannon were stayed,
The soldier flung from him the blood-reeking blade,
The plume was uncared for, the helmet unworn,
The laurel was withered the banner was torn,
The gorgeous delusion of warfare was past,
And the spirit of Brotherhood triumphed at last!
Then Science arose from his thralldom, and stole
From the keeping of nature new gifts for the soul;
Then valourous Enterprise waved his proud hand,
And might and magnificence covered the land,
Then Commerce, from bonds of oppression set free,
Linked country to country, and sea unto sea,
Then Art, with a dream-like devotion, refined
Into beauty and purity, matter and mind;
Then Knowledge let loose all her treasures, and found
Goodly seed springing up in the stoniest ground;
Power, Plenty, Intelligence, prospered amain,
Secure of a placid and permanent reign;
While the Poet, a prophet, a teacher in song,
Sang hymns of rejoicing to gladden the throng;—
And well might such multifarious blessings have birth,
For the angel of peace had re-hallowed the earth!
Another dear visitant, sweetly sublime,
Went forth as a pleader for error and crime;
In the palace she tempered the soul of the king,
While his heart opened out at the touch of her wing;
In the senate she governed with eloquent awe,—
She swayed in the council, she lived in the law;
In the prison, mid apathy, terror, and gloom,
To the wretch who lay waiting the word of his doom
She whispered of hope, breathed a calm o'er his fears,
Till his eyes overflowed with the blessing of tears,—
Till his spirit shook off the sad slough of despair,
And his lips were inspired with the fervour of prayer.
By the side of grave justice she took her proud stand,
And touched the dread scales with so lenient a hand
That the guilty, o'erburdened with gladness, withdrew
To a life of repentance, and usefulness, too,—
To a life which atoned to the world for the past,
And cancelled their records of sinning at last.
Then the axe of the headman lay rotting with rust,
Then those legalized slaughters, which reddened the sod
With a sacrifice foul and offensive to God,
Being hideous and useless, went down to decay,
For the Angel of Mercy had willed them away!
That Peace had accomplished, *this* Mercy had done,
But a great moral conquest had yet to be won,
And the third of these Angels came down to reclaim
A multitude steeped in sin, squalor, and shame,
Mid the children of penury, passion, and toil,
The town-fettered craftsmen, the sons of the soil;
Mid the bye-ways of life, pestilential and cold,
Mid the haunts where the draughts of destruction were sold;
Mid the hovels whose hearthstones were cheerless and bare;
Mid the ravings of frenzy, the tears of despair;
Mid fathers that clung to the thraldom of sin,
Mid mothers that revelled in lewdness and din,
Mid children, poor aliens to comfort and rest,
Who learned a dread vice as they hung at the breast,
Mid the lowly who made their sad destiny worse,
Mid the gifted who writhed in the coils of the curse—
The Angel walked forth, clothed in goodness and grace,
And the demon of Drunkenness fled from her face!
But, inspired by her presence, the gifted looked up—
The lovely threw down the insidious cup—
The father grew blest in the love of his child,
The mother cast from her all things that defiled,
While her offspring grew docile, and happy and wise,
And beheld their own joy in affectionate eyes;
The dwelling, though poor, became quiet and clean,
And harmony reigned where disorder had been,
Home pleasures, home treasures, home duties, home rest,
Were found to be holiest, calmest, and best.
The craftsman in bearing grew sober and trim,
The peasant rejoiced in a sturdier limb,

The tongues of the timid found words to declaim
'Gainst the ills that oppressed them with sorrow and shame
And a mission of Brothers, age, manhood, and youth,
Went out to instil the new essence of truth;
The Orator caught a new theme for his speech,
The Pastor grew glad the new doctrine to teach,
And the Poet, who stood in the van of the throng,
Found his spirit expanding with loftier song:—
And well might his thoughts to new triumphs aspire,
For the Angel of Temperance kindled his fire!

Then the voice of the multitudes burst into glee,
Like the swell and the shout of the turbulent sea:—
"Peace, Mercy, and Temperance!" Earth seemed to cry—
"Peace, Mercy, and Temperance!" echoed the Sky:
And I started from sleep with a bound and a scream,
Overawed by the splendour and power of my dream!
Disdain not the night vision's mystical lore,
"For coming events cast their shadows before;"
And the Angels are coming broad-winged on the wind,
And the pinions of Freedom press closely behind!
Give them welcome, my brothers, and in that glad hour
Hold them fast till they bless you, for such is their power.!

Intelligence.

PERSHORE.

On Wednesday evening January, 13th, 1847, the 6th Annual Tea Meeting of our Temperance Society was held in the Wesleyan Room, when nearly 150 individuals were present, although the room was very much crowded yet harmony and good feeling were the prevailing features of the evenings entertainment. The Band of the Pershore Harmonic Society, who kindly lent their services for the occasion, occupied the platform, and contributed greatly by their performance to the interest of the proceedings. After Tea Mr. Robert Warner was voted to the chair, and opened the meeting with a neat speech, after which the Secretary read a report of the rise, progress and present state of the Society. Mr. Edward Cole, of this town, one of our Committee, afterwards delivered a very spirited address, during which he was repeatedly cheered, and resumed his seat amidst the applause of the meeting. Mr. Donaldson closed the proceedings in an excellent speech of, about an hours duration—after which the thanks of the meeting were unanimously given to the chairman, Mr. Donaldson, and the Band for their services—and the friends of Temperance peaceably separated, 8 signatures were obtained,

W. Conn Jun., Secretary.

WARRINGTON.

The Twelfth Anniversary of the Warrington Total Abstinence Society, was commemorated by a Tea Party, held in St. John's School Room, on the 14th, inst. Peter Rylands most efficiently occupied the chair.

After Tea the Proceedings commenced with the chairman reading a letter from P. P. Carpenter, stating that indisposition prevented his attendance, and expressing the warmest sympathy in the good cause.

The Secretary then read the financial report by which it appears that the Total receipts for the last year had exceeded £80, about £20 of which consisted of subscriptions of 1d. per week. A Donation of £5 from Joseph Stubs, and one of £2 from William Stubs, were acknowledged with warm feelings by the meeting.

John Roberts addressed the Meeting; his speech contained a good infusion of his usually happy wit. The last speaker Richard Horn, was listened to with the greatest interest by all present. His rich fund of wit coupled with his practical knowledge of the real state and condition of his fellow country men could not fail to produce an effect not soon to be effaced.

A vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the Secretary for his services during the last year. In responding to it he took occasion to state a few particulars relative to the number of pledged teetotalers and also the proportion of reclaimed drunkards in the society.

Not less than 150 reclaimed drunkards, are teetotalers of seven years standing.

After a vote of thanks, had been presented to the Chairman the meeting separated highly pleased with the evenings entertainment.

COVENTRY.

Since we have joined the central temperance association we have been able to command good meetings, and the cause has consequently been in a more lively state than when we had to depend solely on local advocates, we found little interest taken in meetings which were addressed by resident teetotalers; and we continued the system until it wore itself out. The present arrangement of monthly visits from your agent we should be sorry to have altered. But the committee are unanimously of opinion that if they could have the services of a lecturer, for two nights in succession every other month a still greater interest would be excited in behalf of our meetings; and, they think the progress of the cause would, by this means, be greatly accelerated; of course we would willingly pay the additional expense such an arrangement would occasion. N. G.

WOLVERHAMPTON TEMPERANCE HALL.

The friends of temperance in this important town, have been very much inconvenienced in not having a suitable place in which to hold their meetings. They are now exerting themselves to raise a fund towards the erection of a temperance hall, in which we are happy to learn, they are likely to succeed. The following interesting note, addressed to the Rev. G. Stokes, will be perused with pleasure by our readers.

Sir, I enclose you a Sovereign towards the erection of a temperance hall in this town, as a thank offering to Almighty God for the blessings I have received during the last four years, through the instrumentality of the temperance society and for preserving me in health to the beginning of this new year.

My prayer to God is that it may encourage and stimulate you and your beloved partner to renewed exertions and be an example to others to give according as they have received towards so good and desirable an object.

I remain your humble servant
Wolverhampton, Jan. 1, 1847. B. Caddick.

MR. WARHAM'S LECTURES.

On Monday evening, December 21st and Wednesday the 23rd, W. Warham, Esq., Surgeon, of Newcastle-under-lyne delivered highly interesting and instructive lectures on the awful effects of intoxicating drinks, which he clearly illustrated with his splendid drawings, in Bedford School, Shelton, and the National School Trent Vale. Had the cause many such zealous and disinterested advocates in his profession as Mr. Warham, intemperance must soon give way before their powerful influence.

HALES-OWEN.

On Christmas day last 42 Teetotal Children sat down to tea, provided for them by the friends of Temperance, in the Primitive Methodist Chapel here: about 24 of whom since then, have formed a juvenile Rechabite Tent at my house we think it likely to succeed. Thomas Johnson.

WEST BROMWICH.

The cause here is in a promising condition. At least 10,000 tracts have been distributed during the last few months, and 2000 tracts exchanged, 500 houses have been visited and revisited, most of them twenty times. 1000 persons have been talked to on the subject of temperance, most of them at their own houses, and more than 100 adult signatures has been obtained. The people are getting more anxious to know when there will be another meeting. Their Reading-room is better attended than it was; and I have reason to believe most of the tracts are carefully read, and more highly appreciated than they were. But from the gross ignorance, brutal tastes, and habits, excessive toil, and very high wages of the operative classes, drunkenness still abounds to an alarming extent, and misery, disease, the most horrid profanity, and the most heart rending destitution follow closely and surely in its train. But temperance information has been skilfully scattered amongst the population, chiefly by the perseverance and assiduity of Mrs. Wakelin, and; as it was reasonable to expect, much good has been done, and the cause, as I observed, placed in a promising position.

A tea-party of the members of the religious society of independent methodists was held on Monday, January, 11th, at their Minister's house in Union-street. It was intended to be simply a social meeting, the members having no particular object in view. But the awful prevalence of drunkenness being alluded to by their Pastor, Mr. Chumley, of the Smethwick Glass-works, arose, and delivered a very effective and spirited speech, in which he pointed out the evils resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks, the good he and others had experienced from the practice of teetotalism, and the inconsistency and mischief professing Christians were guilty of, who, in the face of the evils they deplored, continued to drink these drinks. Mr. Prescott followed, and in a pathetic manner related his experience as a Sunday school scholar, as a degraded drunkard, as a teetotaler, and as a religious man. Pointing out clearly that it was through the bad example of his teachers and friends that he took to drinking intoxicating liquors, that from drinking these liquors he became a wretched drunkard, that by teetotalism he had made his once starved, ragged, comfortless, and forlorn wife and children, comfortable, respectable and happy, and had been brought himself to become a member of that Church. During the delivery of this speech, there was scarcely a dry eye to be seen, and at its conclusion 12 persons signed the pledge!

Next evening a meeting was held at Mayer's Green School. When Mr. Black in a speech full of energy and argument, shewed that teetotalism was true temperance, and explained how strong drink acted on the brain of the drunkard, asserting that it was drank for and produced tem-

porary and partial insanity. 5 signatures were obtained, which, including the signatures of 30 school-children, makes 60 since the commencement of the new year.

R. W.

CLARENCE HALL LIVERPOOL.

The good cause of temperance is steadily progressing in the north end of this degraded town, our Meetings are numerous attended, and many sign the pledge. During the last 8 months upwards of 900 have joined the Society (independent of 300 to 400 who took the pledge from Dr. Spratt in the opening week,) many of whom were miserable drunkards, but are now together with their families comfortable and happy; much of this is attributable to our talented and highly esteemed agent Mr. Geo. Flinn, whose indefatigable exertions and unassuming manners—have wedded him to the affections of the people. We have commenced the New Year with a determined resolve to redouble our efforts and leave no legitimate means untried to promote our common cause; to every good Society we would say, do so likewise and great shall be your reward. The evils we seek to suppress are still mighty, the principles we seek to establish paramount and great, let all therefore put their Shoulders to the Wheel, and Work while it is yet day, for the Night cometh when no man can Work.

On behalf of the Committee,
Abraham Loft, Secretary.

ASHBORNE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Thursday the 7th., ult: being the day appointed for Mr. Edwards to deliver a Lecture on Temperance, a meeting was accordingly convened in the Primitive Methodist New Chapel, the audience was not so numerous as on former occasions. Your talented Agent delivered an excellent Lecture, fraught with sound arguments, and fervid eloquence; he was listened to with great attention, and although no signatures were obtained, still we believe that the principles of Temperance are secretly at work in the minds of the people; and ultimately will I have no doubt be crowned with success.

J. H. Estcourt.

WALES.

On the evening of the 17th inst., an interesting lecture was delivered, by permission, in the New British Iron Company's School Room, Abersychan, by a travelling agent of the Central Temperance Association, Mr. Glover. At the close of the lecture, several persons signed the pledge. The Central Association has appointed Mr. Glover to visit and lecture once in each month, at Pontypool and its vicinity, in order to resuscitate and inspire its partisans to more vigorous exertions in the cause. The fearful neglect of Religion no doubt, in a great measure, the result of intemperance, calls loudly for some efficacious remedy. Another great and crying evil, and one which militates much against the social improvement of the working classes, is the practice of our large ironmasters allowing their agents to pay wages at a public-house. Many of the men, in consequence of the inducements thus held out, are tempted to remain in those places till morning, and not unfrequently the following day; thus,

for sometime, incapacitating themselves for their usual employment. It is true, in some cases the employers have resorted to the expedient of paying the men only once in two months; but why not immediately banish entirely from their system, the cause which produces so bad an effect, and pay their operatives in cash where they ought to be paid, namely, at their respective offices?—much misery might thus be avoided.

Monmouthshire Merlin.

TEETOTALISM.

A large public meeting was held in this town, (Newport) on Tuesday night last; when addresses were delivered in the Welsh and English languages, by the Rev. Daniel Davies, Cardigan-shire: and Sargeant Hatherley, of the Queen's Guards, who warmly advocated the cause. At the conclusion of the meeting, Phillip Jones, Esq., Llanarth Court, urged the friends of the Total Abstinence Society at Newport to persevere in the good work; and for the furtherance of the cause, he very kindly and liberally made an offer of ten pounds, which we learn has since been handed over to the committee. It is hoped other gentlemen will follow his example.

Monmouthshire Merlin.

Montgomery, January, 16th, 1847.

Dear Sir, Having received three lectures from three different Agents of your Association it is presumed that a little report will not be out of place. Permit me to express our complete satisfaction with the services of the Advocates and hope that both you and they may long live for the good of our country.

Montgomery contains about 1,100 people, supports 11 public-houses, but has only four places of Worship which are very scantily attended, and (the established church excepted) are very ill supported. No regular Bookseller.

The Society was formed in April, 1845, one of its rules being that, "A public meeting shall be held (at least) once in every Calendar Month; When strangers can not be had, that Members of the Committee be appointed to speak." In this way we have proceeded until our connection with the Central Association, and I rejoice to be able to point to here and there one, who have been rescued from the drunkard's Army.

This town with its immediate vicinity is now divided into five districts, in which Tracts are distributed by five Teetotalers, who register the names of all the Total Abstiners in their districts, the Total number, according to minute made by me in December last being 56.

The general feeling towards Teetotalism has been that it was only as a "Morning Cloud" that would soon pass by; hence the various predictions of its foes, and the distrust of some that don't wish us ill. It may be said that "Not many mighty," not many of the rich, are with us, but still we have received from them some tokens of their good will.

The Lectures with which we have been favoured have very much tended to remove this rubbish, and it only requires a "patient continuance in well doing," and I trust the day is not far distant when the principles of temperance, shall be all but, if not altogether, universal in their practice.

D. Owen.

BIRMINGHAM.

On Monday evening, January 4, the members of the temperance society held their annual meeting in Livery-street Chapel, for the purpose of receiving the reports of the secretary and treasurer, of adopting the revised constitution and rules of the society, and of nominating a committee of twenty-four for this year. JOSEPH STURGE, Esq., (who was unanimously called to the chair,)

Said he was sure there was no necessity for going into any laboured advocacy or lengthened explanation of the principles upon which their society was founded, as by their adoption of them they had shown that they thoroughly understood and fully appreciated them, [Applause.] They must not be discouraged if the pledge did not receive as many signatures as they could wish. There was an indirect influence in operation which was producing salutary effects. Twelve years ago a friend of his joined the Temperance cause, and since that some of the members of that friend's family had become teetotalers. That was one of the examples of indirect influence. Last week, he (the Chairman) was speaking to a man who had been discharged from his employment for drunkenness; that person had told him, that although there was still a large number of persons where he had been working who had signed the pledge, there was but a quart drunk now instead of a hoghead; and that was in consequence of having a teetotal foreman. [Cheers.] That was another of the examples of indirect influence. As that was a meeting for business rather than for addresses, he would not occupy their time further, but would at once call upon his friend, Charles Pumphrey, to read the report.

From this document it appeared that from the 6th of January, 1846, to the present time, 2,518 persons had signed the pledge, which was considered a cheering sign of the progress of the cause. Four concerts of a highly moral and intellectual character had been given by the Hutchinson and Fraser Families, (both of whom are practising the principles of total abstinence), for the benefit of the Temperance Hall, and which had realised a profit of nearly £25. The report, however, expressed regret that the Temperance Hall, from causes beyond the control of the committee, had made small progress; but its prospects were brightening, and it only needed their cordial and energetic assistance and co-operation to achieve this monument of their past, and earnest of their future success. The report alluded to the day's pleasure which the children (a thousand in number) had last year by their trip to Gloucester; and stated that the expenditure on that occasion was more than the proceeds, but that the deficiency had been made up by their estimable President, Joseph Sturge, esq. (Cheers.)

After this document had been moved, seconded, and unanimously adopted, and the treasurer's report read, from which it appeared there was a small balance in hand, the revised constitution and rules were read, and all except one ultimately agreed to.

We have been informed on the best authority, that Mr. Sturge has, with his usual liberality, offered to pay for the use of Livery-street Chapel one night in each week during the year, for the purpose of holding temperance meetings therein. We sincerely hope ALL the friends of temperance will co-operate with him in this endeavour to banish drunkenness from the town of Birmingham.

R. W.

To Advertisers

SCALE OF CHARGES.—Under 50 words, 3s. 6d.; under 70, 4s. 6d.; under 90, 5s. 6d.; under 100, 6s.; under 120, 7s.; under 150, 8s. Above this, the charge is repeated as for another advertisement.—Four unaltered advertisements charged only as three.

Advertisements.

THE MATHEW ANNUITY FUND.

A PLAN being in progress for raising in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and the British Colonies and Dependencies, a sum of SEVEN THOUSAND POUNDS, to procure a Life Annuity of £800, for the Rev. THEOBALD MATHEW, in order to enable him to continue the great Temperance Move-

ment, this Appeal for aid to the Temperance Cause, being intended to be final, subscriptions (large or small) are generally solicited to secure the attainment of the high and important purpose.

The project is grounded on the following Resolutions proposed and seconded at a meeting of the Committee.

1st RESOLUTION.—Proposed by the Marquis of LANSDOWNE,—Seconded by General CAULFIELD.—

That the position of the Rev. Theobald Mathew being such as to involve the danger of his inability to continue his labours in promoting and sustaining Temperance in Ireland, from want of necessary funds, we invite the co-operation of all friends of social and moral improvement, and of all who are interested in the welfare of the Irish people.

2nd RESOLUTION.—Proposed by the Earl of WICKLOW,—Seconded by the Bishop of NORWICH.—

That ample evidence has been afforded that Temperance, while improving the habits of the Irish peasantry, and advancing their social and moral condition, essentially aids in preventing disaffection and crime,—no prosecution for outrage having been instituted against any member of a Temperance Society.

3rd RESOLUTION.—Proposed by the Marquis of SLIGO,—Seconded by Lord CAMOYS.—

That applications for subscriptions to the Fund be made to English Noblemen and Gentlemen possessed of property in Ireland, setting forth the benefits which have resulted to the Irish people from the labours of the Reverend Mr. Mathew, and the advantages thus rendered to Irish Landlords, by introducing comparative prosperity and tranquility into their localities.

4th RESOLUTION.—Proposed by Lord MORPETH,—Seconded by Admiral Sir Edward CODRINGTON.—

That the sums subscribed be devoted to the purchase of an Annuity, to be transmitted quarterly to the Reverend Mr. Mathew, under the control of four members of the Committee, the Treasurer, and the Honorary Secretaries.

5th RESOLUTION.—Proposed by the Earl of ARUNDEL and SURREY,—Seconded by John BRIGHT, Esq. M.P.—

That the various Temperance Societies throughout the Kingdom, be applied to for co-operation and aid, less with reference to the amount of assistance thus anticipated, than as evidence of sympathy with the cause, and affection towards the Irish people.

Subscriptions will be received at the Temporary Offices of the Committee, 3, Hare Court, Inner Temple,

By the Hon. Secretaries,

{ LUKE HANSARD.
{ S. C. HALL.

The Committee being on the eve of publishing a full list of the Subscribers, it is exceedingly desirous that such individuals, or societies, as intend to subscribe, should immediately forward their names and amounts.

HART'S COMMERCIAL HOTEL, AND TEMPERANCE CLUB HOUSE,

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The Proprietor M. B. Hart returns thanks to his numerous Friends for their support during the last year, and hopes by strict attention to their comforts to merit a continuance of their favours

PEOPLE'S LIBRARY, NEWS, & READING ROOMS,

OXFORD-STREET, BILSTON.

J. KEMP respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business as Bookseller, Stationer, and News-agent, Oxford-st. Bilston and would be happy to supply them with any of the old standard Works, and the new ones on the day of publication.

The LIBRARY contains a large collection of the most valued works in History, Science, and General Literature. The NEWS and READING ROOM is supplied with the best Daily and Weekly London and Provincial NEWSPAPERS, and the first Magazines of the day.

Subscription 2s. per Quarter. paid in advance. N.B.—Tea and Coffee provided at a minute's notice.

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Enrolled 31st December, 1840.

TRUSTEES.

Wm. Janson, Esq. Robert Warner, Esq.
Edward Webb, Esq.
SECRETARY,
Theodore Compton, Esq.

NOT A SINGLE DEATH has occurred in this society during the half-year ending at Michaelmas.

TWO THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED assurances have been effected, and only fifteen deaths have occurred in six years.

All the surplus funds will be divided amongst the members according to their length of membership.

N.B.—An early application is strongly recommended.

The Institution is managed by a Committee chosen every year out of the members. The members themselves are the only shareholders.

Write to the Secretary.

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No. II. of

THE TEETOTAL ESSAYIST;

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This Essay will be found replete with the starting facts and statistics, demonstrating that no effort made for improving the sanitary condition of the people will accomplish its object, unless it include the destruction of the Drinking System.

Societies may render great service to the Temperance cause, and to the public, by promoting a very extensive circulation of this Essay. To enable them to do this, they will be supplied at 6s. per 100, which will be sent to them free, either in parcels, or in single copies to persons whose names may be furnished.—All orders, with remittances, to be addressed to Mr. JOHN CASSELL, 14 & 15, Budge Row, London.

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TEETOTALERS!

If you are desirous that others should partake in the blessings you enjoy as the result of your abstinence from strong drinks; if you wish that the world should be disenthralled from the dominion of Alcohol; then be careful,

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Secondly, place in the hands of those whom you wish to inform and to influence, a succession of well written Temperance publications.

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This new work will be published regularly every month. Every number will contain an Essay on some one of the most important points involved in the Teetotal question, for which PRIZES of TEN POUNDS each have been paid by the proprietor of the *Teetotal Times*. Every Teetotaler in the Kingdom ought to have this periodical: and by subscribing *One Shilling* in advance, a copy will be sent regularly throughout the year to the subscriber, or to any other person he may name, *Postage Free!* When was such an admirable and cheap mode of communicating information ever before devised?

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Monthly Notices.

AGENTS' APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

FEBRUARY.	MR. GLOVER.	MR. HORN,	MR. P. EDWARDS	MR. DONALDSON	Rev. W. D. CORKEN
Monday ... 1	Crewe	Coventry	Liverpool, Clarence	Spon Lane, GlassWks	Newcastle
Tuesday... 2	Macclesfield	Warwick	Warrington	Bilston	Cliff Bank
Wednes... 3	Goldenthal	Stratford on Avon	Knutsford	Wolverhampton	Trent Vale
Thursday. 4	Congleton	Wellsbourn	Ditto	Walsall	Tunstall
Friday..... 5	Leek	Stow	West Bromwich	Hales Owen	Upper Hanley
Saturday... 6	Stockport	Ditto		Ditto	Stoke
Monday... 8	Chapel-in-le-frith	Ditto	Malvern Link	Birmingham	Stafford
Tuesday... 9	Cromford	Campden	Worcester	Stourbridge	Lozells
Wednes... 10	Derby	Pershore	Gloucester	Lye Waste	Smethwick
Thursday. 11	Uttoxeter	Droitwich	Ross	Wall Heath	Market Drayton
Friday..... 12	Tutbury	Redditch	Monmouth	Dudley Port	Newport
Monday... 15	Birmingham, Livery-s	Nantwich	Ditto	Porto Bello	Wellington
Tuesday... 16	Ditto Hawley's Hotel	Wheelock Heath	Abergavenny	West Bromwich	Ironbridge
Wednes... 17	Burton on Trent	Wrexham	Abersychan	Willenhall	Madeley
Thursday. 18	Ashbourne	Brymbo	Ponty Pool	Lichfield	Shrewsbury
Friday..... 19	Roeester	Ruthin	Blaenavon	Tamworth	Minsterley
Monday... 22	Rugeley	Chester	Nantyglo	Monmore Green	Montgomery
Tuesday... 23	Leamington	Runcorn	Dowlais	Lozells	Newtown
Wednes... 24	Brailles	St. Helens	Merthyr Tidvil	Wednesbury	Welshpool
Thursday... 25	Banbury	Liverpool Portico	Cardiff	Yardley	Berriew
Friday..... 26	Ditto	Birkenhead	Newport	Kings Norton	Broseley

TEETOTAL SPEAKER'S PLAN OF THE POTTERY DISTRICT.

Newcastle, Town Hall; Trent Vale, National School; Big Madeley, Wesleyan School; Kidsgrove, Primitive Chapel; Monday.—Cobridge, New Connexion School; Chesterton, Primitive School; Stoke, Fenn's Cliff Bank Square; Betley, National School; Chorlton Moss, Primitive Methodist Chapel; Tuesday.—Hanley, Bethesda Schools; Burslem, Temperance Hall; Wolstanton, New Connexion School; Knutton Heath, Primitive Methodist Chapel; Little Madeley; Wednesday.—Tunstall, Primitive Methodist School; Alsager's Bank, Wesleyan Chapel; Golden Hill, Wesleyan Chapel; Thursday.—Upper Hanley, New Connexion School; Friday.—Audley, Wesleyan School; Saturday.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO AGENCY FUND.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
G. Wood, esq., Lye	1	0	0	Lozells	0	12	0	Knutsford	1	0	0
North Staffordshire As.	5	5	0	Coventry	0	10	0	Liverpool, Portico	1	5	0
Stoke on Trent	1	0	0	Monmore Green	0	7	6	Warrington	0	16	0
Redditch	1	10	0	T. Kenrick, esq.	20	0	0	Worcester	1	5	0
Shrewsbury	0	13	4	Uttoxeter	1	0	0	Ashbourne	1	0	0
Leamington Society	3	0	0	Wheelock Heath	0	10	0	Newport, Monmouthsh.	1	0	0
Liverpool, Clarence	1	5	0	Crewe	1	0	0	West Bromwich	1	0	0

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TO THE RIGHT HON. THE CHANCELLOR
 OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Sir,

 BELIEVING that you have a lively sense of the responsibility attaching to your situation as a member of the Government of this Country—a responsibility, fearfully increased by the alarming condition of Ireland,—we are persuaded that the measures you have introduced into the House of Commons, have been framed with a view to alleviate the distress of the sister Island, and to promote the real, and substantial happiness of the people—and it is because we believe you have these important objects at heart, and that you would not knowingly, act in opposition to them, that we venture to undertake the task of proving, that certain of your plans, are inimical to the best interests of the nation. The highest object of all government should be to foster and encourage the development of virtue (in its largest signification) intelligence, and industry among the people; all other considerations should be subservient to these important and necessary requirements, in any country, but more especially, in one, which stands emphatically before the world, as a Christian nation: these conditions being obtained, a foundation is laid which will secure all the other advantages and benefits to be desired by a great and prosperous Kingdom.

It is the fault of departments, that each head of such a section of the Government, contracts his vision to the wants of that

department alone, hence the microscopic eye of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is entirely occupied by the money bags of the Treasury, to the exclusion of the more vital interests of humanity, and the moral health of the people. Under the influence of this contracted vision you came down to the House with these two inconsistent propositions, first, “that spirits were extraordinary articles, upon which the well being and morals of the country required or permitted the highest or maximum duty to be levied” then you stated “that within the last three months there had been a great increase in the importation of rum, and you were sanguine enough to believe that the loss of revenue by the reduction of duty would thus be made up by *increased consumption.*” Strangely enough you were supported in both propositions by Lord George Bentinck who added “those who had observed the numerous gin palaces which had been raised up since the duty had been reduced would agree with him that the cheapness of spirits had increased the consumption.” What makes you rejoice causes us—who are removed from the din of politics and the absorbing view of the Treasury money bags—to weep! Every such new gin palace will neutralize the benefits derived from a new Church—will require the addition of a new policeman—of a new cell in the penitentiary—of an addition to the workhouse and the ragged school—and will reduce to wretchedness, misery, and the deepest degradation at least twenty families; and as any one of these dies off, others must supply their place, as long as the gin palace flaunts in the eye of day, a gloomy contradiction to the claims we put forth, for wisdom

and philanthropy. Well might such inconsistencies inspire the poet and moralist to write these lines, which should live in the memory of every Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"Th' Excise is fattened with the rich result
Of all this riot; and ten thousand casks,
For ever dribbling out their base contents,
Touch'd by the Midas finger of the state,
Bleed gold for Ministers to sport away.
Drink and be mad then; tis your Country bids!
Gloriously drunk obey the 'important call,'
Her cause demands the assistance of your throats;
Ye all can swallow and she asks no more."

The same love of truth, the same admiration of the good and beautiful, the same attention to the voice of conscience, which are acknowledged to be essential to the character of a MAN, are the highest ornament, and would lead to the truest policy of a GOVERNMENT AND A PEOPLE.

The fifty millions of money which are now squandered in drink, would not be buried in the earth, if men became sober; but they would be employed in surrounding the labouring classes, with comforts, which they much need but few of them possess, such as convenient and roomy houses, visited by both the air and light of heaven, good clothing, serviceable furniture, abundance of food, and many luxuries, which now they do not dream of; they would consume an equal amount of excisable articles as at present, the supply to your Exchequer would be as large, but you would be able to take off some of these taxes because, 1st, The standing army might be considerably reduced among a sober people. 2nd, The expense of keeping the peace, prosecuting thieves, and transporting convicts to our penal settlements, would be reduced to its minimum; the *questio vexata*, of the most economical method of reforming convicts, would be merged in the more important one of preventing the commission of crime by the practice of temperance. 3rd, The revenue might be collected in a less expensive and injurious way than by the excise upon intoxicating drinks.

On the continent of Europe revenue is raised from the most impure sources, which we should repudiate and abhor! Let us cease to raise a tax, increasing with the increase of drunkenness and crime amongst us, and then rejoicing and congratulating ourselves, that our coffers have thus been filled!

We object decidedly to the conversion of Sugar into spirits, because it answers none of the beneficial purposes intended, but converts a useful and necessary article of life into a useless one, and into what medical men term a poison. The alteration was made to save the destruction of grain, but you prove that

this object would have been more effectually answered without your interference; for you admit "that it was a serious evil that one third of the grain used for distillation was wasted; but in point of fact distillation from grain was at that moment to a great extent stopped in Ireland by the high price of barley." Thus was good arising out of evil, but you allow the distiller to use sugar without duty to reduce the cost of his crime-producing manufacture, and again the still is at work converting grain and sugar, two useful articles, into that liquid fire which is the bane of this country. You have not lessened the destruction of grain, but you have added to it the destruction of Sugar, and increased the cost of every cup of tea and coffee drunk by the working classes of England and the suffering inhabitants of Ireland. Chemists will inform you there is nourishment in the latter innocent beverages, while there is none in the destructive spirit. A strong representation was made to your government, some time ago, to allow cattle to be fed on malt, on account of the sugar it contained having a tendency to fatten them, it is a hard case to show a greater tenderness for the welfare of the cattle, than for the starving people, upon whom the price of this fattening article will be raised by the proposed law, those shadows of men in the south and west of Ireland require something to make them fat!

Again you say "that some of the large breweries in London had actually suspended malting operations"—we ask what more fortunate event during the present dearth of food could have happened? But it appears "a large meeting of brewers took place and the price of beer was to be increased 1d. a pot," and we can add this further information on the authority of one of these brewers that the demand immediately ceased, no orders came in—the *destruction of the food of starving millions* was stayed! The chancellor of the exchequer brought forward his scheme, the price of beer was again reduced on the strength of its soon becoming law, and the destruction of grain goes on, as though there were no famine in Ireland, and no scarcity in England!

The blame of this ill considered measure if blame there be, does not rest wholly on your shoulders, the proposition was supported by all parties in the House, and we can only account for it on the consideration that drowning men will catch at a straw, and as in the present case the mis-directed effort sinks them deeper than ever, instead of bringing them to land. Every one was prepared to hail a plan which would relieve the present

distress—unfortunately your scheme was adopted of making drink *cheap* instead of making it *dear*—and though you may tell the people you have only provided sugar and water for them, still it will go by the name of beer, or spirit; and fifty millions will be spent this year as usual on intoxicating drinks, a sum which would be sufficient, to put a stop to great famine, to drive the pestilence from the country, raise the dying man from the brink of the grave, and cause the sounds of joy, gladness, and thanksgiving to ring through the land.

You, Sir Charles, and the House are too far committed, we fear, for any hopes to be entertained this session, but we trust you will take the earliest opportunity of expressing your intention to repeal this act in the next session of Parliament.

We trouble ourselves not with party politics, but conceiving this to be a question deeply affecting the temperance and morals of the people; and that the temperance reformation, and its bearing on the welfare of the people, are not understood in high places; have thought it desirable to explain our views, under the impression that your candour will induce you to adopt them as far as you consider them to be correct, and we remain your faithful and obedient servants,

The Editor of the Temperance Gazette.

COFFEE, ITS NUTRITIVE PROPERTIES.

PARIS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. M. Payen read a paper on the nutritive and other properties of coffee. After many experiments, M. Payen has, at length, succeeded in obtaining this extract in the form of a white crystalline substance, capable of giving a deep green color to five thousand times its weight of water. He enters into many points, resulting from his analysis, to show that coffee slightly roasted is that which contains the maximum of aroma, weight, and nutrition. He does not hesitate to declare that coffee is an eminently nutritive article, as it contains a large quantity of nitrogen. He states that an infusion of coffee, in the proportion of 100 grammes (rather more than three ounces) to a litre of water, contains twenty grammes of alimentary substance. He adds, that half a litre of coffee prepared as above, mixed with the same quantity of milk, and properly sweetened, is much more nutritive than double the quantity of soup.

M. Payen next enters upon a disquisition as to the qualities of chicory, an article so much used in France as a substitute for coffee, or as a means of adulterating that article; he states that it contains only half the quantity of nitrogen that coffee does, and is therefore only half as nutritive; whilst in point of flavour and aroma, there is no comparison.

STATISTICS of TREVETHIN and other PARISHES in the IRON DISTRICT.

Continued.

We have described the feuds and quarrels, the disturbances and uproar, which existed in the neighbourhood of the Varteg Iron works as a consequence of the drinking habits of the population, and it is now our pleasing duty, to record the remarkable change which was produced, in their habits, character, and conduct, when teetotalism took firm hold on their affections, and they ceased to be a drunken people. We do not mean to say, that individual cases of drunkenness did not still occur, but the public mind was enlightened, the public conscience was awakened, the drunkard feared the condemnation he deserved, and slunk home along bye ways, that his guilt and degradation, might not be observed. The moral effect produced by the virtuous self-denial, and ardent benevolence of a few, was felt by the whole mass of society, and the many, desired to partake of the blessings of teetotalism, which were at first confined to the heroic spirits, who dared to break through a bad custom, though consecrated by the cobwebs of antiquity; and to advocate a system, though new, which bids fair to check the dreadful ravages of intemperance. By degrees, men gained courage, as the truth of the principles of total abstinence, were proved, by the sure test of experience; when the spectators after careful observation saw that the fireman, the blacksmith, the carpenter, the sawyer, the collier and the miner, had applied this test, and found for these various and laborious occupations, that cold water was the best drink, they were satisfied, and began to join the society in greater numbers, and in one month (February) 544 persons signed the pledge at the Varteg Iron works alone.

A change now came over the spirit of the place. There were no more Sunday quarrels, no public house riots, no breaches of the peace, but, on the contrary, such order prevailed, that we were assured by the constable that he had only earned half a crown in ten months, instead of having his time taken up with disorderly cases. And, here we would advise all magistrates, and others whom it may concern, to appoint as often as they can, teetotal constables, for one of these men will keep a number of public houses in better order than three *beery* constables who are all liable to be bribed by drink.

Those who are accustomed to consider colliers and miners as a rough and irreligious set of men, will be surprised to hear that in one of our mine-pits, there were about

eighty men at work, and they assembled together to have prayer in the pit, every day before they commenced their labour, that all these men were teetotalers and no one would ever hear an oath from their lips; there was a haulier (not a miner) in the pit who was not a teetotaler, and he still continued the habit of profane swearing; a consistent teetotaler was always an abstainer from this bad habit. The men in this pit were strongly attached to each other, and did not like to leave these works; where they behaved to each other like brothers; because if they went to a distance they would meet with discord, strife, swearing, and the various discomforts which attend the company of selfish and drunken people.

Religion prospered, and the teetotalers were the most liberal contributors to the missionary funds. When the evil spirit of strong drink, was cast out of the people, the spirit of love and devotion took its place; and those who had previously been in the habit of neglecting public worship, now sought for the joys and consolations of religion. The managers of the Varteg works in a short time had the following applications, the highly respected and amiable Clergyman wished a school room to be erected near the forge, in such a manner that he could have service performed in it; the Baptist society applied for ground on which they would at once build a chapel, and the new connexion Methodists applied for a place for their society, and the ground on which all their applications were made, was, that teetotalism had produced such a happy change in the people, that they were religiously inclined, they were in a happy frame of mind for the reception of the truths of the gospel, and it was believed by these gentlemen, as well as by ourselves, that this additional accommodation was required by the people since the introduction of temperance among them, and that this increased number of places of worship would be supported. Since our experience at the Varteg, we have never doubted that teetotalism is the handmaid of religion, and a powerful means by which to elevate the working classes, and improve the moral condition of society.

Were we called upon to point out some of the highest virtues of the christian character, we should turn to the family circle of some of these teetotal workmen. Among persons who seem more immediately to depend upon Providence for their daily bread, there grows up a stronger faith that those wants will be supplied, than among those who rely upon the abundance of their possessions, and the

multitudes of their dependants, who never knowing what it is to fear want, are tempted from that very circumstance to forget their dependance upon the great first Cause, who permits their tables to groan with luxuries while the operative eats his simple meal with devout gratitude. Among many instances of honesty which occurred about this time, a workman found that in a long account he had been overpaid seven pounds, and he brought back the money; another man, who was paid a five pound note too much brought it back, saying "It is not mine and therefore I should have no comfort in making use of it," a workman who had received a ten pound packet of half crowns, in mistake, instead of five shillings worth of coppers, returned the money immediately, though it was improbable that in paying away three thousand pounds, the cashier should have discovered where the mistake had been made. Numerous other instances of various kinds, satisfied us, that a population imbued with the principles of the temperance reformation would consider themselves disgraced by the commission of crime, and consequently infractions of the laws would be very unfrequent among them. There is a great amount of kindness among workmen to one another during sickness and suffering. A woman will sit for nights by a neighbour's bedside to attend upon her, and will attend upon her own household duties in the day. Another will take the child of a neighbour who is badly off, and bring it up as her own, in many cases this is done when she is herself burdened with a family of five or six children, yet this forlorn one shares the meals, the shelter, the kindness, of this family, as though she belonged to it. When a lodger is ill, far from home and friends, he has been attended, nursed and fed, with the greatest solicitude, though small hope could be entertained of either recovery or repayment. We call to mind the exemplary conduct of the wife of a mechanic, to a girl who was attacked by small-pox in its most virulent form, directly after she came to the house as a servant. This good samaritan did not send her home, when she found the poor girl was likely to become a burden instead of an assistance to her; but she watched over that sufferer for hours and days, and changed her dressings when the ravages of disease had made her body as black as a coal, and it was dangerous to breathe the infectious air of the room. When all hope appeared vain she still continued to watch by the bedside of her patient, and she was rewarded by the restoration to perfect health of the poor girl. Would you therefore see

me of the highest virtues of the christian character exemplified, do not enter into prince's palaces, but seek admittance to the lowly cottage of the sober, industrious, collier artisan.

But during the period to which we refer a marked difference was perceptible between portions of the same parish. There were still places where teetotalism had not yet been welcomed as the friend of the human race, but had been repulsed as a stranger and an enemy, in such places all the old dominations of drinking, fighting, assault and arrants, pauperism, sabbath breaking and other wickedness existed as of yore; and just in proportion as the people of a district were pliers did all these evils afflict society, and in proportion to the number of teetotalers, was the order, peace and comfort of the neighbourhood observable.

Benevolent men who were not teetotalers joined in our progress, and encouraged us to persevere; others who were still more anxious for the well being of the people, did not consider they made too great a sacrifice, themselves in becoming abstainers; we did not confine ourselves to the parish of Trethin, but visited the various towns in the county, and everywhere our gratitude was evinced for the kindness with which Town Halls, Schools, Chapels, and other buildings were placed at our disposal, for the advancement of this great cause. Thirteen ministers of the Gospel, two medical men and many gentlemen joined our society, several medical men who did not take the pledge, yet publicly bore their testimony to the truth of our principles. It was high time that a great effort should be made to check the drunkenness of this district, for in our parish alone, there were 1962 drunkards! In some households every member of the family was a drunkard! and most of these were habitual sabbath-breakers. But, alas! the fire that is kindled burns low! Renewed exertions, and a mighty effort, are required, to stir the smouldering embers into a blaze, that shall throw a glorious and vivifying light over the whole of the Principality! We have no doubt of those, who have bravely borne with us the heat and burden of the day, that they will again buckle on their armour; and we call upon all men who would lessen human woe, and raise millions of the people from vice and degradation, to come and help us in the great work.

Statistics of Merthyr and Blaenavon in our next.)

READFUL EFFECTS OF FAMINE.—The *Sligo Champion* reports sixteen inquests, in all of which the verdicts were death from starvation."

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

I am bound to declare, for the good of my fellow creatures, that nothing has so tended to my recovery, with providential aid, from apoplexy and paralysis, a very awful and heavy affliction, a sickness, the terrors of which no pen can sufficiently describe, and from which, considering the severity of the attack, few indeed are restored to health, as that strict sobriety unfolded by the heaven inspiring system of total abstinence—in furtherance of which principle I attach myself to no particular sect, creed, or colour, in order to propagate it; but with all the devotion for the faith in which I was reared, and which I shall ever defend, the universal family of man claims my energies and counsel, as one of the practical advocates of the great cause which now engages the attention of all thinking men.

I glory in taking the initiatory step of my nation's duty, to join with, if not take the lead of, the great men of all sects and grades, of all countries, in the agitation, discussion, and promotion of this wonder-working cause of total abstinence.

A few weeks ago I was present at the triumphant opening of the Clarence Temperance Hall, in this town, raised amidst various difficulties, crowded with a happy, sober, peaceful, ardent, and fraternal audience—when joy throbbed in every heart, and delight sparkled in every countenance—to celebrate an event, stupendous in the world's records, the rearing of a temple, open to all mankind, consecrated to the highest moral principle, the regeneration of an excited, intoxicated, and often an unfortunately criminal portion of our fellow-creatures.

I rejoiced to see mind triumphing over body—reason conquering passion—self-denial preponderating over sensuality—philosophy taking its seat among the industrious and the lowly, and the essence of religion, charity, philanthropy, and unity pervading and exhibited in this meeting.

[¹ Liverpool.] *M. Samuel's Monthly Magazine.*

THE LAND WE LIVE IN.

You have heard me declare that I shrink from the attempt to describe the physical greatness of Britain, and I now confess to you that I feel myself still less able to do justice to the mental excellences of a nation to whose sons no branch of knowledge is foreign, and which in every species of literature claims the first name as its own. For would you know who most deeply probes the heart and most correctly portrays its strong and diversified passions? it is the Briton Shakspear. Who combines the sublimity of Homer with the elegance of Virgil and with voice as from the angel choir

"Gales from distant Eden bears"?

it is the Briton Milton. Who unfolds the laws of nature?—Newton. Those of the mind?—Locke. Who among modern philosophers caught the mantle of the early sages?—Bacon. Who among modern statesmen and orators equalled the thunders of the mighty Athenian?—Chatham. And all these men—each the foremost of his age, were Britons—and around them cluster thousands, who, with imperishable characters, have inscribed their names on the bright temple of fame—hundreds that are, and ever will be, revered as the benefactors of mankind. * * * * *

What conclusion more appropriate can I give to my address than to speak of that which has enabled us thus to come together—that which alone makes Britons what they are, and renders power in

their hands a blessing to mankind? and that is—the moral greatness of “the land we live in.” That moral greatness which has raised an islet in the western sea to a degree of dignity that Greece, in her most prosperous days, could not acquire—that Rome, in the plenitude of her power, could not emulate. It is the spirit of justice, softened by the universal truths of religion, upheld by the strong hand of freedom, and surrounded by the noblest emotions of the human heart—benevolence, love of truth, purity of domestic affections, and a just sense of human dignity. These are the elements of Britain’s moral greatness, and they have their home in the cottage as in the palace—in the breast of the sturdy labourer as in that of the noblest peer. Therefore, it has been possible for Britain, and hitherto in Britain only, to combine civil liberty with ready submission to the laws—religious liberty with warm zeal for religion—individual freedom with respect for individual rights. And may the Great Father who dwells on high protect “the land we live in,” may he grant abundance to its cottages, comfort to its houses, peace and wisdom to its palaces, so that, even as we do this evening, remotest generations may admire and “bless the land we live in.”—*Extracted from Dr. Raphall’s speech at Liverpool.*

THE RUINED DISTILLER,

OR

Scenes in and near a Road-side Tavern.

It was a severe frosty morning, the month of January, the place one of the western counties of Pennsylvania, the year 1835, when two travellers were to be seen on the chief road, one sitting on the stump of a tree, while the other stood before him. The first did not appear to be more than eighteen, the other was perhaps some five years older. They were both evidently very poor, and one was very ragged. Ricard, the younger of the two, (it was he that was sitting on the stump,) pulled a sleeve out of his coat; and, having selected the best piece out of the well-worn cloth of which it was composed, proceeded to stitch it on his friend’s nether garment.

Ricard having, not in a very tailor-like manner, patched his companion’s breeches, though very tailor-like, his own coat now stood sadly in need of repair; the two proceeded on their journey. The roads were covered with ice, for on the previous day there had been a rapid thaw, which was succeeded by rain. After an hour’s very disagreeable walk, they arrived at the foot of a high hill; beyond this was a mountain, its head buried in snow; on both their sides stood dense ice-clad forests; neither animal, bird, nor blade of grass was to be seen. All was desolate!

They commenced ascending the ice-bound hill, though their progress was as slow and as difficult as is the advancement of truth, and the removal of prejudice; but encouraging

one another at each step, though they slipped backwards occasionally, they were in the end triumphant. Having arrived at the summit their road took a zigzag direction, and they had not proceeded far down the hill before their ears were assailed with a noise resembling distant thunder. In a few minutes after, their road making a sudden turn, they saw one of the most magnificent natural wonders their eyes had ever beheld. From a high precipice opposite them, and not a quarter of a mile from where they stood, rolled or rather dashed down some 500 feet into a ravine below, a large volume of water, chiefly made by melted snow of yesterday. The sun shone forth resplendently at the time, and tinted the spray and icicles with all the colours of the rainbow. These last hung from the cliffs and assumed the appearance of crystal grottoes transparent shrubbery, and gothic arches. The scene altogether was so beautiful and magnificent as not to be described by the pen of an eastern poet, and which the genius and pencil of the greatest painter would in vain endeavour to transfer to his canvass. Leaving the waterfall to their left, the travellers proceeded about three miles further when they arrived at an Inn by the roadside where they resolved to warm and rest themselves.

On entering the bar, they saw sitting beside the stove, the landlord and a surgeon. The last held a shattered hand in his, which he had just cut off the arm of a man, who was then lying in the house, and who had met with an accident at a saw-mill in the neighbourhood. The surgeon was explaining to the landlord the nature of the wounded man’s case, and though he pretended to do this in a scientific manner, he talked and acted like a foolish, inexperienced person, for he spoke in favour of intoxicating liquors, and he drank brandy. Being naturally anxious to know the travellers asked the history of the man and his misfortune. They were told that he had once been a distiller in good circumstances, and a respectable and much-respected man; but having by degrees fallen into a habit of drinking, he had in the end, spent his fortune and ruined his character. He had latterly gained a living by working at a mill. Having, some days previous to the accident, received a month’s wages, he came to this public-house, where he spent the whole of it, though he had a wife and three children depending on him for support. On going home and finding there was nothing there for him to eat, he thrust his wife and babes out of doors, and then went quietly to sleep. After a time he awoke in the most horri-

agony, and proceeded to the tavern. There with some difficulty he got a glass of worm-wood and whiskey, (a favourite drink of the American woodsman, or rather should I not say, it was *once* the Backwoodsman's favourite drink?) Having swallowed this, he staggered to the mill, and being in a terribly nervous state, he suffered his hand to be crushed by the machinery, and was then carried in the most execratiating torments of both body and mind to the tavern he had lately left. The landlord immediately sent for the drunkard's wife to take him home; but the messenger found no wife there! She, poor woman! had gone, God only knew whither. There was not a table, chair, or bed in the house; all these the drunkard had either drunk or destroyed. The hearth was fireless, and the premises deserted. Under these circumstances the landlord was obliged to keep the man, though sadly against his will, while day after day search was made for the missing wife. At length it was discovered that a woman, dressed in an old blanket jacket, similar to those the British Government give to their Indian subjects, was seen some twenty miles hence; and she might have had three children with her, but if so, she must have wrapped two of them in her tattered blanket, and carried them in her arms, for one only was seen walking by her side. The pen of a Dante could not pourtray with sufficient force the horrors a drunkard's wife sees and endures. In the meanwhile the drunkard was attacked with *delirium tremens*, and was obliged to be chained to the floor; he was therefore not sufficiently sensible to see the ruin he had wrought. But ere long a just God would make him see it, while the same beneficent being had happiness in store for her, who now suffered though comparatively innocent, and out of whose sufferings would bring forth feelings more pure and gentle than she ever before possessed; and cause her to be better able to appreciate and enjoy the blessings of Providence, than are they who never knew misfortune. The drunkard getting worse a surgeon was at length sent for, who had, as I observed, just amputated the hand as the travellers entered. He soon after left the house, giving but little hopes of the degraded man's recovery.

"Lord, Boss!" cried a crippled negro servant, running into the bar, "you neber heard such tings in your libe de drunkard been saying. He hab seen all sorts ob creeping tings flying in de air, and fiery dragons walking on de ceiling, and winged serpents crawling o'er his face, and blue-skinned tigers, wid eyes as big as tea-saucers, and wid teeth ob red-hot

iron, standing ready to swallow him up; and den dey all leave him wid such a singing and dinging in his ears, first he said it was like a chorus ob demons, and den like de tramping ob ten thousand horses. After a while he would wander again, and tink he was a courting de lily-faced woman he married; and, Boss, he did say to her all de fine words which come as natural to de white man as it be for dem to order about de poor nigger." As if to prove the literal truth of the black man's simile, the landlord cried "Hold yer tongue, yer ugly nigger, or I'll cow-hide yer skin till I turn it to the colour of an Ingin's. Get back to your charge." "De nigger should hab no tongue," (and no feeling, he might have added,) cried the poor fellow, as he returned to the drunkard's dismal chamber. "We should like to see the poor wretch," observed the travellers after the negro had departed, "we should think there is some hope of his reformation if there remains any of his recovery." "All stuff!" replied the rum-seller, "drunkards can't reform. Our minister, who can take his glass of the rale cognac with any man, nigger, or Ingin, says it would be more difficult for him to reform a drunkard, than for the Britishers to beat Columbia. It aint to be thought on."

At this moment a loud shriek rang from the sick man's room, and suddenly arrested the vain babbling of the host. All three rushed to the chamber; there they saw the poor black on his knees, imploring the assistance of heaven; and, in a corner of the room, stretched on some buffalo hides, lay a man with hollow cheeks, up-standing hair, maniac looks, throbbing temples, convulsed limbs, and his one hand held clenched in the air, while his eyes were fixed on vacancy, first, grinding his teeth, and then alternately venting forth prayers and imprecations, in tones, loud, terrific, and abrupt. "Oh God!" he cried; and, as if the calling on that great and glorious Being acted like magic on his frame, his hand sunk on his breast, his convulsions ceased, and he fell into a calm slumber. But in a few minutes he awoke, and opening wide his eyes, and staring wildly around him, he caught sight of the two strangers, and asked, "Whom have I here? bring to me my wife, give me back my children. Oh major!" said he, addressing the landlord, "I have seen such horrid sights, and have had such horrid dreams—but tell me first—speak, oh! speak fast—oh! tell me! where are my wife and children? Gone? Broken hearted? Dead? Yes, well do I interpret your silence. Young men, do you love the excitement which alcohol produces? Do you hanker after it as a

miser does after god? Do you only feel at ease when under its influence? In short, are you yet confirmed drunkards? If so, you cannot pity me, but you can understand the nature of the horrid disease which I now endure. But you are not drunkards yet. Then touch not, flee from, always sacredly avoid intoxicating liquors as you would a pestilence, a mad dog, a viper, or, worse than all, as you would avoid my fate. Remember, I was once as innocent as you, and as sober, and felt myself as safe as you do. It was by *slow*, but sure degrees that alcohol made inroads upon my character, my nature, my happiness, and my life. The most solid rock standing on the ocean's brink, apparently resistless and secure, will have its bulk lessened, its nature altered, its strength weakened, and its foundation gradually but certainly and completely undermined by the billows and breakers of the mighty deep. So will the man, however firm may be his mind, or strong his nerve, who daily exposes himself to the attacks of alcoholic drink, have his virtues lessened, his nature altered, his moral and physical strength gradually weakened, the christian foundation on which he had raised a good character and built all his hopes, silently but certainly undermined, and in the end, if death does not suddenly cut short his existence, he will find all that was noble, strong, good and gentle in his heart, swallowed up for ever in the drunkard's appetite. At this moment not the fierce tiger's ravenous jaws could hold me faster than does black despair nor will he loose me but with my life! But go fetch my wife, I must see her and ask her to forgive me. Run to that house that stands on the brow of yonder hill. You will easily see it as it is shattered and laid open to every blast. You will know it readily, as it is a drunkard's home, and looks an ill constructed and deserted den of some wild beast of prey. When you enter the door you will see an emaciated creature (as I have often seen her) sitting on a block of wood giving to her infant food which some kindly being has sent for the purpose. While the child all innocence and love sits chuckling on its mother's knee, and with its tiny hands is making vain attempts to wipe the scalding tears from her faded cheek. This, young man, is my wife, this is the drunkard's mate. But by all that is good and martyr-like in the strong spirit of a woman induce her to come with you. Tell her to come and cool this burning brow, these feverish lips, lips which have been pressed to hers in all the fond affection of confiding youth. Oh! tell her I will reform. But perhaps you will not find her. For do I

remember right? I turned her out of doors, and she and the poor children are now in all likelihood buried in the snow! Just God! What have I been guilty of! Oh! death, cease wrestling with madness and despair, but take to thyself thy victim." The reflections which now took possession of the forlorn man seemed too painful to be borne. For the last few minutes he had been comparatively calm, but he now began to rave again, and foam and struggle, and beat his breast, and tear his hair, so fiercely that none but those who have seen a maniac would credit or be able to form the slightest conception of. And though in his apparently lucid state he had spoken more collectedly and rationally than some would suppose it was natural for him to do, I have given as well as I can remember the words of the poor wretch in the exact manner he gave them utterance; (for I was an eye witness of what I have been relating;) and it must be borne in mind that sometimes the most sparkling wit, and brilliant flashes of eloquence, will proceed from a man in the first stage of drunkenness and his last stage of delirium, both caused by an over heated brain, produced by alcohol. Whether the Landlord's nerves had been too much weakened by drink, or whether he felt himself an accomplice in the guilt of the drunkard, I can't say, certain it was he soon left the room. Tobas endeavoured to quiet the poor fellow by assuring him his wife would soon arrive. He also bathed his lips and temples with ice cold water which seemed to bring relief. A blessing seemed to be proceeding from the poor wretch as he fell asleep. He was then left alone.

To be concluded in our next.

FATHER MATHEW.—We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following gratifying statement, from the benevolent Theobald Mathew, to his friend and successful fellow-labourer, D. Alexander, of Ipswich:—"It will delight you to be assured that the sacred cause for which we have so long and so successfully laboured, is progressing gloriously. In the midst of sufferings even unto death, the pledge is faithfully observed, and we now, thanks be to God, number more in the ranks of Teetotalism than at any other period. The Temperance Society is being tested like gold in the furnace, by these calamitous times, and is coming out purified. Drunkenness will never again, with the Divine assistance, become the national sin of Ireland."

INTEMPERANCE.—Warrington raises £3,200 for all religious, benevolent, and literary institutions, including schools, missions, Bible and tract societies, dispensary, mechanics' institution, library, temperance and peace societies, ladies' charity, &c.; and spends annually £68,000 in intoxicating drinks. There are 104 places for the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors; and each family, on the average spends £17 yearly in them.

Answers to Correspondents.

Mr. James Herbert is received; and we shall be glad to aid his efforts, in restoring the Coteford Temperance Society to its pristine vigour. (An old friend of Mr. H's, now a "BRAVE" Teetotaler, wishes him every success, and health to carry out his benevolent designs.)

We are obliged to Mr. Thomas Barlow for his note, and are sorry for the cause which prevented his attendance at West Bromwich,

We will see what can be done for Bishop's Castle, and hope it may soon join the County Association; we thank Mr. Owen for his communication.

Mr. Thomas Ball's letter is received and we should be happy to meet his wishes if the funds of the Association would allow us to do so, but that is not the case.

We are happy to hear from Mr. Dean that the Blackburn Association has commenced operations, and we trust it will meet with great success.

Notes from a Teetotaler's Journal in our next.

The extract from the memoirs of Lieutenant Shipp has been published as a tract.

Mr. D. G. Paine, received

J. S. Upper Hanley, and the report from Liverpool, are unavoidably postponed for want of room, the latter was not received till the 20th.

TEMPERANCE GAZETTE.

Birmingham, March 1st, 1847.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

We continue to receive important testimony to the value of the services, rendered to the cause of Temperance, by the central association; and we rejoice to find that societies, which have been languishing for want of the instrumentality which it is our object to supply, are now determined to make those individual efforts, and home exertions, without which no society can prosper, or claim a part in the great scheme of moral regeneration, which we hope to promote and accelerate, by means of teetotalism. The funds placed at our disposal, are inadequate to meet the expenses of the agency, in case of every society paying its contributions according to our scale, yet we are prepared to assist new societies which are weak, and are, as yet, unable to support themselves; at the same time every effort should be made to achieve that independence which will enable us to plant the standard of temperance, in some dark spot of the earth's surface which is at present debased by drunkenness, and where the cheerful, hearty voice of the teetotaler is never heard. Our motto is still, onward; and wherever we go our object is to diminish the existing amount of vice and woe, to remove ignorance, and scatter the blessings of peace, temperance and good will. In some places where we have assisted in forming societies, from eight to ten years ago, they have ceased to use active exertions to extend the principles of our cause, but in all such cases there remain living witnesses and examples of the power of teetotalism to save, to reclaim and to elevate, those, who were

the victims of strong drink. We are pleased to receive continued assurances that the Gazette has been the means of making many converts to our cause, and we are therefore justified in recommending our readers to distribute it widely, not only among the intemperate, but amongst the educated, the pious, and the wealthy; who can each aid us by their learning, their influence, or their money. At Ross there are a few energetic men who will do all they can to increase the efficiency of their society, and as far as pecuniary matters are concerned, we have no doubt they will have all the assistance they require from the friends of the cause who reside in the neighbourhood. In Monmouth the cause has been in abeyance, we trust however that the clergy, magistrates and others will give it all the encouragement in their power, and the teetotalers here may adopt the motto "Resurgam" for their temperance banner. Here, at Ross, at Worcester, Liverpool, West Bromwich and elsewhere Mr. Passmore Edwards addressed the juveniles at the schools, on the subject of temperance, knowing well that it is easier to check the love of drink in its commencement, than when it has obtained the mastery over the soul.

As most of the inmates of the jail, have suffered incarceration, owing to the love of drink, we shall be glad if magistrates will give our agents facilities to persuade them to take the temperance pledge, so that when they are released from prison, they may turn over a new leaf, and become honest and industrious members of society.

An excellent meeting was held at Newport Monmouthshire, Philip Jones Esq., in the chair, to whom the society are deeply indebted for the countenance and support he has given them; Mr. Glover's speech was well received by an enthusiastic audience and more than thirty persons signed the pledge.

Good meetings have been held in Liverpool, Warrington and Knutsford, and large meetings at Derby. The teetotalers of Burton have had a tea meeting which went off with éclat, and will lead to further success, at their previous meeting a goodly number were present, and many signed the pledge; we therefore consider Burton in a prosperous condition, in spite of the obstacles by which it is surrounded. Ellesmere has begun to move, and has joined the association, a meeting has been held in Charlbury, for the first time. Droitwich, Dudley Port, and Stoke have done well. The Rev. W. Corken was well received in the Potteries, and had a good meeting at Newcastle, Hanley, and Stoke,

also at Madeley, and was enthusiastically received at Wellington. The cause is making considerable progress at West Bromwich, during the last month, five meetings have been held which were well attended, particularly two, which, by the kind permission of the Rev. W. Cardall, were held in the National School-room. At Birmingham two meetings were held over which the Rev. H. Gwyther ably presided.

We cannot particularize the results of every society in connexion with the association, but the general aspect of our affairs is flourishing. The Montgomeryshire branch association is now fully organised, and we have no doubt the range of teetotalism will be extended in this direction. The teetotalers in Caermarthenshire, have applied for Mr. Richard Horn, one of our agents to labour for a time amongst them, and we shall gladly comply with their wishes as soon as we can make arrangements that will enable us to do so.

We beg to call the attention of the public to the petition of the National Temperance Association, against the distillation of grain at the present momentous crisis, and if such a measure as a restriction, was ever desirable it is so now. The Americans are refusing to license persons to sell spirits even in a season of plenty. At all events it is a time when every teetotaler should exert his utmost energies to induce men to abstain voluntarily from the intoxicating cup, every convert not only promotes his own happiness but saves perhaps the life of some starving brother in Ireland, by ceasing to destroy that portion of grain, which would be necessary to manufacture his intoxicating draught. Let teetotalers be more active than ever to disseminate their principles, and let every benevolent and merciful human being, assist them in their beneficent mission.

GATHERINGS ON THE WAY.

No. 2.

(Continued)

"THE LATH CLEAVER."

A Warning Voice from Iron Bridge.

This man formed one of the jury on the inquest held on the body of the poor woman mentioned in a former paper, and joined in the verdict returned, "*that she had died from excessive drinking.*" On the eleventh day after this sad event, the Coroner held another inquest upon the body of this poor *Lath Cleaver*, who lost his life in the following manner. Having business to transact at Iron Bridge, he went to a public-house in that place where he remained from the morning, until half past four

o'clock in the afternoon; as he was leaving the house, and walking along the passage, he fell down the cellar steps, and died on the following day, in consequence of the injuries he then sustained, being in a state of intoxication. In this distressing case we see the fulfilment of that threat in the word of God. "He that being often reproved hardeneth his neck shall suddenly be cut off."

On the following Sunday, the Vicar, impressed by these events preached a Sermon in the Parish Church, upon the following words. "An enemy hath done this." Proving to his congregation that inebriety was the cause of these distressing occurrences, and the only remedy for this destroying habit is "Total Abstinence."

No. 3. "THE CLOCK"

Not to tell the poor man, to "improve the time," but to invite him to drink the drunkard's poison.

At the sign of the "Clock," not many miles from Birmingham, the steward of a drinking club had been spending a winter's evening, early in the present year, at a late hour: he returned to his home, and to his bed, without a thought that his bed would be his coffin, and his cottage his grave, before the dawning of the day; but such was the case. His cottage and bed were set on fire, it is supposed, by the unextinguished pipe, put into his pocket on his retiring to rest. The neighbourhood was alarmed and the fire extinguished, but not before the cottage he had lived in and the adjoining one had been burnt to the ground. Search was made for the cottager; at length he was found, but sadly burned, his head, and his right arm, having been entirely consumed by the fire. Here in his own dwelling, he dies, dies by fire, dies a drunkard. "I passed by and lo he was gone, the place that knew him shall know him no more."

"Oh hasten sinner! to return
And stay not for to morrow's sun
For fear thy lamp should cease to burn
Before the needful work be done."

Vicarage, Yardley.

H. G.

February, 10th. 1847.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Friday the 1st instant, at the Queen Adelaide, Newport, before Wm. Brewer, Esq. coroner, on the body of John Williams, who had been engaged on the South Wales Railway. His death was caused by drinking excessively of rum, which he and another man obtained from a sailor, and both got drunk upon. This was Saturday morning, and on the following Tuesday he was a corpse. He had been afflicted with disease of the lungs.—The jury returned a verdict, "Died from the effects of drinking rum."

Intelligence.

LONDON.—The Temperance cause in the metropolis is in a rather dull state just now. This is owing more to the jealousies and bickerings of a few of the leading men than to any other cause. There are considerably more staunch teetotalers in London at the present time than at any former period, though it must be owned the ordinary temperance meetings, taken as a whole, are miserable affairs. But when extraordinary measures are resorted to, to get up meetings, the results have always been of the most gratifying description. The late Exeter Hall demonstration cost more than £40, but the proceeds from the sale of tickets amounted to much more than that sum. This one fact proves clearly that the great question of temperance would soon become the question of the day, if proper means were employed to obtain so desirable an end. Mr. Cassell, with his *Teetotal Essayist*, is doing as much as one man can be expected to do to spread a knowledge of our principles; and the Essay on the bearings of the temperance reformation on the sanitary question by Mr. Beggs, is likely to be exceedingly useful. Indeed Mr. Beggs is a far-seeing, and an experienced man; and his views of the temperance movement, and the means to be used to promote it are very rational. But he is restricted in his exertions by that want of the zealous cooperation of all the leading men of the National Society which is necessary to command success. Mr. Hart, of the Temperance Hotel, has recently established a temperance Club at his house in Aldersgate-st., in imitation of those in the west end; and if properly conducted and supported, will, we have no doubt, prove a benefit to each of the members as well as to the teetotal public. A more extended notice of this club will be given in our next number. The more humble teetotalers have enrolled themselves in a Union, called "The Independent Order of the Phoenix," which contains nearly 3000 members. The object of this Union, as well as of the temperance club, is to cultivate a social feeling amongst teetotalers, to provide them with rooms for social and other purposes, and with means for their innocent recreation, and general improvement.

The following petition of the committee of the National Temperance Society has been presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Brotherton, and the committee are anxious that this should be supported by petitions from as many temperance societies and public bodies as possible.

"THAT your Petitioners have deeply lamented the present scarcity of food, and having had opportunities for several years past of observing the condition of the people, more particularly as it is affected by the prevailing custom of taking intoxicating drinks as a common beverage, resulting in the wide-spread injury and demoralization of large masses of the population; beg to call the attention of your Honourable House, in this season of calamity, to that intemperance, which by testimonies of the highest judicial authorities, and all experience, is proved to be the prolific parent of crime, pauperism, and immorality."

"And that in addition to these evils laying heavy pecuniary burdens upon the community, it is proved that to supply the demand for intoxicating liquors, which a large number of the first medical and scientific men of the day have pronounced to be quite unnecessary for men in health, above Seven Millions of Quarters of Grain are annually consumed in the Breweries and Distilleries of the United Kingdom, and that enormous quantity is thus lost to the people as food."

"THAT your Petitioners regard such an appropriation of the fruits of the earth, a grievous waste of the bounties of Divine Providence, and extremely mischievous in its consequences at all times; but when famine is desolating the Sister Country, when hundreds are dying of starvation, and when the price of food is raised to all, and presses heavily upon the industrious classes of the empire, they feel that Legislative interference is

absolutely necessary; and they can no longer forbear to urge upon your Honourable House the propriety of immediately arresting this fearful waste, by stopping the manufacture of Intoxicating Drinks."

"That your Petitioners have, hitherto, confined their efforts to bringing before the people the consideration of those remedies for this great evil which lay within the scope of voluntary exertion. They, however, conceive that it is the duty of the Legislature to remove, as far as practicable, the causes of our national intemperance; and they respectfully submit that the measure to which they invite the attention of your Honourable House, would not only be directly beneficial in saving the food consumed, and mitigating the present calamity, but would be a great practical experiment in proof of the allegations made by your Petitioners, and the promoters and friends of the temperance cause in general that in proportion as the facilities for drinking are withdrawn, are the people improved in circumstances and elevated in morals."

LIVERPOOL.—The Temperance cause, considering all discouraging circumstances, is in a tolerably healthful condition in this large town. A week or two since, Mr. Passmore Edwards lectured at the Portico, Bold-street, to a large and influential meeting on "the Temperance Reformation, and its bearings on the famine in Ireland." Dr. Eden occupied the chair. Mr. Edwards proved by a variety of facts and figures and many irrefutable arguments, that the Teetotal principle, in its universal establishment, would do more to cheapen the price of provisions and produce general prosperity in the United Kingdom than any laws of the legislature could possibly do. Teetotalism was thereby fairly and fully entitled to the support of every man who wished to see his country more prosperous or his race more exalted. On the following Monday, Mr. E. delivered a lecture to a large audience in the Clarence Temperance Hall, on "the beneficial influences of the temperance reform on the trade and commerce of the empire." He, on this occasion, showed the drinking system of the community to be extensively prejudicial to the industrial and commercial interests of our country; and that the anti-drinking system, which is gradually extending itself, would vastly contribute to our general national prosperity, by increasing the demand and raising the price of labour. The lecturer was loudly applauded during his address. During Mr. Edwards' stay in Liverpool, he visited several of the day schools and addressed the children on the Temperance question. The children were much pleased to be so spoken to. Mr. E. spoke to them in a simple and familiar manner, and fixed their attention by relating many pleasing anecdotes. He went with Dr. Eden to the Corporation schools, where he spoke to several hundred children. He was also cheerfully invited to address them on the same subject when he again came to Liverpool, which he as cheerfully consented to do. There are nearly 1200 children in Liverpool Corporation Schools; and any judicious effort made to sow the seeds of perfect sobriety in their hearts and minds, must be attended with good results. Much has been said about indoctrinating the minds of the children of this nation with the Teetotal principle, but much has not been done. If the seed be not sown, the harvest cannot be reaped; but sow the seed, and water and watch it, and they must, in obedience to the divine agencies of mind working on mind, spring up; and our English humanity will, in a few years, be distinguished for sobriety and peace. While in Liverpool, Mr. Edwards in company with Dr. Eden waited on Dr. Hodgson, the manager of the Liverpool Mechanic's Institution, and solicited the privilege of the numerous scholars of the institution being addressed by Mr. E. Dr. Hodgson, who cheerfully stated that he was a pledged teetotaler, said that he would do what he could in

order that the scholars should be spoken to, on, and instructed in the temperance principle; but it was requisite that the committee should be made aware of it, and their sanction obtained. Dr. Eden promised to wait on the committee at their next meeting, and bring the subject before them; when it is hoped that he will get their consent, and that Mr. Edwards, when he visits Liverpool again, will have the privilege and pleasure of addressing all the pupils of the mechanic's institution, who are upwards of 1500 in number, on the utility and beneficial tendencies of the temperance reformation.

NANTWICH.—The population of the town in 1841, was taken at 5489, and has not since much increased. Shoemaking is the staple trade, and the wages of the operatives and labourers generally are decidedly low. The temperance society consists principally of the middle and labouring classes. We can number about 100 members, including many persons living in the adjoining villages. The cause was advocated here as far back as about August 1834, but as in other places, the ministers of religion and gentry of the town were not willing to sacrifice their quantum sufficit at the shrine of total abstinence, and their influence is still wanted to spread the benefits of sobriety. A mechanic's institution has been established about 12 months, and although the teetotalers did not call it into actual existence, they did much to prepare the way. There is no public hall or room in which to hold our meetings, and we are indebted to the Primitive Methodists and Wesleyan Association for the loan of their places of worship.

On the 15th of February, we had a meeting in the vestry of the Primitive chapel, when Mr. Richard Horn, one of the Central Association agents, was listened to with attention and pleasure. The meeting was very much better attended than usual, and 5 signatures were obtained.

Edwd. Heath, Sec.

TUNSTALL.—For some time our society has assumed a more respectable aspect than temperance societies generally do. We held our annual meeting on Christmas day. A respectable party sat down to tea. After tea a very good meeting was held; the speeches were very effective. In the report it was stated that during the past year 240 had signed the pledge, making 540 since October, 1844. Efforts have also been made in the villages and hamlets during the year. Pitt's Hill, New-chapel, Harrishead, Goldenhill, and Kidsgrove, have all been visited repeatedly, about 50 out-door meetings have been held in them. The last mentioned place, especially, has taken up the subject spiritedly, and great good has been done among the coal-miners and forgers; the village has now a regular meeting. The Tunstall society is encouraged by the success which has attended its labours, and it intends to prosecute them during the present year with increased vigour, and it is hoped, with increased success.

G. Kirkham.

CROMFORD.—There is in this town an increasing interest in favor of the Gazette and I think it would be to the benefit of our little society if occasional notices of the progress of the cause here should appear in it. We commenced our campaign for the past year by opening our Portable Temperance Hall, on Easter Monday, and continued a succession of meetings each evening during the week, on which occasion, we had the assistance of Miss Taylor of Mansfield, and Mrs. Jackson of White-haven, about 50 signed the pledge. We went on gradually improving until

September, when we held our usual anniversary which was attended by Mr. R. Horn, Rev. J. Robinson, and others. On this occasion Mr. Horn delivered us four lectures which produced great effect, many signed, and amongst them some that will do us honour. On a subsequent occasion Mr. H. with a few friends visited Bonsal a village two miles distance, they held a meeting in the Baptist Chapel, a good impression was made and ten signed the pledge. Since then we have had two visits from Mr. Edwards. On Mr. E's second visit we had a good meeting, and many who seemed determined to cling to their little "sups" were shaken and as one of them observed they "could scarcely refrain from signing." Thank God we are doing well, these visits of the Agents are not only giving us a stimulus, but a stability, which will enable us ere long to agitate the subject effectually in the surrounding villages, where the subject of teetotalism has never been advocated, for we have a vast field for labor around us, and we may truly say the harvest is great and the laborers are few, but we pray the Lord of the harvest to send laborers into the field.—Mr. Glover lectured here on the 9th inst, to a very attentive audience, the urgent and convincing style in which he addressed them could not fail to make a deep impression, I was happy to hear of one reformed drunkard saying "that he was more satisfied with the principle and more confirmed in his resolution to abstain than ever." We have great cause to regret the apathy of the religious public in so good a cause, for we feel it a great impediment in our way, and while I hope we may ever exercise that christian forbearance towards them which is our duty, I trust we shall never forget to pray God to remove the scales from their eyes.

Henry Jones, Secretary.

ROSS.—On behalf of the Temperance Society of this place, I beg to tender thanks to you as President of the Central Temperance Association for the kind and valuable aid afforded us by the services of Mr. Glover and Mr. Edwards. The lectures of these gentlemen have given the greatest satisfaction. Mr. Glover treated the subject in a manner altogether novel and striking. Mr. Potter was prevented from attending his lecture by indisposition. Mr. G. had the largest and most respectable audience collected in Ross on this subject for some years past: no one signed the pledge at the lecture of Mr. G. but an inquiring spirit was awakened so that Mr. Edwards entered and reaped the reward of his predecessor's labors. The night was intensely cold and unfavorable when Mr. E. delivered his lecture on Thursday the 11th inst., but nevertheless a good audience was secured. Mr. E. did justice to his subject viz.—The famine in Ireland proving the necessity of Total Abstinence to mitigate the distress now prevalent in the united kingdom. Mr. Potter was not present, but Mr. E. was successful in his appeals to the working men before him 4 of whom came forward and signed the pledge, *they are likely to keep it.* Mr. Edwards detailed the appalling distress now prevailing in Ireland, and quoted the speeches of some of the leading men in Parliament to prove the truth of his Statements; showing that while the potato blight was the hand of Providence the withering blight of intemperance and the destruction of human food to sustain it were the work of *man alone.* It is a startling fact that there is annually destroyed in the manufacture of intoxicating drinks in the British Isles enough to feed the whole

population of the sister Kingdom. At the close of his lecture I stated that on a fair calculation there is spent in each of the 40 public-houses of Ross containing less than 4000 inhabitants, £5 each on an average weekly being enough in 1 year to pay the poor Rates of the Parish for 7, and leaving £600 to spare to build and endow 6 almshouses! We are unable to do much towards aiding the Association, having the greatest difficulty in supporting our own Society,* in fact there are not more than 6 members who give anything and they are artisans and can ill afford to do so. We get no sympathy, we get no pecuniary support, but opposition plenty, yet we have faith in God that he will bless his work and hasten the regeneration of our world.

T. S. Smith.

* We are, and we trust we shall always be, willing to render all the assistance in our power; but if one local society finds it difficult to support itself it is clearly evident, that out of the vast numbers of societies in a similar position we must find it difficult to assist all of them. Those societies are in the most healthful and promising condition which support themselves.

Ed.

MACCLESFIELD.—Mr. Passmore Edwards was here on the 19th ult. and delivered a lecture which will not soon be forgotten; it is talked of far and near; and at the close of the meeting 8 persons signed the pledge.

GLOUCESTER.—On Thursday, the 28th ult., a temperance meeting, consisting of about 250 persons was held in the Friends' meeting house, when Mr. Glover delivered a suitable address to a very attentive audience. He clearly showed the importance of the principles of teetotalism, which prepared his auditors to appreciate the earnest appeal with which he concluded, to the christian philanthropist to rescue the pitiable but unpitied drunkards from the slavery of strong drink; shewing that the christian dispensation did not allow men to sit at ease while evils so great existed in the world. He said that the drunkard, though he erred, was still a man and a brother, and therefore claimed our sympathies and our aid. 8 signatures were obtained. On Wednesday, February 10, Mr. Edwards delivered a lecture to about 300 persons, on Teetotalism in its connection with the famine in Ireland. After stating the amount of grain which was worse than uselessly destroyed by malting and distillation; he showed how the people would be benefited if it were applied to its legitimate purposes. He said that ignorance and crime, want and woe, were the natural offspring of drunkenness, and he proved that these would in a great measure cease to exist if teetotalism were universally adopted, and would be replaced by knowledge, virtue, plenty, happiness, and peace. Repeated applause and several signatures manifested the worth of his address. In the afternoon, previous to his lecture, Mr. E. addressed the children of the British schools on Moral Education, involving the principles of teetotalism. His juvenile auditory were much pleased and profited by this additional and commendable service.

Geo. Preedy, Sec.

WALSALL.—Notwithstanding there are as many as 200 teetotalers in this town, the cause has, for some months past, been in a very low state. Mr. Stanton, from the Birmingham Tract Society, delivered 400 tracts on Sunday, the 31st ult., to the Sunday-school teachers and scholars. On the 4th, we were favoured by the visit of your agent, Mr. Donaldson, who delivered a lecture on Human Physiology to an attentive audience, in the town hall which was kindly granted for the occasion by our worthy mayor. I hope this will be the beginning of better days, and that you and your agents will meet with every success.

H. Smith,

CHARLBURY.—Mr. Horn delivered a lecture at Stow on Friday, Feb. 5, and on the Saturday following I made arrangements for him to deliver another at Charlbury, the place of my nativity. I went over myself to see if I could obtain a place for our meeting, and never having been there since I became a teetotaler, on stating the object of my visit I excited the surprise of the natives. I met with nothing however, to cast me down; but judge my astonishment, when I was told that my aged father had drunk no intoxicating liquors for more than four months, and when he promised to make our party welcome at his frugal board. I applied to some of the members of the society of friends for the use of their school, but could not obtain it in consequence of one of the most influential men, being a large maltster and brewer. He, encouraging morality by his precepts, and manufacturing a liquor which engendered every vice at one and the same time, which appeared somewhat inconsistent in the eyes of a teetotaler; but in this particular, I am sorry to say he is not alone in the world. I hope the great Father of us all will open his eyes and show him his error. Most of the leading members of the Wesleyan body I found were prejudiced against our noble cause, but I succeeded in getting the use of their school-room. About 150 persons attended the meeting, and all of them were very orderly and peaceable. Mr. Horn showed there was danger in using intoxicating liquors even in moderation, and by his happy wit and striking anecdotes, gained and secured the attention of his audience. He pleased the members of the society of Friends who attended the meeting, and also the females, six of whom signed the pledge. His visit will be productive of much good.

W. Grimmett.

DUDLEY PORT.—I thank you for the happiness I have received through the noble cause of teetotalism, to which I feel so much indebted that I could sacrifice my very life rather than desert it. I have now been a teetotaler more than four years, and I feel every day more and more attached to the principle. I stand almost alone, but I am determined with God's help to persevere. We had a tea meeting at my house on the 27th ult., on which occasion Mr. Horn gave us an excellent lecture, and at its conclusion 10 persons signed the pledge. I wish we could obtain a good room in which to hold our meetings, for I am convinced there never was so much need of teetotalism as at the present period. A man who had once signed the pledge for a month, and who afterwards took again to drinking, was coming home in a gig from Brierley Hill to this place in a state of intoxication, when he was thrown to the ground and was killed, leaving a wife and two children to mourn over his untimely and awful end. Two or three other deaths have occurred not far from here through drink, and yet professing christians stand still, looking quietly on, while evils such as these are inflicted on the human family. I am happy to inform you however, that we expect soon to get a place of our own to meet in, and then I expect the cause here will soon be in a more flourishing condition. My husband, who has been a teetotaler nearly two years, and who works at a blast furnace, says he feels better in every respect since he signed the pledge, and is much better able to perform his work. A few months ago, he went to Spain, to work at a blast furnace there. He said he was better when going over the sea than any of those who drank intoxicating liquors; and that he is more convinced than ever that teetotalism is good for the working man. He writes

in a very kind manner to me, not like a drunkard, but like one who desires his wife to receive all the little comfort and assistance which are in his power to bestow.

Mr. Horn, at our tea party, was assisted by Silas Henn, of Tipton: Mr. Alwood, a working man from Leamington; and by a little boy of the name of Sloeman, from Dudley. This little boy spoke in a very nice manner. He said he had been a teetotaler all his life, and that he had never had an hour's illness; he therefore wished all other little boys to follow his example. He said he had seen a great deal of wretchedness in many families which was all produced by drink; and that where teetotalism was, there happiness was also. Mr. Edge, a Pudlar, who had been a teetotaler 17 months, together with his wife, signed the pledge for life; on which occasion they were both presented with a Rechabite medal. E. Wheeler.

WEST BROMWICH.—Since my last report we have held four large temperance meetings, and one large tea party; at the first of which, Dr. Jabez Burns, from London, delivered a lecture on the origin, history, progress, and importance of the temperance reformation, at Trinity Church School, to a most respectable audience. His lecture was very instructive, and in every respect deserving of the attention and applause it secured. The tea-party was well attended, and the speeches of G. S. Kenrick, Esq., (the worthy chairman,) Mr. Austell, and Mr. Kemp, made a deep impression on the audience. The meeting was enlivened and gratified by some most charming vocal and instrumental musical performances. The singing was delightful. I left the meeting with the impression that if such soul-stirring speeches were more often delivered and our meetings generally made as attractive and pleasing as this one was, the people would attend our lectures for instruction, our tea parties for innocent recreation, and none but the most degraded would resort to the public house. 25 signatures have been obtained. R. W.

LOZELLS.—At the last meeting of the Committee of the Lozells Total Abstinence Society, Thos. Perkins, Esq., its Secretary, being about to change his residence, felt obliged to tender his resignation of the office which he had most usefully and honourably filled for more than two years. Upon this it was moved by Mr. Thos. Edges, seconded by the Rev. John Baker: and unanimously and cordially carried,

That this Committee deeply sensible of the obligations under which the Society at the Lozells, is laid to Thos. Perkins, Esq. by his disinterested, zealous, persevering labours in the great work to which he is devoted,—much lament the loss of his valuable services, and take leave of him with the warmest wishes for his future personal prosperity, and increasing success in the Teetotal cause. John Baker.

We trust that the same benevolent exertions in the temperance cause which have distinguished Mr. Perkins at the Lozells, will follow him to his new residence at Solihull, when a Teetotal Society we hope will be formed by his efforts.—EDITOR.

DERBY.—On Sunday, we were favoured with a visit from Mrs. Carlisle, a Lady who was a companion with the late Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, in her visits to the prisons in Ireland. At her own expense she is going about the country, endeavouring to spread the principles of Teetotalism and Female virtue.

She visited several of the Schools, and addressed the Teachers, and Scholars, on the evils of Intemperance; and the result was, the signatures of about 150 Children and Teachers, to adopt the Teetotal principles. On Monday we had a glorious meeting, in the Town Hall, which was kindly granted for the occasion, by our worthy Mayor, W. E. Mousley Esq., it was filled to overflowing, and such was the influence exerted by the Lecturer, that upwards of 70 persons signed the pledge. On Wednesday the 10th, we had a very full meeting to hear Mr. Glover, and he handled the subject so well by contrasting the difference produced on the Drunkard, by the Moderate drinker endeavouring to reform him, by saying, go, *that is the way to escape*: and the Teetotaler saying, *come this is the way*, that several persons at the close of the meeting signed the pledge.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—Esteemed Friend,—I trust it will afford thee pleasure to know that we are progressing in the good cause of Temperance. Our Meetings of late have all been well attended, and a considerable number of signatures added to the pledge book, amongst them stand the names of several reformed characters. In a neighbouring village also where only two meetings have been held, two Drunkards have been persuaded to relinquish strong drink, and can testify to the safety and happiness of Total Abstinence.

The excellent addresses which have from time to time been delivered here by our own friends J. P. Edwards, B. Glover, and R. Horn, have awakened a spirit of inquiry amongst many, and there can be no doubt have been largely productive of good.

On the 16th of this month our *Temperance Festival* was held in the Town Hall, which was tastefully decorated on this occasion, a numerous and respectable company assembled for Tea, the trays for which were mostly presented by several kind friends, the arrangements appeared to afford general satisfaction. In the evening the doors were opened for a public meeting which was the largest of the kind ever held in Burton, the Chair was occupied by our zealous supporter J. Shepherd, President of the Derby Society, his interesting details with those of other speakers afforded much pleasure, B. Glover also addressed the meeting in a most eloquent, truthful, and convincing speech.

After many discouragements we are thankful in believing that some fruit of our labors is apparent, and we trust through the kindness of several of our newly gained supporters here to increase our labours and extend our usefulness, until many in this place shall testify of the blessing of Total Abstinence. M. White.

WALES.

NEWPORT.—I sit down to give you an account of the Temperance Movement in our town. We are more encouraged than ever by perceiving the influence of our movement operating amongst the population generally through the influence of our esteemed President, Philip Jones Esq. On Tuesday the 26th we held a meeting at the Calvinist Methodist Chapel when from 150 to 200 persons attended Mr. Morgan of Cardiff and other friends advocated the cause warmly. On Wednesday, 27th we held another meeting at the Council House when Philip Jones, Esq. of Llanarth Court Presided, on which occasion, Mr. Glover agent of the Central Association attended to advocate the cause; His Lecture of an hour and half's duration will I believe be the means of doing great good, in the course his Lec-

ture he brought before the public the evils which intoxicating drinks had produced and the benefit which had resulted from abstaining from them. At the close of the meeting Mr. Jones feeling anxious for the prosperity of the cause, offered to assist us in our plans at any time, not only by his coming amongst us but by his Contributions; 35 persons signed the pledge at the conclusion of these meetings. T. Miller.

ABERSYCHAN.—On Friday, January 22nd, 1847, a Lecture was delivered by Mr. B. Glover in the New British Iron Company's School Room, Abersychan, to a very attentive and highly pleased audience. I should not do justice to the truly effective and persuasive eloquence of the Lecturer were I to attempt to offer any remarks on the Lecture otherwise than that it wrought a wonderful change in the opinions of several who, though they were not decidedly opposed to Total Abstinence, could not discover that it was so essential to the well being of Society in general and that it was the duty of every Benevolent and active Christian to exert himself in propagating the principles of Temperance. It also encouraged those already engaged therein to persevere in well doing.

H. G. Wessbrook, Sec.

The Temperance Song, Soliloquy of a Drunkard, and several others, are unavoidably postponed for want of room till next month.—Printer's Devil.

Advertisements.

EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER OF THE TEETOTAL ESSAYIST.

March 15, will be published, Price ONE PENNY, No. 3, of

THE TEETOTAL ESSAYIST,
WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THIS Number will occupy twenty-four folio columns, and will contain an Essay by Mr. D. J. PAINE, entitled "TEETOTALISM ESSENTIAL TO THE HAPPINESS AND HONOR OF FEMALES;" for which the Premium of Ten Pounds, given by the Proprietor of the *Teetotal Times*, has been awarded, the Adjudicators being S. C. Hall, esq. F. A. S.; J. Fothergill, esq. and T. Beaumont, esq.; with an Introductory Article, written expressly for this paper by Mrs. S. C. HALL, entitled, "Women teaching by Example;" an Address to Females, by ELIPHALET NOTT, D. D.; President of Union College, New York; and other interesting articles.

N.B. Though considerable additional expenses will be incurred by the getting up of this Number, no extra charge will be made; the object of the Proprietor being to secure an extensive circulation of most important information. Single copies of the *Essayist* will be sent regularly, *post-free*, to every Subscriber of *One Shilling* per annum in advance. Societies will be supplied at 6s. per 100, which will be sent to them *free*, either in parcels, or in single copies directed to persons whose names may be furnished. Orders for *England* to be sent to Mr. JOHN CASSELL, 14 & 15, Budge Row, London, with the amount in Post Office Order, or Postage Stamps.

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The Proprietor M. B. Hart returns thanks to his numerous Friends for their support during the last year, and hopes by strict attention to their comforts to merit a continuance of their favours

Monthly Notices.

AGENTS' APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH.

MARCH.	MR. GLOVER.	MR. HORN,	MR. P. EDWARDS	Rev. W, D. CORKEN
Monday ... 1	Coventry	Liverpool, Clarence	Newport M.	Walsall
Tuesday... 2	Leamington	Warrington	Chepstow	Willenhall
Wednes... 3	West Bromwich	Wheelock Heath	Colford	Wolverhampton
Thursday. 4	Coseley	Market Drayton	Monmouth	Newcastle
Friday..... 5	Dudley Port	Ditto	Abergavenny	Trent Vale
Monday ... 8	Birmingham	Ellesmere	Ponty Pool	Ironbridge
Tuesday ... 9	Worcester	Wrexham	Abersychan	Madeley
Wednes...10	Malvern	Nantwich	Blaenavon	Broseley
Thursday.11	Broadway	Congleton	Nantyglo	Shrewsbury
Friday.....12	Pershore	Leek	Ross	Minsterley
Saturday...13		Stoke		
Monday ...15	Bromsgrove	Uttoxeter	Cirencester	Bishops Castle
Tuesday...16	Redditch	Ashbourne	Fairford	Montgomery
Wednes...17	Ditto	Derby	Witney	Newtown
Thursday.18	Yardley	Ditto	Oxford	Berriew
Friday.....19	Crewes	Tutbury	Ditto	Welchpool
Monday ...22	Chester	Cromford	Woodstock	Hales Owen
Tuesday...23	Knutsford	Buxton	Charlbury	Lozells
Wednes...24	St. Helens	Chapel-en-le-frith	Stow	Stourbridge
Thursday...25	Liverpool Portico	Ditto	Chipping Norton	Wall Heath
Friday.....26	Runcorn	Glossop	Banbury	Smethwick
Monday ...29	Bury	Goldenthal	Ditto	Burton on Trent
Tuesday...30		Macclesfield	Stratford on Avon	Rugeley
Wednes...31		Penkhull	Droitwich	Rocester

TEETOTAL SPEAKER'S PLAN OF THE POTTERY DISTRICT.

Newcastle, Town Hall; Trent Vale, National School; Big Madeley, Wesleyan School; Kidsgrove, Primitive Chapel; Monday.—Cobridge, New Connexion School; Chesterton, Primitive School; Stoke. Fenn's Cliff Bank Square; Betley, National School; Chorlton Moss, Primitive Methodist Chapel; Tuesday.—Hanley, Bethesda Schools; Burslem, Temperance Hall; Wolstanton, New Connexion School; Knutton Heath, Primitive Methodist Chapel; Little Madeley; Wednesday.—Tunstall, Primitive Methodist School; Alsager's Bank, Wesleyan Chapel; Golden Hill, Wesleyan Chapel; Thursday.—Upper Hanley, New Connexion School; Friday.—Audley, Wesleyan School; Saturday.

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£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Congleton.....	2 0 0	Welch Pool.....	1 0 0	Ellesmere	1 2 0
Derby	1 0 0	Cromford.....	1 0 0	Nantwich	0 10 0
Gloucester	0 8 0	Chapel en le Frith....	0 12 6	Yardley	1 0 0
Newport (Salop).....	1 0 0	Abersychan	1 5 0	Mrs. Wheeler	0 10 0
		Mr. John Harper	0 10 0		

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All Contributions and Communications to be Addressed—not later than the 15th of the month—to Mr. GEORGE SMITH KENRICK, West Bromwich.)

All Advertisements, & Orders for the Stamped & Unstamped Edition, to be sent to R. Wakelin, Westbromwich.

BIRMINGHAM.—Printed and Published by RICHARD CYPLES TOMKINSON jun., of 39, Snow-hill, in the parish of Birmingham, March 1st, 1847. Sold by W. BRITAIN, 11, Paternoster row, London; WAKELIN, West Bromwich; BELCHER, Bull ring, and WATTS, Snow-hill Birmingham; TOMKINSON, Coventry, and can be had on order through any Bookseller.

THE

TEMPERANCE GAZETTE.

ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

No. 16. VOL. II.—^{New}Series.]

APRIL, 1847.

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DEBATES ON DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY.

TEE TOTALERS, rejoice with us, and let your Io-pean's ring athwart the horizon, and like the glad carol of the lark, rise above earth, and heavenward; for the great fort-ness of prejudice, delusion, abit and interest, which encir-celed the drinking habits of so-ciety, and perpetuated drunken-ness—having yielded up its strong positions one after another, the battered and crumbling remains being no longer defensible, the out-works were abandoned by the Milita-ry Authorities in the House of Com-mons on the 5th of March last.

The details of these interesting pro-ceedings are to be found in the Daily papers of the 6th under the head of "Parliamentary Intelligence."

The proof which has recently been af-forded to the truth of our principles by those who are not teetotalers, combined with the facts which we have carefully collected and placed on record, amount together to a de-monstration of the enormous evils arising from the present habits of drinking in society, and of the inestimable value of teetotalism as a remedy, and the only effectual one, to the drinking mania.

It will not be time lost to recapitulate some of these independent proofs. Our first posi-tion is that "the most perfect health is com-patible with total abstinence from intoxicating drink," and this is fully established by the most eminent medical men in the Kingdom

who further add, "That total and universal "abstinence from alcoholic liquors, and in- "toxicating beverages of all sorts, would "greatly contribute to the health, the prospe- "rity, the morality, and the happiness of the "human race." *

2nd.—Drinking intoxicating drink leads to crime. If teetotalism were to prevail at least four fifths of the crimes committed in this country would at once cease. To prove the case we quote Sir Baldwin Leighton, who at the Shropshire Sessions spoke as follows;—

"There was one part of the report to which he "wished to draw attention. If the Chaplain had "not taken such great pains in classifying the pri- "soners, one could hardly suppose there was such "a vast number committed for drunkenness; indeed "he might say drunkenness was the cause imme- "diate or remote, of the committal of every prisoner "who was sent to goal." (See page 189)

Justice Wightman says, "I find however from "the journal of depositions (at Liverpool) one un- "failing source of four fifths of these crimes is, as it "is on every other calender the besetting sin of "drunkenness. (See page 152.)

We could cite the declared opinions of Justices Alderson, Coleridge, Gurney, Maule, Erskine, Williams, Cresswell, Richards, Per- rin, Crampton, and almost every other Judge on the bench the to same effect, and a number of Chaplains and Governors of jails who have directed their attention to this subject.

3rd.—That the drinking habits of society lead to the desecration of the Sunday, and to vice and irreligion. This would seem natu- rally to follow from the former proposition, and so it does, for on evidence being pre- sented before the House of Commons a bill was passed to close the beer shops and gin

* For further particulars, see page 123 of our last Volume.

palaces during a portion of the day, in London and Liverpool, thus endeavouring in a small retail way to restrain the wholesale evil perpetrated by the Sunday traffic throughout the country.

4th.—Drinking leads men to crowd into small houses, where there is insufficient space and ventilation, the lassitude and exhaustion of the body, arising from these causes, impels men to seek for a temporary excitement in drink. That this vicious circle is constantly traversed by vast numbers of the inhabitants of large towns, is proved by the health of towns report, and the speeches of Dr. Guy and other eminent men. The sanitary improvements which are contemplated, cannot be carried out while the present drinking system continues. A drunken workman will not pay for a convenient house, will not buy appropriate furniture, will not practise those habits of cleanliness and neatness, which are so conducive to health and serenity of mind.

5th.—The habit of drinking and the facility of procuring the intoxicating draught which has an injurious effect on the civilian, has a similar effect on the military man, and consequently what is bad for the former cannot be good for the latter.

We proceed to show, from the statements of military men of great experience, a corroboration of our previous evidence, as to the evil tendency of the habit of drinking intoxicating drinks.

According to Colonel Lindsay's statement—"Government is the proprietor of a number of spirit shops, or, as they are called in town 'gin palaces,' and has let them out with a craft which has not been equalled by the great brewers in London. The latter charge a profit, not by the population of a district, but on the quantity of drink sold; the canteens, however, are rated according to the number of soldiers in the barracks; the canteener is, therefore, obliged to employ every means to induce the men to drink largely; if they do not consume a large quantity, he is ruined; if they do, they get drunk, and they are flogged, or otherwise punished—the tempted by the tempters."

The same process is followed among civilians and the military in manufacturing a drunkard. "Young recruits, with money in their pockets, were early seduced by the older soldiers, whose funds were long ago exhausted, into the canteen; and that which at first was but a chance visit becomes a habit."

"It appeared by a return which he had in his hand, that the principal crimes committed in the army were drunkenness and insubordination, and that the latter seldom happened without being caused by the former; that the regiments which came from the East or West Indies, or from the Cape of Good Hope, and other places, were more notorious for drunkenness, and more violent than those at home; and that among them the number of capital punishments was greater than in other regiments. It was notorious, that in the West Indies, the sol-

diers had been known to add cayenne pepper to the spirits which they drank, because they were not strong enough. It had come under his notice that the spirits sold in canteens had a more violent effect on the men who drank them than the spirits sold out of the barracks. He believed that the keepers of canteens often mixed their spirits with vitriol and other injurious ingredients, and the consequence was, they produced a greater amount of frenzy when drunk, than did those taken elsewhere."

6th.—"He believed it would not be difficult to show that though an habitual drunkard and an habitual drinker were two different things, the one was as great an expense to the country as the other. There were men who never got drunk, yet were always taking their glass; and he believed the constitution of these men failed sooner than those of habitual drunkards. Many of these men were discharged on pensions, and this cost money to the country. Now, as Lord Hardinge remarked, that the canteens were a sort of tax on the soldier, he thought the tax should be used for his improvement, not his demoralisation."

SIR GEORGE ARTHUR said "we encourage a person to drink a small quantity of spirits, and we punish him for drinking a large quantity, though we know that a small quantity disarms him of caution as to the danger, and the daily habit creates a physical necessity, which the utmost fortitude cannot successfully struggle against."

A medical officer of great experience, Dr. Ferguson, said "A ration of spirits, as an article of daily diet, ever engenders a craving for more, so imperious and irresistible that there is no crime the soldier would not commit, no abomination he would not practise, for its gratification. Punishment, when put in competition, is set at naught. He would drink, though the King of Terrors stared him in the face, and rather than go without it, he would take that drink from the most disgusting vehicles human imagination can conceive. The army canteens have ever been institutions of drunkenness; they must have been kept up from the high rent that was paid to the barrack department. But how these authorities could reconcile the gains thus obtained at so much deadly cost to their consciences, must remain a problem."

7th.—The Remedy. "Col. Lindsey wished for the sale of spirits in these places, and thus remove temptation. If they did not do so, they would find all their attempted reforms ineffectual. He thought he was justified in calling upon the Board of Ordnance and the Government even to yield up some of the income of the state which was derived from this source, to get rid of this evil, whereby they would raise the character of the service, improve the moral condition of the soldier, and conduce to the efficiency of the army."

The MINISTER OF WAR "intended to make some alteration in the system."

SIR DE LACY EVANS "was inclined to the opinion that the Government should try the experiment for some time, of prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors altogether in canteens."

SIR H. DOUGLAS said "there was a time when profit accrued to corps from this source, which was carried to account of the regiment, in order to make the messes cheaper to the officers; and in a command he had had not many years ago, he found that in a mess, the wine of the officers was paid for out of a fund which accrued from the sale of spirits to the men. This was altered now."

He desired that canteens might be made a convenient moral adjunct to the barracks, to which the soldier might adjourn for other purposes besides drinking, and that the profits of the canteens might be applied to the cheapening of coffee and tea, and to hold out inducements to the soldier to resort thither for wholesome and moral purposes.

“Mr. Goulburn concurred in the propriety of canteens being made of a different character, affording to the soldier opportunities of innocent amusement, instead of temptations to intoxication.

“Mr. W. S. Wortley, was satisfied that nine tenths of the punishments inflicted arose from the abuse of canteens. The Earl of Arundel was pleased that Government had taken up the subject, and hoped something would be done.

Who can despair of the ultimate success of teetotalism, when the House of Commons is the arena in which these great truths are discussed, and military chiefs are its successful advocates! These heroes in many a hard fought battle say, that drinking a small quantity of spirits, leads to drinking more, till the appetite is excited and the reason subdued, when the man gets drunk inevitably—therefore the only remedy is to drink *no spirits*. They have only to follow out the argument to its legitimate conclusion, and they will find that the substance which produces intoxication in spirits, is alcohol, that the same substance also exists in all fermented liquors, and that it produces similar results, the first glass leading to a second till reason is subdued by appetite and the scene is closed by drunkenness, with all the horrors which follow in its train—therefore they will arrive at this logical conclusion that it is good neither to drink spirits nor fermented liquors, and that the only way to secure perfect temperance is to abstain from all intoxicating drinks.

“There is a good time coming,” and may we not hope to see the day, when Colonel Lindsay will be a Colonel in the Coldstream Guards, and Lord Hardinge will value the peaceful triumphs of sobriety more than the bloody combats of Sobraon and Moodkee, and the temperance medal, more highly than the warrior's star.

A SAMPLE RUMSELLER. A clergyman of this village related the following anecdote last Sabbath, which several of his hearers afterwards fully confirmed:—A lady, the wife of a poor inebriate, the mother of several half starved children, went to a grocery to sell some rags, that she might obtain the means of giving her children something to eat. The grocer weighed them out, and found they came to one shilling; then turning to his slate, and finding a charge of ninepence for three glasses of rum against her husband, deducted it and paid her the remainder three cents. She besought him to think of her half-starved children, but she pleaded in vain. Talk about moral suasion with such men! They would take the coins from the eyes of a corpse, if there were three of them, to pay for the last glass which sent the victim to his early grave.

DRUNKENNESS IN WALES AND ENGLAND.

BLAENAVON.—In this parish, the population consists, in a great measure, of families who derive their subsistence, from the long established, and extensive works known as the Blaenavon Iron Works.

The Population, being	- - -	5,115
The houses	- - -	811
The drunkards	- - -	400
The average attendance at places of worship	- - -	1,135
Houses which have bibles	- - -	701
Children of an age to go to school	-	982
Children who attend school	-	306

In this parish the Welshmen form 61 per cent of the population, we only found twenty-one, who could not speak the English language. The houses were much crowded, there being nearly two lodgers for each house; and in one case the ingenious tenant had fixed berths round his room like those which he had been accustomed to, at sea, and he was thus enabled to stow away an unusual number of inmates; we wish we could say advantageously, but it is evident they must have suffered in health, for want of a sufficient allowance of pure air. We have known this economy of space carried to a still more prejudicial extent; where the men who work during the day sleep in the beds at night, and when the six o'clock bell rings in the morning, the nightly occupant having turned out, and gone to his work, the man who worked during the night, has gone to sleep in the same bed during the day; and thus with a few hours intermission the bed has been occupied night and day—and by men who are frequently bathed in perspiration from the heat of their employment. Such practices are not frequent, and occur by stealth, without the knowledge of the proprietors, who are too much engaged by the business of their extensive concerns, to devote much time to regulate the domestic habits of their workmen. Yet we believe there is a growing disposition in Masters to give more attention to the sanitary condition of the population under their control, and to encourage the efforts which are made for their moral improvement. The most drunken and reckless people at the Iron Works, as well as in large towns, generally occupy the worst lodgings and the most unhealthy situations—we need not say, that no teetotaler would have been the joint tenant of one of the beds to which we have just alluded.

Many of the firemen and colliers here, were habitual drunkards, and we would caution Ironmasters to avoid employing those, as over-

lookers, who have themselves an interest in encouraging the men to drink. We need not say that, if masters think it right to forbid their foremen to keep public houses, they should not do so themselves: but should discourage the causes of drunkenness by all the means in their power.

We found here a zealous votary of Bacchus, in a woman who was for no half measures; when she was presented with a temperance tract, she declared that nothing should induce her to give up the drink, for if the price were to rise to a guinea a drop, she would have it as long she could find a guinea. Her neighbour possessed a sovereign contempt for a drunkard, and would willingly hand him over to the teetotalers, for such people should sign the pledge, but he himself was in no danger, being able to stop short of excess; on enquiry it appeared that his moderate allowance was three to five quarts! But he bore such a charmed life, that he always avoided intoxication. It is from such moderation that teetotalism will deliver the people.

A daily school was formed by Miss Hopkins, at Blaenavon, yet at the time this census was taken, out of 983 children who ought to have been at school, only 306, or not one-third, were receiving education at the daily school. The average attendance at places of worship was 1,135 out of 5,115 or about one-fifth—and about one-tenth of the population never went to any place of worship. The Welsh are religious people, and we attribute this neglect of religion in a great measure to the insane love of intoxication, as well as intoxicating drink; many of these men go to the public house on a Saturday or Sunday, not for refreshment, but for the express purpose of getting drunk.

Such is Blaenavon, and not very different is Merthyr Tydvil with a population of about 33,000. This is a remarkable looking town, situated in a valley, on the river Taaf, and surrounded on every side by never ceasing flames, which like the sacred fire of the ancients is never extinguished, but still burns on from year to year, and still throws its lurid glare on the face of the astonished stranger. While the resistless movement of the machinery, crushes large masses of hot metal through the iron rollers, and the crude lump in a few moments becomes a finished rail, for one of the rival houses of Great Western or North Western; he, ever and anon turns his ears to the sharp snort of the high pressure steam, and his eye wanders, to the ever moving and confusing sight, of the hot bars which are guided and controuled by the active and hardy men, who appear ever to be in

danger, yet rarely do they meet with an accident.

When the stranger escapes from the noise, heat, and hubbub of the mill, he confesses that the labour is great, and he hopes to find that the toiling operative, will find a solace in a neat and comfortable home, where he may enjoy an agreeable retreat, from the heat and exhausting labours of the iron works. He goes to a row of houses, and finds them poor, dirty, slovenly—the women, drinking rum in their tea, at eleven o'clock in the day, while their husbands are at work. He is distressed at what he sees, and moves on to the neighbourhood of Pontstorehouse, when he visits a row of houses where he finds the same prevailing characteristics, while to many of the inhabitants he learns that religion is scarcely known even by name. He determines to visit another part of the town, and wading knee deep in mud, comes to a house containing only one room, on the ground floor, which is used for a day room, sleeping room, washing room when anything is washed, and all other purposes. Into this room he finds 10 human beings are stowed, including three grown-up lodgers; the furniture is of a miserable description, and very few of the people attend any place of worship. The traveller deplors the unhappy lot of the man who toils so hard, and at such a laborious employment, and is rewarded for all his exertions by wages, which appear to be only sufficient to furnish him with quarters in a crowded hovel, indifferent furniture, scanty clothing, and even this in a miry undrained street! He enquires what is the miserable pittance earned by these unfortunate men, and is astonished to find it ranges between 20s. to 40s. a week, and that all this expenditure of labour is encountered, that the workman may live like a savage in his hovel and expend the greater part of his earnings in gross debauchery! It is the engrossing love of drink which keeps five thousand children from school, and keeps eight thousand worshippers from the house of God!

Of this large population only 91 live in their own houses, yet it is not for want of ability to be more provident. J. R. who was a workman, has retired on a property estimated to be worth £300 a year. J. L. working as a miner, without any remarkably good fortune, excepting that he was possessed of great industry and sobriety, was enabled to build 35 houses, and the same perseverance and industrious habits still distinguish him. E. J. mason has acquired property of nearly the same amount, on which he has retired. H.W. in the language of his neighbours is very rich. Another mason has built 10 houses, a miner

10 houses, a founder 9 houses, a miner 7 houses, and there are sufficient examples to show, that, with economy a man need not toil at Merthyr from extreme youth till he arrives at the second childishness of old age for a scanty subsistence; when his arm gets weak and his step feeble, he may rest from his labour, on the comfortable provision laid by during the period of his strength when work was a pleasure to him.

But it is a notorious fact that the men who earn the largest wages are the most careless about provision for the future.

How is a remedy to be found for this gigantic evil? The remedy is already at hand—total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks—these drinks have produced the evil, and abstinence from them will prove a certain and efficient remedy. The Teetotal Society, in Merthyr, has done much to prevent an entire deluge of drunkenness in this district, its members are zealously disposed to do more, and we trust they will meet with that encouragement and support in their efforts, which the Clergy, the Ministers, and the Wealthy, among them, are able to bestow.

The result of our four months labours is as follows:—

Trevethin population	17,196.	Drunkards, or those who get drunk occasionally	1962
Blaenavon	5,115.		400
Merthyr Tidvil	32,968.		2587
	55,279.		4,949

We arrive then at the astounding fact, that, more than one-twelfth of the working population, in the Iron Districts of South Wales, get drunk occasionally. There is a wide distinction between the confirmed drunkard, and the man who sometimes drinks to excess, and is ashamed of it in his sober moments—they are both wrong, but there is a difference in degree, yet who shall say how long that difference will continue. It is indeed a dangerous road which has beguiled so many from the path of rectitude. Few people have any idea of the magnitude of the evil, they are satisfied with vague notions, instead of facts. We can only say this is not our verdict, but that of the inhabitants themselves. We will not assert that the whole of England is as bad, but we believe that even in the agricultural counties, drunkenness is a more prevalent vice than is supposed. In Herefordshire and the other cider districts, drunkenness, if not a universal vice, passes few houses without leaving traces of its presence. We repeat that drunkenness is not a question of mere thousands, but of millions, and the million must

look to it, it is every body's business! and reader it is your's also.

As a consequence of the present drinking customs of society which prevail in fashionable, and ordinary life, the number of persons who drink to intoxication, in England alone, is not less than ONE MILLION! Will you sanction by your practice a system fraught with such dreadful results to your countrymen—or will you ABSTAIN?

THE RUINED DISTILLER,

OR

Scenes in and near a Road-side Tavern.

(Concluded from our last.)

It will be remembered that the morning was fine and frosty; but towards mid-day the sky became overcast, and about three o'clock in the afternoon a violent snow storm commenced, which continued to rage with unabated fury during the interview which took place between the travellers and the distiller, as mentioned in the preceding Number. The travellers, therefore, were naturally anxious to stay at the Tavern, and they accordingly seated themselves again by the stove in the bar-room. It was not until then that the landlord noticed the wretched habiliments of his guests; as soon as he did so he immediately ordered them to be gone. Prosperous men of the world have not many feelings in common with their unprosperous fellow-creatures; and a prosperous tavern-keeper was not likely to feel any sympathy for two strange young men, when he could feel none for the wives and children he had been instrumental in bringing to the lowest destitution and misery. The imperative order was therefore given with all the insolence of a petty tyrant, and the cold-blooded effrontery of one who had wrung a fortune from the victims of alcoholic excitement, and had participated in the guilt of robbing their wives and offspring of bread and hope, and indeed of every earthly comfort. But it unfortunately happened that at the same moment the order was given by this hearth, and heart, desolator, Tobias had, with some trouble, summoned sufficient courage to ask for accommodation for the night. They both however, with glad hearts and empty stomachs left the house. It will be owned that their case was a hard one. But they were then able to endure privations for they had strong nerves, stout hearts, and trust in God. They had not weakened the first, and broken the last by the use of alcoholic liquors. If they had never again entered within the doors of a tavern, they had already seen sufficient to convince reflecting men that taverns were moral nuisances, that the liquors sold

there caused the most horrid wickedness, and heartrending misery, and that the conscience and character of the Rum-seller were as much injured by the very nature of his traffic, as were the body and mind of his deluded customer by the nature and effects of the drink. But if they had never again entered a tavern they would in all likelihood, have never become the victims of alcoholic excitement themselves; they would have never seen the day when they found all hope, all faith, all virtuous thoughts, all pious resignation, and the capacity for endurance banished from them utterly, and their condition become in almost every respect the type of that of the ruined distiller's; such however was their fate!

It was nearly dark when the travellers left the Tavern. The snow was already more than two feet deep, and it now descended thicker and faster than ever. The wind at the same time commenced blowing with all the violence of a hurricane. But as it roared along, they travelled onward. The branches of the forest trees crashed against each other, and dashed from them showers of ice and rotten wood, which threatened to break the heads of the wanderers, and bury their bodies too. In this eventful night many a noble pine was torn from its roots, and rocks from their foundations. The wild beast was driven from his lair, and the eagle from his roost. It was a night when families gathered close together, and as they spoke of the storm without, fervently thanked God that they had a shelter, and hoped too that all men had one. It was a night when all sordid, worldly, selfish, considerations were driven from the human breast, and man, both in conversation and feeling, proved that there was something of the image of his maker in him yet. It was a night when the barking of wolves or of wild dogs, the howling of the wind, or of bears, the crashing of the trees, the roar of the distant torrent, and the mournful screech of some giant bird, mingled their noises together, in dismal and deafening confusion; and which would have made the hearts of the travellers quail with fear, if they had not just before seen something yet more strange, horrid, and terrible, by the buffalo-skin-bed of the dying drunkard. Was there any other human creature out in the forest on a night like this? Such was the question of the wanderers. They thought when the wind lulled, they heard a human voice sounding in the distant, soft, but powerful and distinct, like the love of a mother for her child, but this was surely only a freak of their imaginations. The poor woman wandering along in her blanket jacket would be recalled to their

memory, and it was easy for them to fancy anything just now; and more easy still for them to interpret the moaning of the wind, as it died in the distance, as the plaint of a human being in distress. Again they hear a cry, but it is again silenced by the roar of the storm-king. The travellers tremble. The ghost stories they had heard in their infancy came back again to their memories. The remembrance of former sins hurried into their souls. The words of the ruined distiller flashed again through their brains; and, for it must be recollected they had not had lately the bare necessaries of life, their bodies as well as minds began to fail them; but still, as the wind lulled, they heard a voice like that of some human being in prayer. The impression of some portending ruin now pressed itself on their too lively imaginations, and has continued with them even unto this day. But what cry is that they hear now! It is, it must be, a woman's voice! And well do they guess who that woman is. Partly buried in the snow, under a projecting rock, where she had sheltered herself for two nights already, stood leaning over two of her children, and commending them to God, the wife of the ruined distiller.

I know that man endures many evils, and I know also that most of them are inflicted by man. There are some which appear to be sent by God; but these are evils in appearance only. The battling with such manfully, or the understanding of such rightly, has a tendency to strengthen his mind, or to soften and purify his heart. They fit him to live in a world like this, and they prepare him for another, and a better. But there are many evils, real evils existing in the world, which are truly the bane of human happiness, and which stand in the way of all improvement. Of evils such as these there are none so prolific, none so powerful, as those which arise from the drinking customs of civilised life, and which are entailed upon the human race by the use of intoxicating drinks. Thoughts such as these did not then spontaneously arise in the brains of the travellers, but they have since then been forcibly and effectually fixed in their minds, as they have been upon mine. It was now a time when thought must follow action, not action thought, as under ordinary circumstances would have been their proper and natural order.

"Heavenly Father!" were the first audible words they heard the poor woman utter, "let me see his face again, and then if it so pleaseth thee take me and my children hence. "Arise" said Tobas, taking hold of her arm which was stiff with cold, "your husband we have

lately left at a tavern by the road side, near to the mill. Let us haste thither." "Shall I then once more behold the father of these poor babes! Merciful Heaven I must be dreaming, or was it all a dream that passed through my brain, and repassed, for many long and dreary days? I thought he was not dead. Oh! I will haste with you if I can possibly." Tobas took her by the arm and dragged her through the snow. Ricard, at the same time, put one child on his back and the other in his arms, and ran with all speed back to the tavern; never did load feel more light, and never was journey performed more rapidly. Enter the bar room he placed the children by the stove and commenced rubbing them as their case demanded. The landlord ordered some gruel to be made for them! The most brutal man will, betimes, show that he is not wholly hard-hearted; and the penetrating mind will see that such beings still possess the elements of good in their souls, and which have been smothered perhaps unwillingly, or unwittingly; which the absence of proper, and the continual presence of improper influences have rendered useless; and which may, and will, be brought out permanently by proper training, and which some sudden and striking circumstance, as in this case, will infallibly bring to light, though it may not produce any lasting effects on the heart, or tend only in a remote degree, to alter the character. Ricard having given the children gruel, they had become sufficiently alive to enquire for their mamma, at the moment Tobas, she and the little infant entered. As soon as the tavern keeper saw the woman, he, on the impulse of the moment, addressed her as his young mistress, for he had once been a menial servant of her father's, and she, in all her rags looked still young, and with all her suffering there could even now be found traces of her former beauty. She however heeded him not; her thoughts were on the babe at her breast, which she tried to warm by the stove, and give it gruel. But the poor little thing could not open its mouth. Its face looked like marble, and was as hard and cold; for it was dead, and evidently had been for some time. The truth at last burst upon the mother's mind, yet she continued to call it by name, and to rub it by the fire; at length, seeing that its life could be no more brought back, she smothered its little face with kisses, and as she was placing it on the form, she fell herself more dead than alive upon the floor.

In the meantime the name of God and then of his wife proceeded from the conscience-stricken man in the next apartment, in the most imploring, despairing, and simple accents.

His body was more at ease, it was said,

but certainly, though he was more sensible, he was suffering most acutely, mentally, if not physically. Alas, poor man! thy sufferings are great, and ten times greater than they would have been if they had not all been self-sought, and self-inflicted. Thou didst break nature's laws when drinking of the intoxicating cup, and punishment as severe as thy transgression was great, has come down to rack thy soul and feed upon thy vitals.

Ricard now took the two living children to their father. One was a girl about seven years old, the other a boy about four. He smiled when he saw them, and kissed them tenderly; as he was doing so, a spark, as it were of the Divinity, shot across his countenance, giving lustre to his dull, sunken eyes.

But like a ray from the sun penetrating, through the close bars of some condemned prisoner's damp, dark, cold, cell, it called to his mind and exposed more clearly to view, the happiness he had forfeited, and the fetters in which he was about to expire. "Pa," said his little daughter, "you will trot me on your knee again and pat me on my cheek, as you used to do, when you get well wont you pa? and you will never touch the nasty drink again will you?" "Never!" cried the father, "never!" "And pa" said the boy, "you will never beat your little son and good ma, never beat them more will you pa?" "Oh! God forgive me" groaned the sick man, "what sufferings do the wicked inflict upon themselves! I will my boy, promise you I will always love your ma; but where is she? I must see her;" But the little boy wanted his question answered again, as little boys sometimes do, so again he asked, "you will never beat ma, and never touch nasty drink will you?" "Never! my dear little children, oh no! never! never!" "Where is my husband!" cried the wife, coming to her senses, and arising from the floor, "I am sure I heard his voice, oh! where is he?" But the little children had raised up feelings and reflections in the father's breast which were too great for his shattered body to bear. The dim shadows of a dire futurity seemed to flit before his mental vision, leaving the impression it produced stamped upon his brow. He was fast dying. The wife rushed into the room, and at the same moment death closed his eyes for ever. I shall not attempt to describe the scene which followed. My purpose I trust has been accomplished; I wished to illustrate in this story, the effects which are produced by the use of intoxicating drinks on the purchaser of such drinks, and on all those who are connected with him; I wished to show the effects produced on the hearts of those who traffic in them. I also wished to show

that, no matter how good may be the heart, how experienced the judgement, how enlightened the mind of any man who daily uses these liquors, he is almost sure in the long run to become a miserable, if not a drunken character.

This is not an over drawn picture. The horrors which hundreds of thousands of drunkards daily experience, and which drunkards inflict on their wives and families, are as great, or greater, than those I have attempted to describe. The folly and danger of drinking intoxicating liquors will be more plainly seen, when I state that the two travellers themselves became victims to strong drink, and this, too, occurred after they had seen in more cases than one, or one thousand, the horrors entailed on humanity by drunkenness; and this, too, occurred when both were more frightened at becoming drunkards than any of my readers could possibly be, and when both had a greater horror of drunkenness than any of my readers can possibly possess.

They had not however then a horror of drinking intoxicating liquors. They did not then see the intimate connection which existed between the *agent* and the *act*; while they hated *intoxication*, they drank *intoxicating* drinks; yes, and continued to drink them until intoxication itself was too mild a term to convey the slightest idea of their physical and intellectual prostration, their intense misery, and mad condition. They did not loathe the very name of the liquors which produced, which are producing, and which I fear will continue to produce more misery of every description than all other evil agents existing in the world; and not loathing the name, they had no objection to the drink, and in the end hankered day and night, and night and day after the excitement which it creates.

It remains now only for me to say, that the Ruined Distiller with his frozen babe were buried in one grave; that the widow, and her two children went to their relations, who lived in comfortable circumstances in one of the New England states, and that they there experienced more true enjoyment than they ever knew before; and that the Landlord, from the progress of enlightened opinion concerning the traffickers in strong drinks, thought it right, and found it necessary, to turn his *Road side Tavern* into a respectable *Temperance Hotel*.

A.

HOW TO BE SAFE.—“Doctor,” said a patient, about five years ago, after reading the prescription of a distinguished friend of temperance, whom ill health had obliged him to consult,—“Doctor, do you think that a little Spirits now and then, would hurt me very much?” “I do not know that a little now and then would hurt you very much; but, sir, if you dont take any it wont hurt you at all.”

Original Poetry.

TEMPERANCE SONG.

Hail lovely Temperance—Friend of humanity
Sent to unrivet sad slavery's chain,
The cup of our fathers to banish for ever
With all the dire evils that crowd in its train.

Thee we hail Temperance, day-star of happiness,
Pure are the blessings that from thee shall flow,
Thy laurels are nobler—and fresher—and fairer
Than those which encircle the warrior's brow.

Thou hast brightened the eye that was clouded by sorrow,
Hast soften'd the voice once uplifted in wrath,
Hast seated the child on the knee of its father,
Who once was repell'd with a frown or an oath.

Thou hast gladden'd the hearth that was lonely and cheer-
And chas'd the sad tear from the mother's pale cheek, (less
Thou hast gifted with health, the infirm and the sickly,
And strengthen'd the hands that were palsied and weak.

And still brighter visions appear in the distance,
When truth shall have echoed thy fame through the earth,
When the home of the drunkard—the tavern—the prison
Shall no where be found in the land of our birth.

Hail lovely Temperance, gem of humanity,
Round thee we'll rally with banners unfurl'd;
Blessings are thine, both for Time and Eternity;
Reign in thy beauty then over the world.

MIRIAM,

SOLILOQUY OF A DRUNKARD.

HERE I am once more seated in my comfortable little parlour, and probably for the last time. Oh, for a cup of water of oblivion with which to drown all recollection of the past—the present distracts, and for the future all is lost.

Before the sun of to-morrow rises the myrmidons of the law will have taken possession—yes possession of every thing. My innocent wife will be plunged into the deepest distress; and my children reduced to beggary. As if in mockery of my sufferings there stands the couch on which my mother was laid when she placed her trembling hand on my head, and with tears entreated me to beware of the intoxicating cup. Oh my mother! would to God, I had taken thine advice. There hangs the portrait of my injured wife, her mild eyes beaming with love which I have slighted and returned only with ingratitude, there are too—but they will go, yes—all—yet my hard hearted creditor is not a draper, nor a grocer, nor a butcher, no; none of these, Marianne took care to prevent that—he is a *Liquor Merchant*. At my feet lies my faithful dog asleep. What would I not give to exchange my nature for his, he is no traitor, I am, I am traitor to myself, to my family, to my country, and what is worse, to my God. Victor, my poor dog, look up look up at that bottle and if thou canst, curse it for my sake, for the sake of thy wretched ruined master. There, there it stands, my hope, my antidote, my bane, my curse, yet I cannot do without it; oh, no! Intemperance like a demon has coiled round my very heart-strings, and do you think I could sever it from my being now? Impossible!—never! Aha—aha—there's yet one glass left, I shall drink it and sleep—yes sleep to awake perhaps in—in—in a prison!!

Miriam.

A POETICAL DRUNKARD.—A NEW DEFINITION.—

At the Wellingbrough Petty Sessions, James and Richard Houghton, of Irthlingbrough, were charged with being drunk. Police-constable Clements said they were quite drunk.—“Did you say quite, Master Clements?” queried Richard, “Quite? quite? Does you know what quite drunk is? No you doesnt know, but it's like this here. You ain't nothing nor there is nothing. If I had been quite drunk, should I have known whether I war Dick Houghton or a Church Steeple? a snob or the Hemperor of China? I tell you when a man's quite drunk he ain't nothing, and there ain't nothing. I recollects being quite lushy once, and when I was a coming to myself I thought that instead of being Dick Houghton in a ditch, I was mount Hetna a belching fire like bricks, and I only had to kick to cause a Herthquake; but on this here occasion I know'd as you wasn't me, and as I wasnt you, so just tell their worships the truth, and say as he was ratherish. They were accordingly fined 5s. each for being somewhat ratherish.”—*Jerrolds Newspaper*.

Answers to Correspondents.

We agree with our friend at Trent Vale; we very much regret the circumstances to which he alludes, and we sympathize with him; but we think we cannot do anything which will be of any avail. It is one of the many instances of the temperance warfare when we are called upon to overcome evil with good.

G. H. Lane End. We are obliged by the communication, to which the same observations apply as in the former instance. It grieves us to hear of the conduct complained of, but no strictures in our columns would change the minds of the parties in question—and we must confess, we love rather to praise the good than to blame the erring. We have been obliged to postpone several articles till next month.

TEMPERANCE GAZETTE.

Birmingham, April 1st, 1847.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

The meetings which have been held during the last month have generally been of an encouraging character; the attendance has been good, and there have been many signatures to the pledge. In some of the towns where appointments have been made, sufficient attention has not been paid to the preparation of the meeting, by making the matter notorious in the town, either by hand-bills, announcement in the places of worship, or other efficient means. It is true that such cases are few, but they should never occur, as there are many places which are anxious to have the assistance of the agent, which are at the same time deprived of his services. We mention these circumstances, not for the purpose of blaming the secretary or committee, but that these oversights may be prevented in future.

Good meetings have been held at Liverpool, both in the Portico and in Clarence Hall. At Warrington Mr. Horn reports a large meeting; and at Market Drayton two splendid meetings, the worthy and benevolent Vicar in the chair on both occasions, to whom Market Drayton is much indebted for his unceasing endeavours to promote temperance and every good work within its limits. At Wrexham an excellent meeting was held in the Baptist Chapel, where we are happy to say that 26 persons signed the pledge; we consider this a great triumph for the friends of temperance in a town so much addicted to intemperance as Wrexham has been, but we hope a better day is coming. There was also a good attendance and a good feeling manifested at Stoke. In South Wales there is a generally improved spirit manifested, and from Chepstow to Swansea a great desire exists to do all that is possible to spread the blessings of temperance through this important and extensive district. The importance of the work is great, we hope that the efforts made will in some measure be

commensurate to it. Large and respectable meetings have been held by Mr. Edwards at Merthyr, Dowlais, Brinmawr, Cwm celyn; the friends at Ebbw Vale, Tredegar, and Beaufort have invited us to visit those populous places. At Newport, Pontypool, Abersychan, Abergavenny, and Chepstow, there has been a good attendance, and at most of these places the children have been addressed with good effect. We recommend all societies in the association which have not a juvenile society to form one without delay, as it is easier to produce an impression on the uncontaminated mind of youth than to convert the hoary drunkard. The services of the Rev. W. D. Corken have been appreciated in Shropshire, where we hope much good will be done; likewise in Montgomeryshire. At the conclusion of Mr. Glover's last address at Macclesfield, seven old drunkards came forward and signed the pledge: we trust they will be firm in their good resolutions, and add to their temperance every other christian virtue. We regard teetotalism as a great boon to the working classes in itself; but it is of far greater value inasmuch as it is the first triumph of virtue over sensual indulgences and evil habits, it is often the first step of mind over matter, of self-denial over selfishness, and it leads to continual improvement in the outward circumstances and comforts of the man, and to corresponding advances in morality and christian excellence.

SUBSTANCE OF A SPEECH

LATELY DELIVERED AT EDINBURGH, AT THE MONTHLY SOIREE.

The purpose I have in view this evening is one to which I fear I cannot do full justice. My object is twofold, first, I would try to persuade you that the statements of teetotalers are not generally exaggerated, second, I would endeavour to convince you of the criminality of giving to others that which you believe to be liable to be injurious to them.

In my first purpose I am aware that I shall be particularly liable to the charge of using intemperate language myself, for none but those who have long and attentively considered the subject, can be adequately impressed with the enormity of intemperance. I might in that case excuse myself under the plea of poetical licence. For in order to make a due impression upon the mind it is always allowable to compare small things with the great. This is the very essence of true poetical description. On the other hand to compare great things with small, will only create ridicule. It is admissible in comic and

satirical writings. But with neither of these styles of description have we anything to do here. We want a comparison which will be simply adequate. Neither too great, nor too small. In surveying all the evils of society I meet with only one which appears to me commensurate with that of Intemperance. I refer to war but unhappily its evils are so underrated that it will not suit my purpose. I should first have to render you all peace makers, before the comparison could convey to you my sense of the magnitude of the evil of intemperance.

But there are sins and evils in society, of the enormity of which happily you are already sufficiently sensible, which you are not inclined to underrate.

By selecting two of these I may perhaps succeed in conveying to you my convictions. The evils of intemperance are twofold, they are of a moral and of a physical character. The moral evils of the vice may be fairly represented by those of slavery. The character of man is destroyed by it. It takes away his independence, hardens his conscience, deadens all his sensibilities. It may be said of alcohol as of many slave drivers, that it is a kind master attentive to man's necessities. But it allows a man to live often to the age of eighty, that the moderate drinker like the mildly enslaved, may be well clothed, well fed, well housed, and no appearance of excess remain about him. Still, do we not know all the time that the man is not free, that he is a slave to the customs of society, a slave often to his love of his liquid chains, and that he is ever liable to be sold to a far harder taskmaster, to a stronger and yet stronger drink, until he is brought to a level with the brute. Indeed the slave whose body only is chained, is in the better condition of the two. For he can but be brutalized and deprived of his human attributes. But the drunkard is far worse than any brute, than any animal in creation; he can but be compared with demons and evil spirits of the imagination.

But it may be said, what chance have any of us of being thus enslaved? I will tell you my friends. About one in two of every family present is almost certain to be thus afflicted unless the customs of society alter for the better. Who among you has not a relation, at least as near as a cousin, who has thus fallen; And who can tell *who* will be the next victims?

But if after all, each thinks that he may escape, however others fall around him, let us see if we thus argue in relation to the physical evil with which I would compare the disease of drunkenness.

We all have heard of the small pox and its fatal ravages in past years. We all know too how it has been checked and almost expelled our country.

But the slaughter committed by alcohol in its various forms, is far greater than that of the small pox ever was, though it may be diffused over a wider field, instead of its contagion being confined to one locality. Its evils too are continuous from year to year, instead of being only periodical. The chances of *any one* suffering from small pox, was far less than that which every moderate drinker is exposed to of becoming a victim of intemperance, and yet to lessen this chance every mother throughout the land is not satisfied till her child is vaccinated. This remedy however was not adopted all at once, it met with most violent opposition. The cow pox was called a beastly disease. But the love of parents for their children has at length prevailed and the victory is secured. Success in this case should make us hope for success in the teetotal cause. What then is our remedy here? It is simple. It is no disease. It is only the prevention of many, viz, that all should be *Teetotalized*, that all should abstain from the use of that as a beverage which in no case and in no quantity can benefit an individual in health, and which, by employment in health loses much of its efficacy in cases of disease.

This surely is no great demand. That every child amongst us be *teetotalized* as certainly as it is vaccinated. But consider what this implies. Of course no parent can continue to use these liquors. The mother will not accustom her child to associate the joys of childhood with the fumes of alcohol. No father will allow his cherished kiss to be connected in thought with the impure breath of the drinker. No! all such scents and poisonous fumes must be kept out of the way and consigned to the tavern and whiskey shops, as a sure warning of the horrors that might be witnessed within. The smell as well as the taste must be hated, an abhorrence to every appearance of an evil which slaughters its thousands, must be fostered in the youth and maiden.

If to complete the comparison we are tempted to regard *this fear* as a kind of disease, as unnatural as uncalled for, yet who will say it is so who has well weighed the ravages committed on mind as well as body, by the use of alcohol, still let it be allowed to be a disease and call it *anophobia*, or hatred of wine. If it will only perform its destined work and drive out the far more desperate and fatal disease of hydrophobia, a fear of

Gods best gift to man, the neglect of pure water both outwardly and inwardly, then I say this disease cannot be too highly prized, and like the cow pox should be inoculated into every human mind, till society is free from all intemperance.

If we are right thus far, little need be added to warn you against giving or offering to give any intoxicating drinks to your friends. For so long as the habit of drinking these stimulants continues, the danger of infection remains. The use of them as beverages must be totally discarded, and it must be criminal in any one, who clearly perceives the danger of continuing the present customs, to sanction in any way the social temptation to intemperance.

Richard Shaen.

THE TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLE AT SEA.

Under this heading a paragraph has been going the round of the newspapers, in which it is stated, that a barque called the Columbus sailed from Calcutta to Plymouth on the temperance principle; a mode which appears to have worked very unfortunately during the voyage,—the scurvy having broke out, from which one man died; and that the vessel sailed under close-reefed topsails for nearly a month, the crew being fearful of shaking out the reefs, not having strength enough to take them in again, should heavy weather come on; and also, that the want of some exhilarating drink on board after a violent storm was most especially felt. This paragraph is artfully constructed and is intended to impress the reader with the idea that the scurvy was the consequence of the practice of the temperance principle by the crew; that the men were too weak from the want of intoxicating drinks to perform their duties; and that during severe weather this want was most especially felt.

We are sorry to learn that this paragraph has had, in some cases, the desired effect, though there could be nothing much more absurd. Without staying to enquire whether the scurvy might not have broken out if the intoxicating liquor had been used, seeing that this vessel did not touch at any port until her arrival in England; or whether she had as many hands on board as she ought to have had, we will at once put our readers in possession of the following, which we have received from an intelligent and experienced man, he having been for some years a seaman in the American service:—

“Does the writer of the paragraph referred to assert that the scurvy was the result of the practice of teetotalism by the crew? if he does, every experienced man will laugh at him. The scurvy is understood, by scientific and all sea-faring men to be produced by the too long and uninterrupted use of salt provisions.

But I never knew, nor in all my experience did I ever hear, of the scurvy, or a predisposition to that disease, being brought on by the free use of water, tea, coffee, or any other drinks used by teetotalers. On the contrary lemonade, made without sugar if you will, and soda water, made with tartaric acid and carbonate of soda, are, in the absence of a plentiful supply of vegetables, I will not say the best, but amongst the very best means of preventing that disease. I never knew, nor did I ever hear of spirituous liquors being used, or being recommended by any medical man, as a means of preventing or curing the scurvy. The scurvy is a most debilitating disease, producing prostration of muscular strength, and frequently a proportionate depression of mind. But I totally and unequivocally deny that intoxicating drinks will cure, or even effect any alleviation of this bodily and mental debility, without being almost immediately followed by a corresponding depression. I can easily understand that some men who are not teetotalers from principle, will grumble at not having their allowance of grog, after the long and severe labour which a storm at sea sometimes makes necessary, (though many of these would be more satisfied if a substitute for this grog were provided,) but I do deny that they would be able to endure the labour better if they had it. I have been at sea as a free drinker, as a moderate drinker, when I took nothing but the ship's allowance of grog, and as a total abstainer from all intoxicating drinks, and I can bear the most unqualified testimony to the immense superiority of the total abstinence principle as practised by myself and as seen in the practice of others. I do not recollect ever having met with a single individual who had, for any length of time, adopted this principle *from conviction* or *choice*, who did not feel better able to do his work, and less timid in encountering danger, than any one acting on the contrary principle. I have repeatedly seen the boldest, and most skilful men, after a fit of drinking, who dare not go aloft if their lives depended upon it; and in fact their lives did depend upon their not doing their duty, for if they had gone aloft they would unavoidably have fallen; but I never saw a teetotaler under the influence of such abject terror, I never saw a teetotaler that was not able to perform his duty. Let the advocates of strong drink for seamen deny this if they can; I make the assertion without fear of contradiction. Temperance ships, as they are often improperly called, may not be managed as they ought to be, but teetotal sailors are as well, nay better able to perform all their duties than they are who drink intoxicating drinks; and in ships under teetotal officers, who regard the comforts of the men, there is, and must necessarily be, much more safety for passengers and goods than in ships conducted on different principles.—T. W.”

THE SCOURGE OF THE INDIAN.—The Council of the Creek Nation, at its last session, passed an act prohibiting the offence. A glorious example for many of our States, and one which would seem to show upon this subject, the Indians are more *enlightened* than their white brethren. What a dreadful scourge has the white man's *fire water* been to them, and oh! how many witnesses will there be against him at the Judgment Bar of God.

A. T. U. Jan.

It is estimated that not fewer than 800,000 persons in the United States belong to temperance societies, and a great number abstain from all intoxicating drinks, though they do not belong to any society.

GATHERINGS ON THE WAY.

"A VOICE FROM THE RECTORY."

Or, *A Call to the Drunkard to "cease to do evil and to learn to do well."*

Adam is not the name of the man I am about to tell you of, but it will serve my purpose, and the facts I shall relate will inform some on the banks of the Severn whom I mean.

Adam reached his eighteenth year a sober youth; about that time he married, but soon forgot the claims of his wife, and the promises he had made, and became a drunkard. Although not a large man, he was very strong, and a well-known boxer; and not unfrequently the arm that should have protected his wife was raised against her, and the wages which should have supported her and their children he squandered away at the ale-bench. In this wicked and dangerous course, he continued twenty-two years, a monument of the kindness and forbearance of his heavenly Father.

Upon one occasion, returning home drunk, he fell down and slept till morning, and when he awoke he found himself lying on the edge of a coal-pit, with his head hanging over it. At another time he went to a bull-baiting, the distressed bull broke loose and ran into the Severn; and Adam, being drunk, rushed into the river, laid hold of the enraged bull, and dragged him out at the risk of his own life.

Poor Adam continued to drink, and fight, and neglect his wife and children, till about three years ago, when it happened on a Sunday morning, just recovering from the stupifying poison he had drunk the previous night, he was asked to go to church, he accepted the invitation, and went just as he was in his working clothes, and a paper cap upon his head; he sat down and soon fell asleep, and snored to the disturbing of the congregation. A magistrate who was present ordered the constable to take him into custody; and the next day he fined him five shillings for being drunk and disorderly.

Poor Adam was heartily ashamed of himself, and was prepared to receive the advice of a friend; such a friend was provided for him in the rector of the parish.

This kind and good man sent for his unhappy sinful parishioner, and affectionately advised him to *drink no more*. Poor Adam was afraid that he could not work well if he took his rector's advice, but the good man assured him that *he could*, for he had known of others who worked better without drink than they could have done with it. Adam replied "*Then I'll try.*" The good rector

gave him a few kind words of encouragement which were not lost upon this poor wanderer from the fold. On the following day there happened to be a temperance meeting where Adam lived; to this meeting poor Adam went, with a heart prepared to receive instruction. John S— addressed the meeting and related his experience, which confirmed the opinion of the worthy rector, that a hard-working labourer can work well without intoxicating drink. At the close of the meeting poor Adam took the temperance pledge, and he still keeps it, and does all he can by advice and example to get others to do the same. His wife and children are now fed well and clothed comfortably; they have followed his example, and have not only adopted true temperance, but have chosen the fear of the Lord, and they delight to walk in Zion's peaceful, holy, heavenly ways. The worthy rector himself, for the benefit of his example upon his people, has adopted true temperance, and "*A voice from the rectory*" echoed, "*You can work hard without strong drink,*" and the reply of the convert, "*I'll try,*" has been adopted by the rector himself.

Yardley, March 18, 1847.

H. GWYATHER.

TEMPERANCE AND LONGEVITY.

It has been noticed by biographers and physicians that the longest livers have generally been abstemious men. From the earliest period of which we have any record, down to the present day this has been found to be the case. If abstinence, then, is conducive to health and longevity, it follows that during the present alarming scarcity, at least, it would be to our own as well as to our suffering fellow creatures' benefit, to abstain from all unnecessary articles of food, and to use water as our only drink. An abstemious mode of life has been known to counteract the effects which are proved to flow from living in low, ill-ventilated dwellings, situated in the dirtiest, undrained, and most insalubrious alleys. This is plainly seen in the case of misers. *Old* and *miser* seem to be words inseparably connected; whilst rags, dirt, and confined dark, damp rooms in the worst situations, seem to be necessary to his existence. Without regarding any and in opposition, to all sanitary regulations they manage to live to a great age. The well known fact I have heard adduced to show the fallacy of the arguments and calculations of sanitary reformers? who have replied that this circumstance, of misers living to be old people while surrounded by a poisoned atmosphere, was only an exception to a general rule; or that they had grown old before they had become misers. Perhaps so; but I think a more rational reason could be given, such misers are generally abstemious men, and always *Water-drinkers.* A.

A TRUE SENTIMENT.—"As well might the butcher cry, at every stroke of his knife, 'Life,' as for one man to drink the health of another while in the very act of destroying it." We wish every moderate drinker would ponder on this, when he is again tempted to partake of the poisonous bowl.

Intelligence.

GLoucester.—On Monday the 16th, of March, Mr. Passmore Edwards again delivered a lecture in the Tolley, to a crowded assembly who appeared much impressed with the importance of our principles, and seemed by their frequent Hear! Hear! to coincide with the advocate in stating, that from the disuse of alcoholic drinks would flow a greater amount of lasting good, than can flow from any other moral movement. Because drunkenness impedes moral improvement. Total abstinence destroys drunkenness, hence the duty of all Moral Reformers to advocate Total abstinence.

The Lecturer dwelt at some length, and with effect upon the happy change which would take place on the general adoption of our principles, and concluded with an earnest appeal to his audience to work out with vigour this glorious Reformation.

After which the Chairman our honored townsman, and excellent friend, S. Bowly, Esq., arose and dismissed the Meeting with his usual testimony in favor of, and honest advice for all to join, our cause. 16 Signed. Geo. Preedy, Sec.

FAIRFORD.—Our Temperance Meeting, according to announcement in the Gazette, came off last evening; it was well attended and was most ably addressed by your agent Mr. P. Edwards, who exposed the folly of the drinking customs, and advocated the principles of Temperance Reform in a most convincing manner. Several signed the pledge, while each of our friends felt his mind strengthened for a further struggle with that great enemy of mankind, (Alcohol) so that I hope we may calculate on great future good resulting from our last Evening Meeting. Isaac Cowley.

ROSS.—Mr. J. P. Edwards paid us another visit on Friday the 12th. Inst. and delivered a lecture on True Temperance. It has seldom been our lot to listen to such bursts of eloquence as characterised his lecture. He traced the decline of the great empires of Persia, Greece and Rome, to the luxury of the inhabitants. Then shewed the effect of total abstinence on the labor market, and afterwards detailed a plan to bring the subject of temperance prominently before all the public schools of our large towns, the Editors of newspapers and the periodical press, and the legislature.

Two deaths from excessive drinking occurred in our county town (Hereford) last week, one a policeman, and the other a regular sot, an awful warning to the lovers of strong drink. The Editor of the Hereford Times nobly did his duty in recording these alcoholic murders; when shall we hear of the last? Moderate drinkers, when?

Mr. Edwards lectured on Saturday evening the 8th, on War, and the "Bond of Brotherhood," several persons signed the "League pledge."

On Sunday afternoon he delivered an address to the Teachers and children of the Baptist, Independent and Wesley Sunday Schools, who had collected in the large Baptist School room.

The room was densely crowded, and the pathetic appeals and touching anecdotes illustrating the effects of intoxicating drinks upon youth, were listened to with profound attention by the youthful auditory. This is the way to do good. Such lectures the children never forget and sometimes take them to their homes and are the instruments of reforming their parents. We hope now to form part of your association. J. S. Smith.

MR. PASSMORE EDWARDS AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

—Mr. Edwards has recently been addressing the Sunday School Scholars in many places on Teetotalism. For the benefit of other Temperance lecturers who are disposed to labour in a similar way, it may be said in the first place, when he lectures on the Friday or the Saturday, he makes enquiries concerning the superintendents and principal teachers of all the schools in the town. He then calls on these persons and tells them he feels interested in the moral as well as the mental education of the rising generation, and he should be most happy to address the different week-day schools in some convenient place on the coming Sunday on the Temperance Reform. Sometimes a few scruples are made, and a few questions put, which have been met in a kind and christian spirit. This being done, the consent of the superintendents being obtained, the place and time of meeting being fixed on, publicity is given to the Meeting in the various Chapels on the Sunday Morning when the parents and friends of the children are invited to hear the address; so not only a meeting of the children, but of grown up persons is easily secured. At the appointed time Mr. Edwards being introduced, rises and speaks of the incalculable value of Sunday School education—Of the great obligations our country is under to such education; and the great necessity of its being extended and fortified. He then shows that the Sunday school education of our country is prevented, contracted, and corrupted by the drinking usages of society; and the great and manifest blessing which would arise to Sunday schools, and all other kinds of schools and to the people universally, by the universal adoption of the teetotal principle.

He speaks of the great influence and vast responsibilities of the Sunday school teacher, and the powerful claims that teetotalism has on him. In order to rivet the attention and keep up a constant excitement in the children's minds, Mr. E. relates anecdotes of a simple and instructive nature, and they invariably answer the end, for which they are designed. Teachers of Sunday schools, Temperance lecturers, and all of you who wish to make man happy, here is a wide field for your exertions! Here are means within your reach whereby you may exert an influence in shattering the foundations of England's drinking system, and in diffusing the blessings of sobriety down to the most distant posterity.

LIVERPOOL, CLARENCE HALL.—On Wednesday the 3rd ult. Mr. Flinn gave a lecture on the inconsistency of Christian Missionaries in using intoxicating drinks. After referring to the quantity of intoxicating drinks taken out in the new Missionary ship John Wesley; he proceeded to an analysis of the results of Missionary labour in different countries, and proved from the best statistical authorities, that the stations most distinguished for the number and piety of their converts, are those where Missionaries have discountenanced the use of inebriating stimulants, and that on the contrary in some stations those drinks have done more harm than the bible has done good, in support of which he referred the meeting to Mr. Young's work, entitled a residence on the Musquito Shore (Mexico) Station. After exhorting the meeting to adopt our principles, Mr. Flinn concluded an able though charitable discourse, when 17 took the pledge. On Monday the 8th we had another very interesting Meeting; Mr. Flinn, and others addressed it at considerable length; 15 signed the pledge. On

Wednesday the 17th Captain Todd, and Brothers four in number, and each the commander of a vessel, consecutively addressed the meeting repudiating the idea that intoxicating drinks of any sort are necessary by sea or land. Mr. Flinn delivered a discourse in his usual animated style, and 10 new members were added, thus we are progressing with pleasing rapidity and expecting to reap our reward, being resolved not to faint by the way.

Abraham Loft, Sec.

ASHBOURN.—The temperance movement is not in so progressive a state in this town and neighbourhood as we could wish, still with the aid of your excellent association and the monthly visits from Agents we have no doubt that it will ultimately flourish. It is encouraging to gather from the columns of your Gazette, that our principles are spreading, and your efforts crowned with success. We long to see that period when the Temperance Reformation shall have practically spread thro' our beloved Isle, and be known throughout the universe. We were favoured last month by a Lecture from your Agent Mr. Glover. The attention the audience gave him appeared an acknowledgement of the truth of the principles he advocated. The more a true practical principle, of the most beneficial character is advocated, the greater must be its success. J. H. Estcourt.

UTTOXETER.—On the 15th, we had the pleasure of hearing our old tried friend Mr. Horn, the meeting altogether presented a delightful appearance, the manner of the speaker, the attention of the audience which was very large, as well as the signatures obtained was cheering. Who but those whose hearts were hardened with strong drink, could look upon such a meeting as this without exclaiming.—This is the Society for bringing about a General Reformation. T. B. Gregory.

BURY TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.—The half yearly festival of the Bury Total Abstinence Society, commenced on Tuesday evening the 16th, when a public meeting took place in the New Road School Room. The Rev. W. Roseman occupied the chair and urged the necessity of employing time to the best advantage, from a consideration of its extreme brevity. During the present famine the gifts of providence might be employed to a better purpose than in distillation, as it would require as much small grain to produce a gill of mountain dew in Scotland, or of gin in England, as would supply a family with a meal. Mr. Hill a working man gave a humorous description of the sufferings which he endured while a drunkard, and of the blessings he had enjoyed since he became a member of the temperance society. G. S. Kenrick, Esq., of West Bromwich delivered an address, in which he proved by an appeal to facts and arguments, the general utility of the total abstinence cause. On the following evening another meeting was held in the same place, the Rev. F. Howorth in the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Winterbottom temperance agent. Each meeting was tolerably well attended and a number of signatures obtained.

ABERSYCHAN.—In a Lecture delivered on the 17th of February last, in the New British Iron Company's School Room by Mr. J. P. Edwards, he gave a specimen of his talent of blending useful and instructive information, with persuasive and convincing arguments on the blessings of Temperance, and its important bearings on domestic and social affairs. On the 9th, of March also Mr. Edwards lectured in the above named Room, taking for his text the remark very often made, that "Teetotal-

ism will do well enough for those who dont know any better," pointing out some of England's most learned and shining characters, who were examples and promoters of Temperance, such as Sir Isaac Newton, Milton, Doctor Franklin, John Wesley, &c., all of whom he presumed knew something of other things, so that the wisest would not be degraded by adopting total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. He also showed that religion has every principle in it adapted to the Temperance reformation in its strictest sense.—That it is evident more would have been effected thereby, if it had been practically enforced by the professors thereof, and the ministers of the gospel. The audience was small but very attentive. H. G. W.

THE LONDON TEMPERANCE CLUB.—To which we alluded in our last, is an organization of persons adhering to the practice of abstinence from intoxicating liquors, who will enjoy the privilege of using the Club Room for business or retirement, and possess opportunities of obtaining all the current information of the progress of the temperance cause, its advocates, and meetings; of reading the choice literature of the day; and of consulting with the best informed and most able friends and exponents of the temperance question from all parts of the world. It has been formed to meet an urgent want, which every zealous and practical temperance man, resident in the metropolis, or but occasionally visiting it, has oftentimes painfully felt; and, viewed as it will affect the extension of temperance principles, it can scarcely fail to become a powerful auxiliary, as well as a pleasant one. Great numbers of young men—eager for mental and moral culture, combined with agreeable and reputable social intercourse, both amongst those that are located in the metropolis and such as are continuously arriving here—strongly desire such an aid, and feel greatly the evils which arise by reason of its absence, causing them to lose the interest which, under more favourable influences, they would retain toward the temperance cause, and thereby depriving it of the benefit it might obtain by their kindly exertions and regard.

GORNAL.—I am extremely obliged to you for your attention to our request. From 160 to 180 attended our meeting and listened to the various speakers with profound attention.

Twenty signed the pledge, principally children of our Sabbath School, a few of them were adults. We have been endeavouring in our feeble way to lay it before the children for 6 or 9 months.

We intend to watch over the tender plants, and leave no stone unturned until we also get the parents. John Wasdell.

Varieties.

SHOULD SUCH THINGS BE?—THE DEAD HUSBAND AND THE DRUNKEN WIFE.—We hear of destitution at a distance, but by keeping our eyes fixed in the distance, we are but too apt to overlook distress at our doors. Instances of privation and suffering can be found amongst the poorer classes of society in Arbroath, as well as in the crowded lanes and overcrowded residences of the poor in the larger cities of the empire. An appalling instance of the effects of extreme poverty came to light during the past week. A poor man, of the name of Mill died in a hovel at Stoberoft last week. When found, there was not an article of furniture within the place. There was no bed-clothes, and the wretched being had breathed his last in his wearing clothes. These, in some way or another, had got wet, and, as he

died during the late severe frost they had become frozen to the body, and were with difficulty removed. The widow of the dead man is a poor wretched drunkard, and has been so for many years, and may daily be seen reeling through the streets in a state of intoxication. It is stated that the clothes were not long removed from the dead body of her husband when she disposed of them for a trifle, that she might procure wherewith to satiate the cravings of a diseased and debasing appetite.—*Jerrolds Newspaper.*

GLASGOW COMMERCIAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—The second annual banquet of the members of this society was held in the Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday evening, 3rd inst., John M'Gavin, Esq., president, in the chair. Addresses on total abstinence were delivered by the Hon. Judge Marshall, Nova Scotia; Mr. Henry Clapp, North America; Messrs. Robt. Reid, E. Anderson, and W. S. Brown, Glasgow. Several glees and songs were performed by an amateur party members of the society. The audience numbered upwards of 470.—*Jerrolds Newspaper.*

POVERTY, DRUNKENNESS, AND DEATH.—David Jackson died on the evening of Wednesday. The appearance presented by the hovel in which the dead man lay was miserable and offensive in the extreme. There was scarcely the semblance of furniture within the walls, and the apertures in the window were stuffed pieces of sacking, tow, and old clothes, which served the double purpose of keeping out cold and light. The dead body of the old man—he had reached his seventy-second year—was lying on two dirty sacks placed on the floor, and these seemed to form the entire bedding. The widow, who was present, was hideously filthy; she could give no coherent account of the time or cause of her husband's death. Both Jackson and his wife have for years been much addicted to drink, and there is every reason to believe that both of them were drunk on the night of the death. Jackson was at one time a burghess and a free-man of the burgh, and carried on a flourishing business as a tin-plate worker. Latterly he was reduced to extreme poverty, and died a pauper, hemmed in by filth and abject misery.—*Arbroath Guide.*

FALLING AMONG THIEVES.—Thomas Waters, of Machen, was charged with having been found in a state of drunkenness and incapacity to take care of himself—In proof of which it was stated that he had gone into Friars' fields, where the vultures picked his pockets of £16, and then threw him into a cess-pool. Here he was nearly smothered; but being rescued by some Samaritans, he was stretched on a ladder, and carried to the station; and being somewhat purified, he was comfortably sent to bed in the cell—Now cautioned and discharged.

Reviews.

Ipswich Juvenile Temperance Books. London, SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & Co.; Ipswich, BURTON;—We have received a series of these Tracts up to the 24th, and they appear calculated to interest the adult, and are well adapted to please and instruct the juvenile teetotaler.

Reasons for adopting and continuing the practice of Teetotalism.—By John Harris Scroton. Bromsgrove, J. H. SCROTON; London, HOULSTON & STONEMAN; Birmingham, J., W. SNOWELL:—This publication in defence of teetotalism has been written by a sincere christian and an ardent friend of the temperance reformation, and we trust it will have the effect which he proposes, by inducing many to give that candid attention to the arguments in favour of teetotalism which they deserve. We give an extract which proves that when the author urges the beneficial tendency of teetotalism, he speaks from experience.

"I find that I can pass through the world a great deal more pleasantly—with far less of suffering; with renovated health,

and better spirits—without it than I could with it. From my boyhood I was the subject of very serious, and almost incessant attacks of headache, which unfitted me for everything. I have abstained for about ten years, and instead of feeling myself to be ten years older, I can almost fancy I have been retracing my steps, travelling back again the path of life, and renewing my youth:—diverging from, instead of tending towards the tomb. I am almost a stranger to indisposition, and have well nigh forgotten the headache: I can work better, and eat better; and enjoy more equable spirits. Nor am I a solitary example. I have seen some, and heard of many, excellent individuals engaged in the honourable work of the christian ministry, who say they can study better, and preach better; more frequently, more effectively, and with considerable less fatigue, than when they revived their exhausted powers with artificial stimulants."

Advertisements.

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WOMAN'S DUTIES AND WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.
 April 15, will be published, Price ONE PENNY, No. 4, of

THE TEETOTAL ESSAYIST,

OR MONTHLY TEMPERANCE STANDARD,

CONTAINING "THE WORN-OUT THIMBLE," a Story of "Woman's Duty and Woman's Influence in connection with the Temperance Reformation," written expressly for this work by Mrs. S. C. HALL, with other interesting and important articles.

No. 5 of *The Essayist*, to be published May 15, will contain an essay on "THE IMPORTANCE OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE MAINTENANCE AND SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY," for which the premium of *Ten Pounds* has been awarded to the Rev. F. W. WHEELER, Missionary, St. Andrew's, Jamaica; the Adjudicators being the Rev. John Campbell, D.D., London; and the Rev. W. H. Turner, A.M., Vicar of Banwell; and the Rev. W. Morton, of Ramsgate.

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Monthly Notices.

AGENTS' APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

APRIL.	MR. GLOVER.	MR. P. EDWARDS	Rev. W. D. CORKEN	MR. WILLIAMSON	MR. HORN,
Thursday. 1	Nantwich	Malvern Link	Ashbourn	Cardiff	Uttoxeter
Friday..... 2	Chnsteron	Gloucester	Leek	Newport M.	Leek
Saturday... 3		Cirencester	Stoke		
Monday... 5	Worcester	Birmingham	Fenton	Broseley	Macclesfield
Tuesday... 6	Walsall	Cromford	Stoke	Ditto	Liverpool, Clarence
Wednes.... 7	Horsley Heath	Derby	Cromford	Wellington	Caermarthenshire
Thursday. 8	Stourbridge	Ditto	Ditto	Shrewsbury	&c. &c.
Friday..... 9	Gornal Wood	Burton on Trent	Tutbury	Ironbridge	to the end of the
Monday...12	Etruria	Coventry	Rugeley	Madeley	month.
Tuesday...13	Wheelock Heath	Ross	Lozells	West Bromwich	
Wednes....14	Goldenthal	Abergavenny	Droitwich	Wolverhampton	
Thursday.15	Handforth	Ponty Pool	Hales Owen	Market Drayton	
Friday.....16	Wilmslow	Abersychan	Wall Heath	Ditto	
Monday...19	Rawtenstall	Pontnewydd	Yardley	Chester	
Tuesday...20	Bury	Blaenavon	Leamington	Warrington	
Wednes....21	Blackburn	Brynmaur	Stratford on Avon	Knutsford	
Thursday...22	Wigan	Cwm Celyn	Banbury	Wrexham	
Friday.....23	St. Helens	Llanelly	Ditto	Ellesmere	
Monday...26	Foxhill Bank	Ebbw Vale	Brailes	Berriew	
Tuesday...27	Runcoorn	Tredegar	Stow	Welchpool	
Wednes...28	Prescot	Beaufort	Oxford	Newtown	
Thursday 29	Liverpool Portico	Coleford	Fairford	Montgomery	
Friday 30	Wavertree	Lydney	Redditch	Bishops Castle	

TEETOTAL SPEAKER'S PLAN OF THE POTTERY DISTRICT.

Newcastle, Town Hall; Trent Vale, National School; Big Madeley, Wesleyan School; Kidsgrove, Primitive Chapel; *Monday*.—Cobridge, New Connexion School; Chesterton, Primitive School; Stoke, Fenn's Cliff Bank Square; Betley, National School; Chorlton Moss, Primitive Methodist Chapel; *Tuesday*.—Hanley, Bethesda Schools; Burslem, Temperance Hall; Wolstanton, New Connexion School; Knutton Heath, Primitive Methodist Chapel; Little Madeley; *Wednesday*.—Tunstall, Primitive Methodist School; Alsager's Bank, Wesleyan Chapel; Golden Hill, Wesleyan Chapel; *Thursday*.—Upper Hanley, New Connexion School; *Friday*.—Audley, Wesleyan School; *Saturday*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO AGENCY FUND.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Wrexham.....	0 10 0	Shrewsbury.....	1 0 0	Gloucester.....	0 16 0
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Burton.....	2 0 0	Malvern Link.....	1 5 0	Ballytor	1 0 0
Stourbridge.....	0 16 0	Ross.....	1 0 0		

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All Contributions and Communications to be Addressed—not later than the 15th of the month—to Mr. GEORGE SMITH KENRICK, West Bromwich.)

All Advertisements, & Orders for the Stamped & Unstamped Edition, to be sent to R. Wakelin, West Bromwich.

BIRMINGHAM.—Printed and Published by RICHARD CYPLES TOMKINSON jun., of 39, Snow-hill, in the parish of Birmingham, April 1st, 1847. Sold by W. BRITAIN, 11, Paternoster row, London; WAKELIN, West Bromwich; BELCHER, Bull ring, and WATTS, Snow-hill Birmingham; TOMKINSON, Coventry, and can be had on order through any Bookseller.

THE TEMPERANCE GAZETTE.

ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

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MAY, 1847.

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EDUCATION.

THIS is the absorbing question of the present hour—which for the moment takes precedence of all others, and for a time diverts our gaze from the fearful famine, and wasting pestilence of Ireland. Is it right, just, and expedient that the people should be educated, and ought that education to embrace all classes, not only “the men of toil” but the pauper children in the Workhouse? Some years ago the answer to this question might have been doubtful, it is one which was put to the Board of Guardians of a certain Union in Monmouthshire by Sir Edmund Head, Bart.; and the reply was, No; for the agricultural guardians feared that a little learning would make the pauper as wise as themselves, no great stretch of wisdom perhaps, yet sufficient to destroy that profound deference which was paid to them by ignorance and poverty!

We find it stated in the “Leeds Mercury” to be intolerable, that, when education is in an infinitely better state than at any former period of our history, in a state of the most rapid advancement,” the government should interfere with the ancient usages of the country. On the other hand the Common Council of London, consider “that the state of Education in Great Britain and Ireland is confessedly deficient and lamentably defective; that the existence of so much ignorance is a reproach to the nation, and greatly to be deplored.” From a report made by Lord Kerry, it appears that there are 3,706 parishes without a day school of any description.

Amid such conflicting opinions we shall not presume to say how far each opinion which has been expressed in the public prints, is right, or whether the government measure is constitutional or otherwise, but we shall hazard our own conception of the educational question, which differs materially from them all.

We are prepared to make the startling assertion that Education is too extensive, that in fact it is universal! And it is from this universality of Education, that most of the social ills which press so severely on the resources of the country, and bring discredit on our name, arise!

Instead of the number of schools being too small, we complain that every house however tainted is a school; every man however much disqualified for the office, is a teacher, and it is in vain that Lord Morpeth states, “that there is a vast festering mass in our streets and alleys, with every sight and sound of contamination, choking the accesses to every sense, without any sense of duty to earth or Heaven, upon whom no word of *instruction ever falls*;” for we repeat there is no alley without its instructor, there is no street or neighbourhood without its Hero. If vice and crime distinguish the locality, he is the hero, who has oftenest broken through the meshes of the law, who has committed the most daring robberies, who has frequently deserved the gallows, yet has escaped from the noose. Should he have added murder to his other enormities and his hands have dabbled in blood, a degree of awe is mingled with the admiration with which the hero is regarded. This man is a teacher of no small number of pupils, who eagerly mount step by step, till they earn the highest honours in their profession.

Some benevolent people have boasted much of the recent invention of "Ragged" and "Infant Schools," whereas these institutions have long existed and have been brought to great perfection among that class which is excluded from respectable society. While the child is yet in its mother's arms, the first words it learns to lisp are oaths; long before it can guess the import of the words, it is master of a long vocabulary of fierce imprecations and obscene expressions—It is not long before it learns to lie, and to deceive, to avoid the blows and illtreatment which however it fails to escape, and by which its young heart is hardened.

The child is now fit for something more, accordingly a girl of seven years of age takes her brother of four years, into the street, she points to some cabbages in a costermonger's shop which he is told to appropriate, he refuses—she swears at him, he will not go—she beats him, and he makes his first attempt and is successful—he brings the article to his sister who immediately conceals it under her frock, and they go home, to receive the meed of their parents approbation, this may be called the monitorial system.

But as increasing years give him strength, and his intellect expands, he is qualified for a higher school, and more able teachers, at this crisis of his fate, he is detected while abstracting money from the "till" of a baker's shop, and he is apprehended and sent to jail. Here the progress he makes in iniquity is commensurate with the advantages of his situation, he meets with diamonds of the first water, with proficient in the knowledge of evil; he serves his time, is discharged but has lost all dread of the jail, tis the resort of choice spirits, the pickpocket, the highwayman, the burglar, the bank robber. His trade is not now followed merely for the means of living, but for the pleasure and excitement it yields. When successful in his business he plunges into all kinds of extravagance, and as he thinks lives like a Lord when he goes to bed drunk every night, till his money is expended, and then he robs again. He has been taught by his parents from his earliest youth that thieves are an illused class, that laws are made that infringe upon their natural rights, that all the world are united against him, the policeman is his natural enemy, and the "beak" a man from whom no justice is to be expected. He believes not in Heaven or Hell, and considers his country to be very ungrateful, when having sent him ten times to the house of correction for his moral improvement, she transports him beyond the seas before he has

attained eighteen years of age;* when all that was fierce and vicious in his character arrives at its full growth.

The fault therefore is, not that there is too little education, and too few schools; but that they are of the wrong kind. Men must and will, be educated, and if a sound education is not given, an enemy will sow the seeds of every vice in its stead, and evil communications, the circumstances of their life, and the temptations that surround them, will inevitably train them up in profligacy, they will be a torment to the place in which they live, and a disgrace to the society which fosters such evils in its bosom.

But of all the schools of vice to which we have alluded there are none so prolific of evil, none which exert such a mighty influence to degrade and debase [the inhabitants of these realms, none which are so intimately leagued with ignorance, none which so incessantly undermine and sap the foundation of virtue, purity, and holiness in the humn mind as the 98,282 breweries, publichouses, beer shops, and gin palaces; which offend the eye and pain the heart of the philanthropist in every town and village of the country. We have known mother's with children at the breast call for their glass of gin and pour the dregs down the throat of the unwilling infant, the father make his son drunk at four years of age and roll him about the floor for the amusement of the tap room visitors, boys at sixteen become confirmed drunkards; pious men ministers of religion, give up their holy calling and barter their hopes of heaven for the intoxicating cup. We know that these places are vast nurseries of criminals, the receptacles of vice in its most odious forms, the destruction of innocence, the blight of genius; the cause of poverty, and the snare of the working man.

These schools of the knowledge of evil are upheld and supported at a cost for each

* We wish to show that we are not exaggerating in our statement of the education of this class and will therefore quote a scene from an appropriate place, Worship Street. A lad named Cotten was called into the witness box to speak to the circumstances of a robbery when the following colloquy took place.—

Magistrate.—How old are you? *Witness.*—Fifteen.

You can read I suppose? No I can't.

Why don't your mother teach you? Cos she can't too,

Nor your father? No he can't nayther.

Do you ever go to Church? No.

Were you ever there? I don't know as ever I was.

What do you do with yourself on Sunday's? Fethes beer and baccy for father, and sleeps about.

What becomes of wicked people when they die? They buries them.

Did no one ever tell you they were punished in another world? *Witness,* (with an incredulous grin) never heard o' sich.

Mr. Broughton ordered the boy to stand down, and he desired the officer to censure the parents severely for having allowed him to remain in such a shocking state of ignorance! This is the type of a large class of the rising generation.

week, as great as Government proposes to award for the education of the people for fifty-two weeks. Therefore, whether a good education shall be diffused by the voluntary principle alone, or with the aid of state, one thing is necessary, that the old public house schools, those hot beds of sin, be removed, before any decided improvement can be expected in the morals and intelligence of the people!

MODE OF PAYING WAGES.

It will doubtless be admitted that few things are more necessary to the proper management and profitable cultivation of a farm, than a class of sober, intelligent and well conditioned labourers, and it becomes all who are connected with agriculture to do what they can to elevate the rural population in intelligence, character, and comfort. Now there is one thing which if adopted by landlords and tenants, would be of great advantage to our labouring population, namely the practice of paying their workmen entirely in money; for few things have tended so much to stupify, degrade, and demoralize our farm servants as the truck system, or the very prevalent practice of paying them partly in money and partly in very small beer, or very thin cider, which in our part of the country is called washings, and which has just as much the taste and smell of cider, as to cause the poor fellow who has bargained to drink three or four quarts of it a day, to long for a little from the beer shop more fitted to bite or to sting his callous palate. Now the part of the labourer's wages which is paid in drink is lost to his family, and this will be admitted to be a monstrous evil, when many among them have neither sufficient clothing to cover their shivering limbs, nor sufficient food to appease the cravings of hunger, with no better prospect but that of being obliged in their old age to ask the public almoner for bread to eat and a bed on which to die. But the practice of paying partly in drink tends also to induce a habit of intemperance; for if the young man begins at the age of twenty to drink five or six quarts a day during the harvest, and three or four quarts a day all the rest of the year, it ought not to be a matter of surprise if he becomes a disgrace to the man by whom he is employed, and the land on which he works. Such a man by the time he is sixty years of age will have swallowed about 10,000 gallons, and we leave those who continue the practice which we wish to see abolished, to judge whether it is not likely that a labourer so habituated to drinking, will be at the above age a stupid, degraded

and impoverished being, to be supplied for the rest of his days by the very parties whose mode of remunerating his toil has brought him to the common receptacle of pauperism. But it may be said by some, that if farm labourers be not paid in drink they will still have it. It may be so at least with the present generation of labourers, because their habits are already formed; but still if we pay in money we shall be able to hope respecting the next generation, and be discourteasing a practice that has inflicted a fearful injury both on the character and circumstances of the working population. Others may think that if they withhold beer from those they employ, they will not get the same amount of labour out of them. Now, I question whether, as employers, we have any right to the result of our servant's artificially excited energy, all I think we can fairly claim is that his natural strength be diligently exercised; there can be neither justice nor generosity in giving a man drink in order to get from him more than its value in work, and besides there are many proofs that work is as well and as soon done by a sober man as a drunken one. At all events we ought to let our labourers have the same liberty we claim for ourselves; namely, to spend their earnings in the way they consider most conducive to the comfort of their families. I hope some able correspondent will take up the subject.

From the Agricultural Gazette.

KOHL IN DENMARK AND THE MARSHES.

The territory inhabited by the Ditmarschers is a small district of flat country, stretching along the Elbe and the Eyder, and is about a hundred miles in length. Its maritime frontier was originally defended by lofty mounds, which opposed the encroachment of the sea; whilst inland it found protection in an almost impenetrable barrier of thick wood, bogs, lakes, and morass.

The dangers that are to be encountered, and the laborious efforts that must be made for subsistence at home, train the Frieslander of the marshes and islands for the perils of the deep, which we find him encountering with a brave and dogged resolution. The islanders, especially are constantly engaged in the whale and other fisheries. The church yards testify to the fact, that a comparatively small number of those who, year after year, proceed on their perilous expeditions, return to die at home. The monuments almost exclusively record the name of women—a blank being left for that of the absent husband, father, or brother, whose remains are probably mouldering in another hemisphere.

Brandy, tea, and coffee, came into general use throughout the islands about a century ago, and ardent drinking was in vogue until the interference of the clergy. The Ditmarschers, especially, who were allowed to distil without paying excise duties, carried the vice of drunkenness to excess. Temperance Societies have been established by the pastors, and they are much improved.

Blackwood's Magazine.

WANTED 100,000, TEMPERANCE
ADVOCATES.

SIR,— If the question of “*What hast thou done for the promotion of Temperance?*” were applied to each teetotaler, we may feel assured that it would fill many with confusion. It would not be considered a remarkable vaunt on the part of the soldier, who, in a year of warfare, should declare that he had killed *one* man, and it is certainly nothing to boast of on the part of a teetotaler, that he saves a *single* fellow-creature, in the course of the year, from drunkenness or the temptation thereto. Little however, as this may seem, it is far more than is generally accomplished. I trust, sir, that most of your readers did during the year 1846 bring in one to the temperance fold; but, had every teetotaler done the same, the accessions to the cause in that year would have been upwards of 1,000,000, even if one third had gone back, consequently instead of there being now about 1,400,000 pledged abstainers in England and Scotland, (Ireland belongs to Father Mathew,) there would have been 2,400,000! Continuing the same ratio of increase there would be at the end of 1847, 4,000,000 of members, at the end of 1848 we should number 6,700,000 in 1849 upwards of 11,000,000, and in 1850, more than 18,700,000. Thus in *four years* Great Britain would be teetotalized did each member but add *one per annum*.

Now though I do not anticipate quite such a speedy and signal triumph as this to crown our labours, I do not consider it impracticable, and beg to suggest a plan for an approximating degree of success.

I have been frequently impressed with the thought, that were an institution established in connexion with the temperance movement in this country on the principle of *Washingtonianism*, our progress would be vastly accelerated. Could not a “sacred band” be formed by the most enterprising members of each society, who would engage to do their utmost to procure, individually, at least *one* pledge to temperance in six months. If only every *twentieth* person enrolled himself, we should have a devoted band, 70,000 to commence with; and supposing each, on the average, to gain three pledges, and two of them to remain firm, the cause would be strengthened in the year by the addition of 140,000 members, added to perhaps, the same number from ordinary means. Thus then, at the end of the present year we should number 1,680,000 and have a sacred band of 84,000. In 1848, 168,000 would be

brought in by the band, and our probable number be 2,000,000. The following year there would be 100,000 persons in the band who would bring in 200,000, making our number perhaps 2,400,000. In the year 1850, we should count at least 3,000,000 strong. I doubt not of far greater success than this, but I think this would be the *least* by the last mentioned time instead of Three Millions my conviction is that from the general excitement and enquiry thus to be created, we may number Six Millions.

Those members of the sacred band who might not have leisure or inclination to advocate their principles orally, would find a powerful substitute in a good selection of tracts and pamphlets, circulated among their neighbours and acquaintances. Indeed, every member of the band should be provided with the same, since conviction will result from *reading* in thousands of cases where it would be resisted in discussion. In Macclesfield something of this kind is now being done and the earlier each society forms its sacred band the better will it be for the temperance cause in that town. Let the humble member converse and ply with publications neighbours of his own class, and the wealthier one those of his class; and we shall thus be working effectually at both the top and the bottom of society. “We began at the top,” said Dr Beecher, “you began at the bottom,” let us however, now work with determination at *both* ends. Let us diffuse the light we have through the mind of the community. Drunkenness hinders our steps. Above all let us enlighten our ministers, magistrates, senators, medical men, and merchants. This the devoted institution alluded to would readily do. Any teetotaler having the *will* may easily find the means of making himself the owner of fifty or one hundred, or two or three dozen of good, sound tracts, on different subjects, to give out on loan, which he might exchange for others when the series was gone through. Thus he might teach the Religion of teetotalism to preachers of the gospel, who, too generally are ignorant of it; and to magistrates, the justice of teetotalism, which mercifully regards the *prevention* of crime instead of its punishment: to senators he may teach a system of political economy based on Morality: the medical man he may enrich with knowledge he dreams not of: and the eyes of the merchant he may open to his own and the nation’s commercial interest.

Trusting, Sir, that the increasing prevalence of drunkenness will make this suggestion more weighty. I remain, yours,

J. BURNE

JOHNNY FINCH,
OR WAR AND DRUNKENNESS.

CHAPTER I.

Soon after the commencement of the great French war, the fighting mania came over the spirit of the nation. "What news?" was the cry everywhere. The old talked of the glory of the English arms, and of the high honour of the sacking and burning of towns, and the killing of enemies. In the summer groups of eager enquirers gathered at eve on the village green, in the market places of the larger towns, or in the quays of our various sea-ports. In the winter, the meetings were still carried, on but under the shelter of a roof, by the ingle side or round the pot-house table. But summer was the time for news, for the armies having left their winter cantonments had again entered on real service, and battles were lost and won with a rapidity, frightful to all but the lovers of war and those who profited by its spoils. Even youth caught the general infection, and listened with attentive ears, open mouths, and staring eyes, and then went forth with souls burning for the soldier's musket, gaudy red jacket, and nodding plume. Those not ripe for the real battle field, shouldered with glee the wooden musket, or buckled on with warrior-pride the sword of lath, and marched and counter-marched,

"Then in uncouth array, their feats to crown,
They stormed some ruined pigstye for a town."

In the large towns, on market days, and in the villages at wakes, the rattle of the drum was heard blending with the shrill screams of the fife, and soldiers decked with flaunting ribbons were seen parading the streets. This was the recruiting party gathering up the youths fit for the service of war, the harvest of death. How merry was their music! How hearty was their laugh! how inspiring their songs! how much ale they drank! and how freely they handed round the intoxicating cup! What young man of spirit could miss so good an opportunity for entering on "the gay and happy life of the gentleman soldier?" Many hundreds of thousands were beguiled, and fell on the plains and mountains of India, Portugal, and Spain. The son was enticed from his widowed mother's cot, the husbandman from the plough, and the weaver from his loom. Many bitterly regretted when the veil was rent from their eyes by the pains and indignities of the soldier's life, when they suffered from the sergeant's cane for awkwardness at drill, or from hunger on the soldier's meagre fare, when they felt the slavery of their position, and the hopelessness

of their condition. But it was then too late; they had drunk of the soldier's cup, and received the soldier's money, and they must "march away."

Johnny Finch was a wild, rollicking blade, a thoughtless, dread-nought sort of a lad, like many another stocking weaver's apprentice. He did not, however, like the confinement and the monotony of the loom; and in addition to this, he disliked and dreaded his master, who was both a drunkard and a tyrant. But Johnny was not alone in his hardships, for in the little town where he lived, in the heart of merry England, "the home of the free," there were at the time of which we are speaking, no less than 600 of these parish apprentices in a population of 7000 persons. The masters had what they called "teams" of six, and even as high as ten apprentices; they were worked as hard as the whip could make them, from early morn till sometimes long after midnight; they were oftentimes ill fed and wretchedly lodged, while education was a thing but seldom cared for. Though the masters derived large incomes from their earnings, they still, for the most part, continued poor, spending their ill-gotten gains in the cock-pit, on the ale bench, or at the card table. But however, to the facts of our story.

Johnny sat one evening in his loom; it was a dull dark evening in November, he was plying away with right good will, for he had been loitering during the day, and he was far behind with his daily task. In his hurry an accident happened, and "crash" went a portion of the loom. He saw at once, it was too serious and complicated to be mended by himself, and he also knew that when his master returned from the pot-house, a "sound threshing" would be his portion. This he determined to avoid; so he tremblingly left his loom, and hurried through the house, without waiting even for his hat. Then running up the lane, he tapped gently at the window of another workshop. He was soon joined by an urchin who eagerly enquired "What's the matter, Jack?" "O I've broken a part of my loom, and the gaffer's at the public, and I aint going to stop to be half killed, I know." "Ah well! won't you have it smartly when they catch you?" "I don't mean 'em though, I can tell you, for I shall go up to Lon'on to my sister." "But where's your cap?" "Oh! I dare not take that, or I should have had our old woman's cane about me. Give me your'n." "You shall have my old un, and I'll put it through this broken pane." They separated, the cap was soon secured, and our hero commenced his solitary ramble. We will not stop to relate the con-

fusion, oaths, and beatings which took place on the "gaffer's" return; bad and painful as it was for the remaining youths, it was nothing uncommon.

Johnny took the nearest way out of the town, and across the fields he went, but not with a light heart, or a mind at peace. He had trudged about eight miles, when he was startled by a strange noise. He stopped to listen—it stopped also—again he went forward, and again he heard it—clink, clink, clink—as he neared the stile it grew louder and louder, and his fears grew stronger than his courage. He thought it nothing less than a ghost, and no sooner did he think of this than he turned in a fright and ran away. When out of breath, he stopped to listen, and reason and courage returned. "Well" thought he, "I never did any body any harm, and I'll go up to it perhaps after all it is nothing that will hurt me." As he retraced his steps, he heard the same ominous sound—clink, clink, clink. He now cautiously looked over the hedge in the direction of the noise, and saw what very much surprised him—a poor donkey with a log chained to his foot. Though he felt ashamed at his want of courage, he could not help laughing heartily, and for a moment forgot his forlorn condition. As he went forward with a lightened but still anxious heart, he began to look out for a place in which to pass the night. Coming to a hovel where was plenty of straw, he laid himself down to sleep, but in the stillness of the night, the recollection of ghost stories, and the scratching and screeching of the vermin that frequently harbour in such places, brought up again his fears. He lay in terror, and sleep was a stranger to his eyes. In the morning he rose stiff and cold, and with still greater feelings of loneliness than ever. With these feelings he entered the village, and seating himself on the first door step he came to, he covered his face with his cold red hands, and gave way to a fit of strong but silent crying. He wished himself with his poor, but once affectionate mother, beneath the clod in the grave-yard, where he saw them lay her two years before. While he was thus thinking and crying, the door opened, and the merry voice of the "maid of all work" caused him to start and look up; and now the bright eyes of this light-hearted girl gleamed upon him, and her song was hushed. She kindly inquired into the cause of his grief, heard his story, warmed the strange orphan at her kitchen fire, gave him a stout piece of bread, and started him again with a blessing on his miserable pilgrimage.

J. G. B.

(To be continued.)

THE PALACE AND THE WOOLSACK
Or, the good old times before Teetotalism was thought of.

March 22, 1816.—His only beverage now is punch, except a glass of brandy in the morning when he rises, without which, he, (the Prince Regent) says he should die. * * *

April 3, 1816.—Still in despite of entreaties he continues his usual *libations*,—viz. punch, or, as H. R. Highness calls it, skull cap, made with champagne instead of water!

New Monthly Magazine.

LIFE OF LORD KEEPER GUILDFORD.

I shall conclude his circuit life with a redeeming anecdote. "Being invited with the rest of the council to dine at Colchester with the Recorder Sir John Shaw, who was well known to be one of the greatest kill-cows at drinking in the nation, he, with the rest of the brethren, by methods too well known got very drunk. They were obliged to go on and in that condition mounted, but some dropped and others proceeded. His lordship (North) had a clerk, one Lucas a very drunken fellow, but at that time not far gone; he thought it his duty to have a tender care for his master, who having had one fall (contrary to the sound advice of his experienced clerk), would needs get up again, calling him all to nought for his pains. His lordship was got upon a very sprightly nag that trotted on very hard, and Lucas came near to persuade him not to go so fast, but this put the horse on the run and away he went with his master full speed, so as no one could follow him. The horse when he found himself clear of pursuers stopped his course by degrees, and went with his rider (fast asleep upon his back) into a pond to drink, and there sat his lordship on the sally." We are then told how a barrister's clerk came up and rescued his lordship as he was about to fall into the water,—How he was carried to a public house and put to bed, while "the rest of the company went on, for fear of losing their market"—And how his lordship was astonished when he awoke next morning, having forgotten every thing that had happened since his horse ran away with him. It would seem that his lordship could occasionally dismiss from his mind, his briefs, his fees, and tricks, and enjoy good fellowship—ever persevering his characteristic caution;—for Rogers says "he had strength of head to bear a great deal; and when he found that infirmity coming on him, he used to sit smiling and say little or nothing. * * * * *

When heated with liquor Jeffreys could not now conceal his contempt for the Lord Keeper, even in the king's presence. It is

related that, upon the hearing of a matter before the Council, arising out of a controversy for jurisdiction between two sets of magistrates, Guildford proposed some sort of compromise between them, when the Lord Chief Justice "flaming drunk" came from the lower to the upper end of the board, "talking and staring like a madman," bitterly inveighed against "Trimmers" and told the King "he had *Trimmers* in his Court, and he never would be easy till all the *Trimmers* were sent about their business" "The lord Keeper knowing that these darts were aimed at him moved the King that the whole business should be referred to the lord Chief Justice, and that, he should make a report to his majesty in Council of what should be fit to be done. "This was ordered, and Guildford seems to have entertained a hope that Jeffreys, from the state of intoxication he was in, would entirely forget the reference, and so might fall into disgrace.

CHANCELLOR JEFFREYS.

During his early career as a barrister while trial was going on he was devotedly earnest in it, but when it was over, he would recklessly get drunk, as if he never were to have another to conduct. Coming so much in contact with the aldermen, he ingratiated himself with them very much, and he was particularly patronised by a namesake (though no relation) of his own. Jeffreys, alderman of the Bread street ward, who was very wealthy. a great smoker, (an accomplishment in which the lawyer could rival him as well as in drinking) and who had immense influence with the livery. Hard drinking was again his resource; he could now afford to invite the great city attorneys so his house, as well as carouse with them at taverns, and they were pleased with the attentions of the rising barrister as well as charmed with the most jovial of companions. He likewise began to cultivate fashionable society, and to consider how he might contrive to get an introduction to court. "He put himself into all companies—for which he was qualified, by using himself to hard drink." Now was the time when men got forward in life by showing their hatred to puritanism, their devotion to King and Church, and their affectation of vice, *even if* actually free from it.* * *

From his great influence in the city he found no difficulty in making the acquaintance of Will Chiffinch, "the trusty page of the back stairs" who besides other employments of a confidential nature, was intrusted by Charles II. to get at the secrets of all men of any consequence in any department of life.

"This Mr. Chiffinch, says Roger North,"

was a true secretary as well as page, for he had a lodging at the back stairs, which might have been properly termed 'the Spy Office,' where the King spoke with particular persons about intrigues of all kinds; and little informers, projectors &c., were carried to Chiffinch's lodging. He was the most impetuous drinker, and in that capacity an admirable spy; for he let none part with him sober, if it were possible to get them drunk, and his great artifice was pushing idolatrous healths of his good master, and always being in haste; for the King is coming, which was his word.

Nor, to make sure work, would he scruple to put his masters salutiferous drops (which were called the Kings, of the nature of Goddard's) into the glasses; and being an Hercules well breathed to the sport himself, he commonly had the better; and so fished out many secrets, and discovered men's characters which the King could never have obtained the knowledge of by any other means. It is likely that Jeffreys being a pretender to main feats with the citizens, might forward himself and be entertained by Will Chiffinch, and that which at first was mere spying turn to acquaintance, if not friendship such as is apt to grow up between immense drinkers, and from them might spring recommendations of him to the King, as the most useful man that could be found to serve his majesty in London. * * * * *

His name is Sir George Jeffreys, who, as I must say behaved himself more like a Jack pudding, than with that gravity which becomes a Judge. He was witty upon the prisoners at the bar. He was very full of his jokes upon people that came to give evidence, not suffering them to declare what they had to say in their own way and method, and would interrupt them because they behaved themselves with more gravity than he. But I do not insist on this, nor upon the late hours he kept up and down our city; it's said he was every night drinking till two o'clock, or beyond that time. and that he went to his chamber drunk; but this I have only from common fame, for I was not in his company. I bless God I am not a man of his principles and behaviour; but in the mornings he appeared with symptoms of a man that overnight had taken a large cup.* * * * *

Some say he died of a broken heart; others of repeated attacks of the stone a disease under which he had long suffered; others, that he killed himself by brandy; and others, that he was visited with madness, and died like a furious wild beast. The last may be rejected as a fable, invented to please the lovers of the marvellous, and we may safely

believe that he sank under the combined effects of bodily pain, mental anguish, and habitual intemperance.

"*Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England, by Lord Campbell.*"

MOONE MILLS BALLITORE.

MARCH 14, 1847.

My dear friend:—Thousands here in Ireland are dying for want of wholesome food. Unwholesome drink slays, you tell us, its tens of thousands annually in Great Britain. Which of the two kinds of death is most deplorable?

You are subscribing liberally, large sums to mitigate our sufferings from famine, and I, in return, can only throw in my mite, to assist in arresting your plague of drink.

What peace, and plenty, and happiness, and fraternal union would bless both islands if teetotalism reigned in every family from the palace to the street.

THAT DAY WILL COME.

Highway robbery is, in the present day, disgraceful and ungentlemanly. It was not always so.

According to Shakespear and Scott, it was a gentlemanly nay princely pastime. Why then should not *moderate drinking*, some day be deemed as criminal and as shameful as *moderate robbery* is now.

Your short pledge men for I will not call them teetotalers, remind me of the notorious Jonathan Wild, who would not himself lend a hand at a robbery. He only planned and provided the entertainment—set *his friends* at it—enjoyed the profits as he thought at a safe distance, and then betrayed them to the death. Jonathan was a "short pledge" rogue, but like many a *short pledge* drink provider, he was caught at last. Sincerely your friend,
Ebenezer Shackleton.

Our zealous and constant friend will allow that there is one point in which the long pledge and short pledge both agree, viz. that if either of them were universally adopted the same object would be attained—drunkenness would cease, and the drinking of intoxicating drink would be no longer known, drink houses would become temperance houses, and the nation would save Eight Million quarters of grain from destruction. Both pledges are tending to the same end and let us not despise any assistance which will hasten the day of final triumph, whether short pledge or long.

EDITOR.

TEMPORARY TEMPERANCE.—Certain members of the Reformed Presbyterian congregation, Rotheray, have resolved to use no intoxicating liquors during the continuance of the present famine.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

Original Poetry.

SONG OF THE SURGERY, OR

TEMPERANCE SONG FOR 1888.

In dressing gown tattered and torn,
His thin hair all lanky and gray,
A poor surgon sat by his surgery fire,
And thus he was heard to say—
Oh! would I had never been born,
'T'would much better have been for me,
Then here to sit like a being forlorn;
For nobody brings me a fee.

Wait, wait, wait,
From ten 'till half-past four
And not a carriage has stopped at my gate
Nor a patient has rapped at my door.
Oh! it was not always thus,
Not always wait, wait, wait,
Without a patient to rap at my door
Or carriage to stop at my gate.

It was drive—drive—drive,
Through hail, and rain, and snow;
It was drive—drive—drive—
As fast as my horse could go,
It was pill, and blister, and draught,
Draught and blister and pill—
'Till the sight of a phial made me sick,
And the smell of it made one ill.

I know what has caused the change
Why my rounds I so seldom go,
'Tis the *Temperance Cause* with its sapient laws
That has left me nothing to do.
I had but two patients last week,
And one was too poor to pay.
The other has left off whiskey and gin
So he got quite well in a day.

Oh! will it be always thus,
Will the happy time never come,
That my purse will re-fill because people are ill
With drinking brandy and rum—
There's dropsy, hysterics, and gout,
Delirium tremens, and fits,
This Temperance folly has put to the rout,
And Physicians are losing their wits.
Alas! that the people should know,
What the doctors took care not to say,
That, if they'd abstain from the poisonous drink
They'd not have a doctor to pay.

In dressing gown tattered and torn,
His thin hair all lanky and grey;
A poor surgeon sat by his surgery fire,
(He'd gladly have ridden through mud and thro' mire)
And thus to himself did say—
Wait, wait, wait—
From ten till half-past four,
And not a carriage has stopped at my gate,
(Will nobody pity the poor man's fate.)
Nor a patient has rapped at my door.

MIRIAM

THE CAUSE OF CRIME.—Judge Wightman in his opening address to the grand jury at the late assizes at Chester, remarked: He regretted that, so far as he was able to judge, there appeared to be no indication of any diminution in the amount of crime. He did not intend to trouble them with any speculations as to the probable cause of the present prevalence of crime, for he felt that he did not possess sufficient local knowledge to enter upon such speculations in a satisfactory manner. He might however, say this much, that—from the depositions which had been laid before him—he could not help arriving at the conclusion, that a very large proportion of crime originated from excessive drinking in Public houses and Beer-houses. *Macclesfield Courier.*

A young man has committed suicide in London, because he could get no spirits to drink on the Sabbath morning. He was drunk the whole of the previous day.

Answers to Correspondents.

We are obliged to Mr. Halliday for a Copy of the Resolutions of the British long-pledge League, but we are obliged to omit it, as our space is all preoccupied.

We have received the Prize Essay on the importance, and necessity of petitioning Parliament to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays, for which we are obliged to Mr. Hopwood; we think the object a desirable one to be obtained.

The Printer is W. Pickwell, 20, Petergate, York. The National Society has now printed the Certificate of Medical men in favor of Teetotalism, to which upwards of 1,000 signatures have been attached. It is a most valuable and important document. To be had of Houlston and Stone-man, London.

Our Correspondents will perceive that we have been obliged to postpone some of their contributions to a future day.

Temperance Gazette.

Birmingham, May 1st, 1847.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the address of the American teetotalers to their brethren in this country. It deserves attention for two reasons,—first, because it shows the light in which foreign nations cannot fail to view our conduct, when they read from the same paper, that thousands of the inhabitants of these realms are perishing for lack of food, while we are destroying a sufficient quantity of food to drive famine and pestilence from our shores. In what some consider the vulgar art of war, more wisdom, and gleams of more benevolence are shown, than in our peaceful disregard of the lives of our fellow-men; for if a town is threatened by famine, owing to the blockade of an enemy, measures are immediately taken to prevent any waste of the necessaries of life, and at such a time of imminent danger, the Governor is justified in regulating the consumption of private individuals, and of interfering with private property, for the public good. In the case we have mentioned, it would be treason to destroy the corn which was to preserve the lives of the besieged, and the traitor would meet with a traitor's punishment; and it is nothing short of treason to humanity, desertion of the common weal, dereliction of duty, to allow the destruction of eight millions of quarters of grain when the people are dying for want of bread. Yet the work of destruction goes on night and day, the government looks on with apathy, no distillery is stopped, no brewer is called to account.

Again America sets a bright example for our imitation, inasmuch as the number of distilleries there has been reduced; while in England the number of houses for the sale of intoxicating drink has been continually increasing. This must not discourage us, for "what man has done man may do," and we may annihilate the sensual habits of our coun-

try if we are faithful to the great cause committed to our charge, and true to ourselves.

At Broseley an interesting festival was held on Easter Monday, when an admirable address was delivered by the Rector, which cannot fail to produce a beneficial influence on the inhabitants; we wish we were able to give a verbatim report of it. Good effects were observable in the large meeting which attended on the following day. A very good meeting was held at Burton-on-Trent, at which the Vicar of Yardley kindly attended; the Town Hall was filled, and the friends of Temperance feel cheered and encouraged to persevere in their laudable efforts by the successful results of the meeting. A cheering meeting has been held at Rochester, and we hope the friends will follow up the good impression which has been made. The Montgomeryshire societies are going on prosperously. The Glamorganshire societies are so well satisfied with the agency, that they desire to have the visit of Mr. R. Horn continued to the end of this month, and to extend his route as far west as Caermarthen. The Monmouthshire societies are in a healthy state, and anxious to extend their efficiency. Gloucester is arousing itself, and making efforts worthy of the importance of the town; the last meeting was a very interesting one. We have not space to report the proceedings of each place, but we must not omit to call attention to the course which is pursued at Bury, and we wish the example may be followed by all our societies; we refer particularly to the great attention paid to the juvenile society, and to the important results which have followed. They have 1600 juveniles connected with them, who feel such interest in the temperance cause that they hold meetings twice a week, and are continually progressing. We know no town of the size of Bury which can be compared to it for the number of juvenile teetotalers. The young have been too much neglected; youth is the spring time of life; and it is far better, as well as much easier, to enlist the unsophisticated and untainted mind of youth in this cause of nature and of God, than to reclaim the hardened and habitual drunkard.

AN IMPROVEMENT UPON COMPULSORY DRINKING.—A Manchester correspondent says:—Seeing in your paper an exposure of compulsory drinking, I thought the following might be useful. It is the practice of certain lamp makers in the employ of a railway company in this town to devote the money raised by footings and fines—they having certain laws among themselves—to the purchase of books at a specified price, each one getting a book in his turn, which he leaves in the shop for a certain time, to be used by his shopmates during meal times, after which of course it is his own.—*Jerrold's Newspaper.*

PEG LEG'S DRUNKEN EXPLOIT.

When Peg leg is drunk, he is a perfect savage, and reckless of life and property. He would fight with a post if it stood in his way, and refused to answer his drunken salutation of "good night." He very frequently fights his poor wife, and not unfrequently his scanty remains of furniture, though it would puzzle a philosopher to know why he quarrels with this last, unless it is that from age and mishaps it has grown crazy and rickety, like a drunken old toper in the last stage of decay, and consequently a little provoking by falling down when it ought to stand up, getting awry when it ought to be able to keep itself straight, or being incapable of acting according to expectation or duty, when his highness comes home in the height of his glory. His last exploit is the most memorable one yet achieved. He had been an old soldier, and had often "braved the battle," as well as encountered many a 'drunken breeze.' He has stood the hottest of the fire from the enemy's ranks, and in one of his desperate fights lost a leg. The carpenter has however furnished him with a capital substitute, which at once accounts for his name. Last week, he thought he would try how bravely his chattels could stand fire too. No sooner did he apply the match to his straw bed, than it blazed away in return right furiously, threatening not only to deal destruction to all Peg leg's worldly goods, but to the pile of buildings belonging to other people. The alarm was given. The fire brigade turned out, and finally subdued its dangerous turbulence. But lo! Peg leg was taken prisoner and finally lodged in durance vile. We fancy the Recorder will treat the matter in a very serious manner, and consider that he is not released from his responsibility for setting fire to his premises by committing the additional offence of getting drunk.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

What changes the habits of a man into those of a beast? *Drink.*

What makes a man shun the high road and walk in a by-path lest he should meet a creditor? *Drink.*

What is it that causes the little child to hide in a corner when it hears its father's footsteps on the threshold? *Drink.*

What frequently obliges the heart stricken wife to sit over her desolate hearth till past midnight? *Drink.*

What buys the carriage of the pawnbroker and clothes his daughter's in silk and velvet? *Drink.*

What is it that confines the wretched maniac in his cell when he might have been in his counting house? *Drink.*

What makes the mother's heart ache when her son is sent on board a convict ship? *Drink.*

What encourages the system of war by causing young men to enlist? *Drink.*

What empties churches and chapels and fills the jails of our land? *Drink.*

What irritates the temper, debases the mind, and renders a man unfit for the proper discharge of his duties? *Drink.*

What crowds his death-bed with torturing recollections of the past and visions of horror for the future? *Drink.*

Oh then young men beware of drink.

MIRIAM.

RUM RAVAGES IN PORTLAND.

Before the Licensing Board in Portland, Neal Dow Esq. in his remarks, said:—

"Go through this city, or almost any part of it, and mark the houses, as you proceed, with reference to this evil, and see what will be the result. I have one street now in my eye, and you may take it as an example.—The first house was built by a man who died by rum; the next house was owned by a man whose wife and two sons died from the use of strong drink; two daughters married drunkards, one of whom died of delirium tremens, and the other is now worse than dead. The next house, a large and elegant one, was owned by a man who died in the alms-house, and it then fell into the hands of a man who leaped out of a chamber window in a fit of delirium tremens, broke his leg and died of its effects, while his only son died of brandy drinking at twenty-two years of age, and his only daughter married a man who soon afterwards became a drunkard, and she died of a broken heart; and the next house was built and owned by a man whose only son became a miserable drunkard, who would drink raw brandy, at the grog-shops, from vessels used for measuring lamp oil.

I have taken this street at a venture, just as it occurred to me. I know not that its residents suffered more from rum than those of other streets. But there is a house in my neighbourhood, said Mr. D., the history of which is a frightful commentary upon the Rum Trade. It was first owned by a man who hung himself in a fit of delirium tremens; his two sons died at an early age, and his wife and two daughters were also drunkards, and came to a horrible end. In the same house afterwards, a man killed his wife, while under the influence of liquor, then stabbed himself, and lay weltering in his blood, while his wife lay dead at his feet. The next victim of rum in that house, was an old Irish woman, who perished with cold one Sunday night, while in a state of gross intoxication, her son living there at the time, and keeping in it a little grog-shop, to which he and his wife afterwards fell victims, becoming miserable drunkards; and running through with all their property, they emigrated to the west with their children, and all perished in the steamer Eric, which was destroyed with almost all her passengers, by fire. Thus perished from a single dwelling in this city from eleven to thirteen individuals,

through the trade in rum! and it frequently, if not generally happens, that those who engage in this horrible traffic are among the first to fall victims to it; such, at least, is the fact in this city; thus fearfully does God commend to these men the work of their own hands.

Such are some of the evils, resulting inevitably from the traffic in strong drinks, which the law was intended to remedy, to say nothing of those of a pecuniary nature, bearing upon the prosperity and happiness of the people. *American Temp. Union.*

ADDRESS,

TO THE FRIENDS AND PROMOTERS OF
THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION
THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN AND
IRELAND.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW LABOURERS:—

The Executive Committee of the American Temperance Union, in behalf of the friends of temperance and humanity throughout the United States, feel constrained to address you at the present moment, on a subject, which, in the providence of the Ruler of nations, is awakening the sympathies and calling forth the philanthropic energies of the humane, to a degree almost unparalleled in the history of man.

From one portion of your country, a country to which we look, not merely with filial reverence, but as the seat of learning, and arts, and commerce, and law, and religion,—the bulwark of all that is great and good,—there comes to us a cry of distress; and, God be praised, we are able to meet it. We have bread enough, and to spare. We are thankful that we can, at least in part, supply the wants of suffering Ireland; and more thankful that there has been a heart in our countrymen to send of their abundance, that her starving poor may live. But while we do what it is our duty to do, and only in feeble measure, we are anxious that a great lesson should be learned from this visitation of Providence; and that our country and yours should profit by it in a manner and degree, for the security and happiness of all coming generations.

Without the temperance reformation in America, we might have been unable at the present moment to have afforded the relief now waited in our ships to your shores. But a few years since, and we numbered FORTY THOUSAND distilleries, which were annually converting into intoxicating liquors an untold amount of bread stuffs. With a population of only twelve millions, we consumed from year to year seventy-two million gallons of distilled spirits, and from five to six million gallons of strong beer. The passion for these drinks was increasing. The conversion of our superabundant bread stuffs into stimulating and popular beverages, was thought to be not only lawful, but a happy relief for the country, especially at the West, luxuriant in crops, without a market. But the degradation of 500,000 drunkards, the cry of suffering families, the increase of crime, the crowded almshouses, the premature and sad deaths, the destruction of bright intellects, the prostration of the church and the minister at the altar, alarmed the nation, and the cry went up, CANNOT THE PLAGUE BE STAYED? The temperance reform commenced, and spread over the land. With a mighty increase of population, our 40,000 distilleries have been reduced to less than 10,000; numerous breweries have been abandoned; our drinking usages have been broken up; and we have become a

comparatively sober and redeemed people. Had there been no reform, and had the work of converting the 'bounties of providence' into maddening poisons progressed for the last twenty years as in the preceding twenty, no heart can conceive, no tongue tell, what would have been the present condition of America. To a cry of help from famishing Ireland, we might first have been deaf from sottishness and wickedness; and second, without the means of relief, even if disposed to aid. Thanks to our great deliverer for what our eyes witness and our hands can give. But while we send our gifts, we want Britain and Ireland to know the source of our ability. We want Britain and Ireland to understand, that what has saved us, can save them from the present and greater distresses. We shall not say, it is not right that we should help you, while you take your own bread stuffs and convert them into maddening drinks, increasing your poor and famishing by hundreds of thousands. We will see none perish with hunger, no, not in India or Siberia, if we can send them the staff of life. But it is our hope and prayer that your enlightened and noble nation may now see, as they have never before seen, the wickedness of this awful waste and destructive process. From your government returns it appears that the quantity of grain used in the manufacture of every description of intoxicating drinks, from July 1st 1844, to July, 1st, 1845, amounted to FIFTY-EIGHT MILLION BUSHELS; since which time the reported increase has been great, causing the consumption to amount in the last year to SIXTY-TWO MILLION. One of your public lecturers, we perceive, lately stated, that, next to wheat, barley, is the most nutritious grain of any grown in England; that at least seven million quarters of barley are consumed in the process of malting and brewing; a quantity that would cost fourteen million pounds sterling; and that would supply SEVEN MILLIONS of people with bread for one year. And in a late address of the Rev Theobald Mathew, in Ireland, we find him stating that bread stuffs enough are devoured in the distilleries, at the present moment, to give every man, woman, and child, in Ireland a single meal every day.

FRIENDS OF MANKIND! FRIENDS OF THE GOD OF NATURE! can we hold our peace and be guiltless? We know you are faithful. We rejoice in America to learn that you are lifting up your voices against this abomination. We write not to instruct or admonish but to bid you onward; to urge you to raise your note of remonstrance in every city, town, and village of your noble land; to cause your voice to be heard in the parliament of your country and at the throne. You are the men that might at the present moment, be England's and Ireland's deliverers. You can present a relief more prompt and permanent than all that can come from the most profound of your statesmen, or the most benevolent of your philanthropists. Spread the principles of total abstinence from the intoxicating cup; persuade the people of Great Britain and Ireland to abandon distilling and brewing, and to satisfy themselves with wholesome, nourishing food and the pure water from the fountain, and they will have bread enough and to spare. Six hundred thousand drunkards will no longer burden your soil, and be seen falling generation after generation, into drunkards' graves. Your prisons and almshouses will be comparatively tenanted; the poor will rise to comfort and happiness; education will flourish; the Sabbath be honoured, re-

ligion and sound morals will prosper, and the time be hastened when *the tabernacle of God shall be with men, and God will dwell with them, and they shall be his people and God himself shall be with them, and be their God, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes.*

Brethren and friends, we have spoken freely, for in this land of plenty, in this land blessed with the temperance reformation, we feel deeply for the land of our fathers' sepulchres. We see the horrid demon intemperance devouring the bread of her children, and gaunt famine following in its train. The remedy is with you. Be of good courage and play the man for your people and for the cities of our God. Never before have you had such a plea. The cry of millions suffering the pangs of hunger will go with you to the throne; and public indignation and public law, the law of England and England's Queen, will banish the distilleries and brewhouses, and let you live.

With the most kindly salutations

Your fellow-labourers in the
cause of humanity and of God,

(Signed) ANSON G. PHELPS, Chairman.
RICHARD H. MCCURDY,
THOMAS DE WITT, D.D.
THOMAS DENNY,
EDMUND HYATT,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
STEPHEN H. TYNG, D.D.
HIRAM BARNEY,
REV. EDMUND L. JAMES, D.D.
JASPAR CORNING.

Attest, JOHN MARSH, Secretary,
New York, April 1st, 1847.

American Temperance Union.

Intelligence.

WEST-BROMWICH.—On Easter Monday a Workingmen's teetotal demonstration was held in Messrs. Chance's School, which was attended by a number of remarkably healthy, athletic, and hearty teetotalers from the surrounding towns. G. S. Kenrick Esq., occupied the chair. He first spoke of the manifold evils which were acknowledged to flow from the use of intoxicating drinks, and then illustrated in a humorous and happy manner his idea of the present state and future prospects of the temperance movement, observing that instead of resting ourselves satisfied by merely regretting that the cause did not wear so bright an aspect as we wished, it would be much better to redouble our exertions until it had brightened up the hearts and hearths of the people. He said he had been nearly 10 years a teetotaler, and had during nearly the whole of that period enjoyed an equable flow of health and spirits, that he felt more cheerful, and was more ready and able to do anything which devolved upon him than before. He was induced to become a teetotaler that he might more effectually benefit by his advice and example the men in his employ. He did so though he then felt far from convinced that he could for any lengthened period do entirely without intoxicating liquors; for this reason he would not fix any time during which he was to abstain. But how agreeably was he deceived! Before he signed the pledge he had long bills from the doctors, but since that happy period there had seldom anything passed between them but the compliments of the season, and he considered that these were much more pleasant than their boluses and mixtures.

Mr. Williamson, the agent of the association,

felt convinced from all that he had seen and heard that the cause was progressing; he had lately been labouring in the Bristol Association, and temperance there, he was happy to say, was moving silently and steadily onward. When the cause prospered there was always to be found a greater share of domestic comfort, peace, virtue, and happiness than anywhere else.

Mr. Edges, Carpenter, had been a teetotaler twelve years, and was induced to become one from listening to a fellow-workman's report of a temperance lecture. He had never been a drunkard; but felt convinced that if intoxicating drinks were unnecessary they should be abandoned. For his part he could do his work better without them than ever he could with them, and could more largely enjoy the blessings of his life than any drinker could possibly do. He wished workingmen could see this clearly that there was no way of doing good to them, no chance of their doing good to themselves, and of raising themselves, as a body, in the social scale, so long as they upheld the drinking system. He had had his wages raised twice because he was a teetotaler, and was now receiving more money than any man that worked for the same master.

Mr. Riley, Stocktaker, had also been a teetotaler twelve years, and had always been a sober man. He could do more work, and do it better and more spiritedly than when he used to drink; and could get more money than any other man in the same employ.

Mr. Thomas Wakelin, Carpenter, felt it rather a humiliating task to recount his experience as a drinker though he owned that it was sometimes necessary to sacrifice his own feelings for the good of others. At the age of twenty-two he had never entered a public-house for the purpose of drinking, but at that age an untoward circumstance occurred which made him fly to the intoxicating cup for excitement and forgetfulness; and he continued the practice until he had lost more friendship, more affection and esteem than most drunkards ever had to lose. He did not drink because he liked the taste of the drink but for the exhilaration and oblivion which it produced. He became a teetotaler to escape from the misery from which he had never been wholly free while a drinker, and in the hope of becoming again what he had been, and of recovering the friendships and affections which he had lost. These were his private reasons for becoming a teetotaler, and he was every day discovering reasons of a more public nature in favor of the sacred principle he had embraced. Teetotalism was agreeable to the general spirit of the age—the spirit of progress and improvement. It was essential to the independence and self-respect of workingmen, and to the general diffusion of education amongst them and their children. It was essential to their social elevation, to the enjoyment of domestic comforts and to the cultivation of the domestic affections. It was, moreover, essential to the commercial independence of his country, and would be a benefit to the rich as well as to the poor; but above all, it enabled those amongst the working classes who practised it to acquire intellectual dignity and moral worth. He had never felt so healthy, so strong, or so happy as he had done since he became a teetotaler.

Mr. Job Jennings, Forge-roller, was happy to say he had been a teetotaler twelve months, and could do more work now than he was ever able to do before. He formerly spent £2. every fortnight

in the drunkard's drink but afterwards reduced his allowance to a pint a day. It then occurred to him that if he could do with so small a quantity as that, he could do without it altogether, so he became a teetotaler as did also his wife and little girl, and they all found this was for the best.

Mr. Adams, Shingler, had also been a teetotaler twelve months, and found that he could do as well without the drink as with it, though he had always drunk very moderately he abstained from it entirely to set a good example to his neighbours; and in a spiritual point of view especially, he found himself benefited.

Mr. Elisha Simkin, Fitter, was a professor of religion and had formerly been much prejudiced against teetotalism, but on learning that the makers of malt were necessarily sabbath breakers, he was determined to discontinue the practice by becoming a teetotaler, and had now been one four years. He felt better able to attend to his religious duties than formerly, could do his work with more ease, and was in as good spirits at the end of the day as at the commencement.

Mr. Greenway, Labourer, had been a cold-water-drinker four years, and had never got drunk in his life, though he was employed for sometime by a publican, and was engaged as a brewer when he signed the pledge. He could now always get up and go to bed in good spirits and never felt anything the matter with him. He was, one harvest, employed as a mower with two strong built men that were drinkers, and they resolved on putting it to the test which could do the most work, and for this purpose they commenced their labour at 2 o'clock every morning and continued at it until 9 o'clock every night. He had himself three miles to walk to his home, and when there dare not go to bed for fear he should sleep too long, so sat in the chair by the fireside. He continued to do this for nine days, when one of the drinkers was knocked up; on the tenth day the other was obliged to give in, while he, after finishing the field, went and unloaded 16 waggon-loads of hay. It was acknowledged by all that the water-drinker was the best man; and his master made him a present of ten shillings. Since then he had worked at a forge, and then he found he was as well able to perform his labour, as he was when working at the farm.

Mr. Jacob Green, formerly a Metal-mixer at the Smethwick Glass Works but now manager of the Chemical department of similar works, had been a teetotaler many years and had reaped many benefits from becoming one. Those men that were teetotalers at his works were not only as well able to do their work as those that drank, but they were in every respect the best men. Masters, if they could avoid it, would not employ the drunkard while they always highly valued the teetotaler. He believed a happy day was coming when employers would not only cease to furnish their workmen with the drunkard-making drink, but would discourage in every respect the drinking usages of their workmen. At the age of 19 he did not know how to read or write, but since he had been a teetotaler he had learned to do both well. He read scientific works, he furnished himself with chemical apparatus, in the end with a laboratory, and by these means succeeded in making himself a practical chemist. He was now happy to say he could not only work without strong drink, but, what all working men acknowledged to be the most difficult, he could play without it.

Mr. Edge, Pudler, had been a teetotaler nearly two years, had signed the pledge for life, and rejoiced that he had done so.

Mr. James Turton, Blacksmith, had not been a teetotaler quite twelve months but wished he had been one twelve years. He was sorry to say he had been a great drunkard. To show the folly and danger there was in the act of young men frequenting public-houses, he said that when young he often spent his days at the ale-bench from 5 in the morning till 9 at night without drinking a quart himself, but he at length got into such a state that he was not satisfied with a bucketful, and generally continued drunk from the Saturday night in one week to the Tuesday or Wednesday in the next. He then shook and trembled so violently he could not work, and had lain for twelve hours in bed without sleeping. His wife had signed the pledge as well as himself, and she blessed the day when he became a teetotaler. His house in no particular was like it had been, and he had never experienced so much true enjoyment as he had done since he had become an active member of the temperance society.

Mr. Israel Parkes, Boiler-plate-roller, was never much in favour of strong drink and though he had drunk of it occasionally for many years he always knew it was a bad thing at hot work, as the men who used it had a fire inside as well as a fire outside to contend with. On visiting the sick and the poor he found a great deal of heartrending misery, and on enquiry invariably heard that strong drink was the cause of it. On going to their houses he would often see hundreds of men, and amongst the number professing Christians, staggering along the streets, and he said to himself that surely it was little good indeed that strong drink produced in comparison with the immense evils it created or continued, and that he for one would have no more to do with it. This was about two years ago. He was well able to do his work. In the summer he never felt thirsty; and he was always ready at any time to perform all those religious, domestic, and social duties which devolved upon him.

Mr. John Black, late a bricklayer's labourer, had for 13 years never done a days hard work, but being reduced to the lowest poverty he was about a year ago obliged to get employment as a labourer in the Smethwick Glass Works, and on one occasion while there he had worked from 5 o'clock one morning, all that day, the next night, and the whole of the next day without intermission, and afterwards felt quite cheerful and light hearted as he proceeded to his lodgings which were at a distance of three miles. He did not mean to say that he could do more work than any man in the same employment, but he did mean to say he would not have been able to have done what he did, if he had not been a teetotaler.

Mr. Adams, Shingler, had, he was ashamed to say, been 11 out of 13 years a degraded drunkard. For 6 years he spent on the average on intoxicating drinks £1. per week, which had purchased misery and rags. Sixteen months ago he signed the total abstinence pledge, and now, after he had supplied the wants of his household, he could find money to purchase books, and time to read them, instead of starving his family, wasting his money, losing his time, and injuring his mind and character at the public-house.

Mr. Emery, Bricklayer, had signed the pledge 5 years ago. He was as well able to do any work he

took in hand as were those who used intoxicating drinks, while in the enjoyment of health and happiness he was infinitely their superior.

Mr. Kemp, Shoemaker, had for weeks together, worked 18 out of the 24 hours without either having or desiring any intoxicating drinks. He was convinced that these drinks were not alone unnecessary but highly pernicious. He concluded the proceedings of the evening by drawing a clear and startling picture of the horrors of a drunkard's habitation, and the misery of the drunkard's wife.

The appearance of the speakers in every respect spoke volumes in favour of the cause they had embraced. There were many other respectable working men ready to give their testimony in favour of total abstinence, but as it was now getting late the meeting separated, but not until several persons had signed the pledge. R. W.

BROSELEY TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.—On Easter Monday, April 5, 1847, the friends of temperance here celebrated their anniversary by a tea party in the Town Hall, which was numerously attended. The general arrangements were such as to reflect great credit on the zealous promoters of this good cause. The temperance brass band enlivened the festivities of the day.

After tea, a public meeting was held; the Hon. and Rev. O. W. W. Forrester, rector of the parish, presided on the occasion. After giving out the hymn, "Great God, thy blessing we implore," he offered up a fervent prayer that God would bless the cause we had assembled to promote. In his opening address he said, "You no doubt know the object for which we have assembled, an object in which we may all unite. There may be some who would be inclined to find fault with the manner in which we seek to reclaim the drunkard, and prevent the sober from becoming so; but to such we would say, propound some better plan, adopt a better course, and then, and not till then, we teetotalers will relinquish ours, and cheerfully unite with you." He said his attention had been directed to the subject by an anecdote related to him by the Rev. Hugh Stowel, of Manchester, which he would relate to the meeting, concerning Joe Smith, who was reduced to great want and privation by his intemperate habits but through the instrumentality of the gentleman referred to, Smith joined a temperance society, and has been made comfortable, happy, and a useful member of society.

Mr. James Smith next addressed the meeting. He said he rejoiced that another Smith could bear his testimony to the good derived from the adoption of, and a consistent adherence to the principles of total abstinence. He briefly related the origin and progress of the cause in this locality, stating that six years ago five workmen formed themselves into a society, four of whom remained staunch teetotalers to this day. And, although they have much opposition to encounter, many difficulties to surmount, and a great amount of ignorance, prejudice, and interest to overcome, he said, still we have much cause to be thankful, for we have continued to increase from time to time, and as a proof that it is sufficient to reclaim the drunkard, he related his experience as a reclaimed drunkard with such effect as to produce great attention from all present, saying that had it only reclaimed him, one drunkard, it was worthy the support of every lover of his kind, and the prayers of every christian; but he was happy to say that there were 30 reclaimed drunkards who could bear a similar testimony in this locality. The Rev. Alfred Tilley spoke at great

length. He said he was happy to know that ministers, differing in their religious, as well as political sentiments, could unite as men and brethren to promote the object of true temperance. He exposed the fallacy of moderation, and concluded by an affectionate appeal to all to unite for the purpose of bringing about that change so much to be desired. The Rev. W. Jones, Baptist Minister, said he had been a practical teetotaler for some time, and felt ashamed that he had not signed the pledge before, but hoped he should be able to make some amends in time to come for the neglect of the past. The thanks of the meeting were then given to the chairman. The doxology being sung, several came forward to sign the pledge; amongst the number were the Rev. W. Jones and 14 others, when the meeting separated.

On Tuesday Evening, Mr. Williamson delivered a common-sense lecture which told on all present. The meeting was very large. At the close 7 signed the pledge. Altogether there has not been so much excitement in the town for some time, which we hope will be the means of doing much good.

Yours, S. A., Secretary.

LIVERPOOL.—Anxious that the public should know that our cause is progressing, I beg to inform you that our motto at the Portico is "onward." Since I troubled you with my last report we have had good meetings. In referring back to the month of February, we were favoured with a visit of your excellent agent, Mr. Horn, who was received with all due honours; he was well known to some few friends in Liverpool, who did their utmost, not only to come themselves, but introduced many of their friends, who were highly delighted with his instructive and well directed arguments. At the conclusion of the meeting many signed the pledge. The committee and friends will always be glad to see him. We have also had Mr. R. K. Philp, who delivered several lectures on the physiology of the human body, illustrating a number of diagrams by a powerful microscope. These lectures gave general satisfaction, and I would add, they only require to be heard to be highly appreciated. On the 25th of March, we were favoured with the company of Theodore Compton, Esq. Secretary of the Temperance Provident Institution, who pointed out the advantages of this Institution, which comprises two distinct sections, one open to the public, as in other offices, the other confined to persons pledged to abstain from all intoxicating beverages. The premiums are the same in both sections, but the profits and losses in each are kept separate, their respective advantage depending upon the rate of mortality each section may experience. He stated that the premiums in this office are considerably lower than in most of the mutual offices. A person at the age of 40 can insure £1100 for the same premium as £1000 at the old offices, being equivalent to a certain and immediate bonus of £100, or a reduction of 10 per cent on the premium. He further stated that the society had issued in the first six years, 2354 policies, and had only 18 claims; a fact which is believed to be unparalleled by the experience of any other office. We had also on the same evening Mr. B. Glover, the excellent advocate and persevering agent of the Central Association. Whenever Mr. Glover is announced to speak, we never fail to have a good meeting, thus shewing that they approve of his advocacy. On this occasion Mr. Glover displayed talent worthy of the senate house. The attention of the audience was closely rivetted to the powerful and convincing

statements which he adduced in favour of total abstinence giving no room for the moderator's plea, "that the grace of God will keep them from becoming drunkards." At the close of the meeting nearly 20 signed the pledge. I think it will only be just to observe, that Mr. Booth, late agent of the association, has been very serviceable to us on several occasions, having voluntarily contributed his services, for which we are much obliged.

E. Mundy, Secretary.
BURY YOUTHS' ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—A public meeting of this society which was attended by near 300 youths, was held in the Christian Association Room, on Monday, April 12, which was addressed by Mr. T. B. Thompson, one of the agents of the British association. The object of Mr. T. was to impress upon the minds of his hearers the awful nature of the vice of intemperance especially amongst our youth; and the excellency of total abstinence, not only as a remedy for, but as a preventive against this evil; urging upon all the necessity and advantages of the adoption of and adherence to the principle; and thus determining that, as far as they are concerned, the evils of this sin shall end with the present generation. The facts and arguments advanced produced a deep and we hope a lasting impression.

It is cheering to find that the youths of this town are exerting themselves by holding two meetings weekly, and endeavouring to check the spread of drunkenness among our young men and women. They have already, in connection with our sabbath schools, many of whom are workers in our factories, not less than 1600 young persons who are acting upon the principles of total abstinence. It has often been said, that our hope is in the young. Let all the juvenile societies imitate the young men of Bury, and that hope will not be cut off.

NEWPORT.—The first anniversary of this society was held on Good Friday, April 2, in the Town Hall; at which a large and respectable company sat down to tea, and one that spoke loudly in favour of the temperance cause, there being from 300 to 400 persons present. After the company had partaken of the excellent provisions, a public meeting was held, when Robert Charlton Esq., of Bristol, presided; who, in a most able address, brought before the audience the evils connected with the drinking system, contrasting it with the benefits which would be derived from the principle of total abstinence. Having sat down, the Rev. Mr. Hopper, Bible Christian Minister; and Mr. Williamson, Agent of the Central Temperance Association, addressed the meeting at some length. The Meeting which was of a very interesting kind, broke up shortly after nine o'clock, the company being highly pleased with the proceedings of the day.
 John Miller.

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THE TEETOTAL ESSAYIST,
OR MONTHLY TEMPERANCE STANDARD,

Which will contain an Essay entitled Christian Duty, or the importance of the Temperance Movement in connexion with the Maintenance and Spread of Christianity,—For this Essay the Premium of Ten Pounds has been awarded to the Rev. F. W. WHEELER, Missionary, St. Andrew's, Jamaica; the Adjudicators being the Rev. John Campbell, D.D., London; the Rev. W. H. Turner, A.M., Vicar of Banwell; and the Rev. W. Morton, of Bamsgate. The important subject of this Essay commends it to all who desire the spread of true Religion, and it is believed that an extensive circulation will greatly propel the Temperance Movement. Every Minister and Missionary, and every individual who sustains office or exerts influence in the Church of Christ, ought to possess and, to circulate this admirable Essay.

No. 6 will contain an Essay entitled—"THE MORAL OBLIGATION OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE;" for which a Premium of Ten Pounds has been awarded to the Rev. EVAN JONES, of Tredegar, Monmouthshire. In this Essay the question of Total Abstinence is examined with the object of proving "that

the Traffic in intoxicating drinks, and the drinking usages of our country, are at direct variance with the glory of God, and the happiness of man, and that both, consequently, must be MORALLY WRONG, and should be forthwith abandoned"

Single copies of the *Essayist* will be sent regularly, *post-free*, to every Subscriber of *One Shilling* per annum in advance. Societies and individuals desirous of availing themselves of this very economical and efficient mode of advocating Teetotalism, will be supplied with the *ESSAYIST* at 6s. per 100, which will be sent to them *free*, either in parcels, or in single copies, to persons whose names may be furnished. Orders for *England* to be sent to Mr. JOHN CASSELL, 14 & 15, Budge Row, London, with the amount in Post Office Order, or Post-*age* stamps.

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Monthly Notices.

AGENTS' APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.

MAY.	MR. GLOVER.	Rev. W. D. CORKEN	MR. WILLIAMSON	MR. FLINN.	MR. HORN.
Monday 3	Liverpool, Bold St.	Wall Heath	Knighton	Warwick	
Tuesday 4	Bury	Stourbridge	Presteigu	Banbury	
Wednes. 5	Rawtenstall	Wolverhampton	Leominster	Ditto	
Thursday. 6	Knutsford	Liebfeld	Ledbury	Stow	
Friday..... 7	Chapel-en-le-frith	Rugeley	Malvern Link	Shipston	
Monday...10	Cromford	Great Heywood	Upton-on-Severn	Coventry	
Tuesday 11	Belper	Tamworth	Worcester	Leamington	
Wednes. 12	Derby	Rocester	Pershore	Stratford on Avon	
Thursday.13	Uttoxeter	Ashbourn	Kidderminster	Droitwich	
Friday.....14	Burton on Trent	Tutbury	Tipton	Redditch	
Monday 17	Horsley Heath	Yardley	Broseley	Birmingham	
Tuesday 18	Lozells	Monmore Green	Market Drayton	Macclesfield	
Wednes. 19	Dudley	Wellington	Ditto	Goldenthal	
Thursday..20	Cheltenham	Shrewsbury	Ellesmere	Tunstall	
Friday.....21	Gloucester	Ironbridge	Wrexham	Little Madeley	
Saturday 22				Stoke	
Monday...24	Fairford	Madeley	Chester	Newcastle	Merthyr Tidvil
Tuesday 25	Cirencester	Welshpool	Warrington	Penkhull	Dowlais
Wednes 26	Ross	Berriew	St. Helens	Stoke	Tredegar
Thursday 27	Abergavenny	Newtown	Liverpool Portico	Leek	Ebbw Vale
Friday 28	Ponty Pool	Montgomery	Liverpool, Clarence	Ditto	Blaenavon
Monday 31	Abersychan	Bishops Castle	Wavertree	Stafford	Newport M.

TEETOTAL SPEAKER'S PLAN OF THE POTTERY DISTRICT.

Newcastle, Town Hall; Trent Vale, National School; Big Madeley, Wesleyan School; Kidsgrove, Primitive Chapel; *Monday*.—Cobridge, New Connexion School; Chesterton, Primitive School; Stoke, Fenn's Cliff Bank Square; Betley, National School; Chorlton Moss, Primitive Methodist Chapel; *Tuesday*.—Hanley, Bethesda Schools; Burslem, Temperance Hall; Wolstanton, New Connexion School; Knutton Heath, Primitive Methodist Chapel; Little Madeley; *Wednesday*.—Tunstall, Primitive Methodist School; Alsager's Bank, Wesleyan Chapel; Golden Hill, Wesleyan Chapel; *Thursday*.—Upper Hanley, New Connexion School; *Friday*.—Audley, Wesleyan School; *Saturday*.

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THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

JOH**N** B**ULL** is the subject of many a lampoon and caricature, not only from the fertile brain of our vivacious neighbours across the channel, but a continual attack upon him is kept up of home-spun material, of various qualities and fineness, from the light pages of Punch to the more ponderous and dignified Quarterly's; nor does Mr. Bull altogether dislike these polite attentions as long as he is represented in aldermanic proportions with plenty of calf, no lack of pride, and in the possession of well filled coffers. Whatever the family may be as a whole, the several individuals of which it is composed are not destitute of valuable, generous, and sterling qualities; and he pride, the doggedness, the obstinacy of the Bull family will generally relent before the picture of a prostrate foe, a returning penitent, or any suffering human being, who has no other resource but from his generosity and benevolence. In all these cases, the individual is proud of the opportunity to afford relief, and he does it the more willingly, because none of his particular habits and prejudices are molested: but the case is rather different if you ask the whole family of John Bull, stock and block, to give up his long accustomed habits, his old though ill-judged predilection, his antiquated rather than time-honoured follies—this would be acute self-denial without any disguise, it is positive self-sacrifice, it touches him to the quick, and he cannot resolve to perform this duty, in its least attractive form, though it should be for the

healing of Nations, and for the preservation of the lives of a portion of his own family, and the benefit of all.

John Bull deeply felt for the destitution of that portion of his family living in Ireland, he offered his heart-felt sympathy to that fine country, desolated by famine and fever, to the people whom misery and despair deprived of all energy to struggle against their hard lot, to plough the land and sow the seed for a future harvest, to bury the dead for the prevention of pestilence, many of whom gave themselves up unresisting victims to the calamities which surrounded them—John Bull is not hard-hearted, and he bestirred himself; the rich gave contributions of their superfluities, the workpeople of their hard-earnings, and Sunday-school children of their poverty, ladies made clothes to protect their Irish fellow subjects from the cold of the severe winter, many tears were shed at the recital of the woes of Ireland, eight millions of money was raised, and employment was given to the people on the roads, and large supplies of corn were imported from America and elsewhere.

So far John Bull performed a Christian part and did his duty, yet he gave nothing which materially affected his own comforts, but when he was called upon to do the whole of his duty, his every day habits were interfered with, it became a vital question, and he had not sufficient virtue and self-denial to achieve a victory. The importations of Foreign corn have been large, and we have the authority of Government, for saying, that the total quantity which will be imported up to next harvest will be nearly Nine Million quarters, by which providential occurrence millions of lives will be saved—had there

been another Nine Millions in store all the severer forms of the famine would have been avoided, and the scarcely buried dead would have now been alive to call down blessings on the heads of their deliverers—that other Nine Millions was available, was in the power of the people of these realms, on the simple and easy condition of abstinence from intoxicating drinks for one short year! But it is a lamentable confession that while any number of philanthropists could be found to exclaim “O virtue how amiable thou art!” There were few to show their appreciation of the sentiment by practical self-denial and patriotism. Thus it is that, the want of virtue, or in other words, the vices of Nations make a scourge with which to flog them. But for this, we should not have read the following paragraph from the Sligo Champion, “Our fever hospitals are full and from fifteen to twenty new applicants are refused daily at the hospitals. In one miserable cabin, upon the mail coach road, in this town *Sixty persons have died from fever within the last three months*; the proprietor and his successor, both fell victims, to the disease, and, although there is now no owner for the house it continues crowded with miserable objects, in various stages of typhus.” Nor should we have seen the equally distressing accounts from Skibbereen, Bantry, and Limerick. Even, Cork, the largest importing city in Ireland has had its full share of suffering, from the circumstance that all parties appear to have considered, that as so many vessels loaded with corn arrived there, it must have been well provided for. Yet in a letter we have just received from Father Mathew, he says “Our position as a seaport city, with hundreds of stores groaning under the weight of bread stuffs of every kind, has shut us out from relief from the several committees. Our poor people have horribly perished in the midst of plenty—I have applied in the strongest terms to the London committee, and was refused.” We have taken the liberty of making this quotation, with the hope that it may meet the eyes of some who will grant the desired assistance, to one who will be sure to use it to the best advantage. Oh! for some of the Nine Million quarters of grain which have been, and are now being, destroyed, that it might be used for the perishing Irish.

But the famine question is coming home more nearly to the business and bosoms of Englishmen, than it did some time ago, we are not now separated from it by the Irish Channel, it has arrived at our own doors. The labour market of that vast hive of human

industry, Lancashire, is over stocked, many of the mills are working half time, others are entirely stopped. In Nottingham there is a complete stagnation of trade, the manufacturers of lace and stockings have nothing to do, Leicester is not much better, Hinckley is worse, the poorhouse is full and the greater part of the population threatens to come on the parish for relief, the Staffordshire Potteries are by no means flourishing, and we are told, there are Four Thousand people out of employment there. The Birmingham trade is falling off, yet while we write there have been three advances in the price of flour during one week, the price has reached fifteen shillings a bushel, and potatoes are selling for twenty shillings a bag.

We implore attention to the fact that in this very year of famine. Sixty-five millions of Pounds are being spent in the use of an unnecessary article of diet—call it by the mildest name—instead of poison, let it be, luxury—and can the nation, not forego that luxury for one year? The rich can give £100 to a relief fund without any great amount of virtuous emotion, but when they give up a cherished indulgence, and break through an absurd custom of fashionable life, (strong drink) then they will deserve the name of “Friends of the Poor and devoted lovers of their Country:” till then they must bear the brand of blameable self-indulgence.

Let us bear in mind that the wealth of the country depends on reproductive labour, that most of the trades of this country, such as tailors, shoemakers, workers in iron and wood, consist mainly of labour and give employment to vast numbers of honest workmen. whilst the manufacture of intoxicating drink gives the least possible employment to the working-man, and is in every respect a work of destruction,—’tis like a quicksand swallowing all things, men and money, never satisfied or appeased by the number or quality of its victims, but always ready for more.

Let us for a moment, in imagination, divert this stream of misspent wealth into a more profitable direction, and attend to its results during the present want of employment and food. We have 65 millions of money to dispose of, and we will begin by bestowing a portion of it to educate one million and a quarter of children, who, Lord John Russell says, remain in utter ignorance.

	£
We will build for them 2500 school rooms,	
at £600 each, to contain 500 children	
each	1½ mil
These will require 12,500 Teachers, at £70	
a year on an average, and with books	
and other incidental expences will cost	1 ,,

Many of the people are not well clothed, many journeymen tailors are miserably paid; both these classes will improve as soon as the drink is banished; we can find work for 20,000 tailors, at 20s. a week 1 ,,

Also 15,000 Shoemakers, for nobody will go barefoot $\frac{3}{4}$,,

We shall have a demand for better houses for working men, and will require 20,000 bricklayers, 40,000 carpenters, and 20,000 blacksmiths, averaging 24s. a week, or nearly 5 ,,

Draining and improving the towns and making them healthy, giving the people a plentiful supply of water to their homes at the cheapest possible rate. To this work we willingly devote 20,000 men, and the necessary funds 2 ,,

With more houses more glass will be wanted. 1000 Glass Makers. 2000 Nail Makers. 2000 Hardware men. We can employ the 4000 men out of work in the Potteries. We shall require 20,000 labourers of various kinds; and for making ironmongery, and other useful articles—10,000 men 2 ,,

Articles of clothing, such as cotton, woolen, and linen goods, stockings, ribbons, blankets, and various articles of wearing apparel, 100,000 persons. This would set all the mills in Lancashire at work. $5\frac{1}{4}$,,

Farmers would employ more men on the land to bring it into a higher state of cultivation. 40,000 men might be profitably employed in this way 1 ,,

750,000 Irishmen during the present year might be profitably employed in reclaiming waste lands and other reproductive labour 15 ,,

For the support and building of additional places of worship, an amount equal to that appropriated to schools $2\frac{1}{2}$,,

Parks, Public Libraries, and other institutions for the working classes 1 ,,

Books, Papers, &c., a great many more printers, bookbinders, and paper makers would be wanted 1 ,,

Taxes—there would be an increased revenue from tea and sugar, but a deficiency of excise, and we could easily spare for that purpose 10 ,,

Houses of entertainment would still be wanted, but we should have 60,000 vendors of intoxicating drink to dispose of, but as a great many bakers, millers grocers, fruiterers, and other shopkeepers would be wanted, the 60,000 must have a trial for this employment 6 ,,

55 mil.

work, at remunerative prices, and the troops of sturdy beggars which throng our highways would be changed into industrious and cheerful working men, acquiring a comfortable existence for themselves and at the same time adding to the general prosperity of the British Isles. The money thus laid out would not cause a pang to conscience but would all contribute to the physical comfort and the moral, intellectual, and religious improvement of a Great People. It is at present employed in the erection of fountains of pollution which carry in their course poverty, guilt and woe, over what might be a smiling Land, and as our pages will show, none more deeply feel the effects of these fatal streams than those who are the active agents in administering them to others; how often do the dealers in intoxicating drinks, find that even in this life a dreadful retribution awaits them.

We have shown, that the money which would maintain upwards of One Million families in honest industry, consisting of Five Millions of individuals, is now wasted in the support of beer shops and gin palaces; producing drunkenness, beggary, and crime, and we ask every benevolent and thinking man whether that is the best use which can be made of the money? We can expect but one answer to the question, absolve yourself therefore from all participation in this *National sin*, by abstaining from all intoxicating drinks, and discouraging the use of them by others.

IS INTOXICATION A FRIEND TO THOSE WHO TRADE IN IT.

A circumstance or two has induced me to take a quiet survey of the street in which I live. I have looked with more than ordinary surprise at the history of its public houses. There really does seem some dreadful curse on the trade of intoxication, for some strange things have happened to the families who have engaged in it. Two doors from my home was a public house the landlord of which killed himself with drink. One son an overlooker in a brewery was compelled to abscond through embezzlement, having spent his employers money in drunken extravagance. He enlisted as a soldier, and in process of time returned, and married the widow of a publican. In six short months he too died, a martyr to intoxication. His brother too gave himself up to this degrading vice, and finished his course a drunkard. The remainder of the family gradually sunk in circumstances and finally emigrated. In the next public house, the landlord fell a victim

Could we persuade the people to carry out our plan for which the funds at our command are more than sufficient by several Millions, the country would soon wear a different aspect, the manufacturing districts would at once assume new energy, the gloomy and depressing appearance of manufacturers and workmen would vanish, there would be plenty of employment for every one who desired to

to drink. His physician warned him but in vain, his infatuation was so great, that he said "he could not live without his drop of drink," and, so he died through its use. At the back of this house up a low court lived a man, who loved to spend his time on its ale bench but was too lazy to work. In order to maintain his expensive drinking habits, he first became a poacher, next a plunderer of hen roosts, and finally a burglar. His eldest son, the father of a little family, was his associate, and, was transported for life in company with three others whose ruin had been accomplished at this house, and, where their plans of villany had been concocted. Two years after this, the old man himself was transported for seven years, his daughter in the mean time became a shameless prostitute, a son had to abscond for theft, and, enlisted as a soldier, and two others became so far prepared for their father's return, that they too were sent off as convicts shortly after. The old man did not enjoy his liberty long, he fell into his old practices, and was transported again. A son in law also accompanied him. The ship was wrecked and this hoary headed convict perished, another victim to the vice of intoxication. A few doors from the above place was another public house, formerly kept by a relation of my own, who drank himself into disease which ended in death. A son of the next innkeeper enlisted in a drunken spree, but did not like the constraint and rigid discipline of the army, and, became a deserter, thus placing himself in a dangerous position, and making himself an exile from his home. On the opposite side of the way, a public house was kept by a man in flourishing circumstances, for he drove a great trade; drunkenness was his ruin and caused his wealth to evaporate like a mist. He is now a poor wretched object, the recipient of public charity. The end however of his predecessor was awful. He was blind but full of information respecting men fights, dog fights, bull baits, and races. With a powerful voice for singing, and his stories always well mixed with oaths, he managed to keep his kitchen in a roar, four evenings in a week. He had spent one of his evenings in this jovial manner, and had indulged more than ordinarily in oaths and songs, but in the morning he was dead. Drink and want of exercise had done its work, and apoplexy had suddenly brought him to death. A little further up the street is another public house, here the landlord, used too much of his own "good stuff" and in the course of a short time he fell a victim to its "excellency." His widow followed in

his steps, becoming not only a drunkard but a shameless wanton, and ended her days in misery and sin. Her eldest daughter a girl about fifteen years of age, was seduced by a soldier quartered at the house, and, left the town a fallen, ruined girl. The three remaining public houses have all had their share in these wretched tragedies. At one, the master, a fine and apparently healthy man, drank so hard as to bring on a disease of the liver and he died at the age of thirty. A successor was married and buried in six months; death being the result of three months hard and continuous drinking. A few months after his death a friend from a distance came to spend a few days with the widow, he made so free with the drink, that coming in the night from the attic, to find his way down stairs he fell head foremost, and broke his neck. The second publican lost his wife by whose economy and industry, his wealth had been gained, he then seduced his niece, turned her out disgraced, and married another woman. The last time I saw him, he was an inmate of the Union house, and beside him, sat another publican, bankrupt in fortune, health, and character. The last house was kept by a man, who when I first knew him was sober, industrious, and respectable. He gradually fell into drunkenness, and in attempting to reach his room, after an evening carouse, he fell backwards, and fractured his skull, he never spoke after this or showed the least sign of consciousness, and so he died.

These awful facts speak volumes, and would other persons just look around their neighbourhood I have no doubt they would find similar facts connected with the dealing in intoxicating drinks.

A native of the Midlands.

CANADA.—A new and good movement has commenced at Montreal. The committee of Temperance have addressed the new Governor, the Earl of Elgin. They state that, in a course of labours for 12 years, they have, by lectures, agents, and periodicals, induced about 150,000, or one-tenth part of the people, to abandon the use of intoxicating drinks, thus materially diminishing intemperance in Canada; that they now design making a bold attempt for the reform of Montreal, which will involve the cost of 60,000 tracts. They estimate that 2000 persons die annually in Canada from the effect of intoxicating drinks. They ask the patronage of His Excellency, to which the Governor has made a gracious reply and requested that their tracts might be sent to him as they appeared. In the month of March their agent sent 5171 tracts, and 5377 copies of the Appeal—A simple remedy for a great disease.

A Marine Temperance society has been formed at Kingston, for the Lakes.—*Amer. Temp. Union.*

THE VILLAGE LAWYER.

By R. WAKELIN.

"Who was that tall gentleman who left his pew to assist the poor old woman that fainted away?" asked a spruce looking lad, about eighteen years of age, of a venerable old lady he was escorting from Church.

"Why, Walter, I thought every body knew him, he has made himself known to, and beloved by all the parish, by his active, gentlemanly, benevolent, and obliging behaviour. He is our Village Lawyer."

"Perhaps he is an ostentatious man or he would not be so well known," interposed the youth, whose head was as much too old for his shoulders, as his legs were too long for his trowsers, and who, though really a good hearted lad, was too apt to put the worst construction on men's actions, as they do who pride themselves on their knowledge of the world.

"I know my child," kindly observed the aunt, "that true merit, like precious ore, is not often to be found on the surface, but it is to be found, and that too in greater abundance than some alchemists would have us believe. Mr. Gibson is not an ostentatious, but a retiring unassuming character. I have known him for years, and a more gentlemanly and benevolent man I never had the happiness of knowing."

"You are very lavish of your praises," retorted the youth; "polished brass bears some resemblance to one of the precious metals, and you will admit there are counterfeit virtues as well as sovereigns; the true are not so plentiful, and they who parade them before the eyes of the public will be apt to let them slip through their fingers. He who makes the greatest pretensions to merit can seldom rightfully claim it," continued the youth, who, like children of a lesser growth, wanted to make himself appear older than he was, rather than to ascertain the true character of the man who had so innocently made himself the subject of his remarks.

"Walter," said the Aunt in a deprecatory tone, "you are too wise by far. Depend upon it so long as you try to find improper motives to account for men's good actions you will have a miserable employment and be despised for your pains. In my journey through life I have searched for the primrose and violet, and cared not on what banks they grew, so that I feasted my eyes on the one, and inhaled the sweet perfume of the other. You can enjoy neither, because you employ yourself in examining the mud in which their roots are buried. With this you may soil your fingers, and exclaim you can find nothing lovely in nature, but this is simply because you do not seek for it aright. Fie! fie! Nephew, learn to look upon the beauties of a landscape or a character, and you will see more in both than you expected, while from these your own person and character will take some of their colouring. To travel through life with kind and agreeable companions would certainly be a pleasant ramble, but miserable indeed is that man's journey who thinks himself in the company of pickpockets, and who is in daily expectation of being way-laid by highwaymen. And learn, Walter, never to speak too positively especially to those older than yourself. Such conduct is highly unbecoming, and must injure you in the estimation of all sensible people. I know it is too much the practice of young men, now-a-days, to talk as if they knew

everything; but, alas! they have not yet attained to the knowledge of Socrates."

Walter was silent; for, on turning round his head, he saw close to his heels the Lawyer himself, who was in a few moments engaged in conversation with the Aunt.

"I have been telling my Nephew," she observed to Mr. Gibson, "that we can only discover things truly valuable in the earth or in man by diligent search, though God has furnished both abundantly. What is your opinion?"

The Lawyer replied, "I am glad you have so bright a view of human nature, for I am convinced there is nothing so favourable to virtue and so conducive to happiness as a good opinion of our fellow creatures; I, from the nature of my profession, have sometimes to look on the dark side of the picture, but I am convinced that if we trace any human action to its source we shall find more good than evil at the bottom. Many of the evils under which we labour will be found to arise from ignorance of our higher nature and true interests, and from a bad education, bad social arrangements, and a bad mode of living consequent on this ignorance. When young we court wealth and distinction, not as means whereby to live, but that we may confer the like benefits upon others; when we grow older we are compelled to strive after the attainment of the same objects but for purely selfish purposes. Our heavenly Father has endowed us with good hearts and holy aspirations, but we, by our ignorance and folly, have hardened the one, and banished the other. Mankind are knaves by compulsion."

"You have, no doubt," said the Aunt "had opportunities of seeing the mal-practices of some men, but you seem to agree with me that the evils under which we groan are of human origin, and can therefore, be removed by human agency. Ask your own heart whether mankind are naturally selfish, and see what response it will make."

"Why, if men were generally to have the same favourable opinion of others as they have of themselves, this world would, I am sure, be better than it is, or at least we should think so," replied Mr. G., laughing, "I think it would be necessary to go to a more impartial quarter before we could arrive at a proper conclusion on this point. But I perceive, as you have arrived at the end of your journey, we must for the present close the conversation."

On the next evening, Mrs. B— (the aunt above introduced) had a juvenile ball at her house; and amongst those present, the two oldest children of Mr. Gibson were conspicuous from their healthful and cheerful appearance. Mr. and Mrs. G. called during the evening. They all seemed very happy. The children were, with other condiments, plentifully regaled with some of aunt's home-made wine. She presumed Mr. G. would take something stronger. "No, thank you," said the lawyer, "I too will have some of native growth, for though I have lately begun to relish that of foreign manufacture, I remember when it was quite distasteful to me, and even when I wondered why my grandmother should be so foolish as to destroy the currants to make drink, when I took so much pleasure in eating them. But man is, as has been observed, thoroughly a cooking animal, and he perverts his appetite by his folly first, and then the gifts of God to satisfy his perverted appetite. By the way, I think, if we were to teach our children to follow nature more and fashion less than is our custom, it would be to their advantage."

"And to give them water instead of wine, and exercise in the open air instead of a ball in this close room, at this late hour, would be more agreeable to your philosophy, is, I presume, what you were going to add, Mr. G.," remarked the aunt playfully. "But our own views are traced, as on canvas, on the minds of our children, and their habits are mirrors in which we may always see the reflection of our own. I question whether our absurd customs do not act as powerfully on the minds of children as their natural instincts; and while the last would prompt them to dance and skip with the lambkin, on the green grass 'midst butter-cups and daisies, with the bright blue sky above them, and with the feathered songsters to drink from the cold spring or the meandering brook, filling the air at the same time, by their laughing and shouting with more joy-inspiring music than could ever be produced from von clumsy instrument; yet would our fashions and our example make them prefer the midnight ball, the heating wine, the artificial music, though all these were unsuitable or unnecessary, and though they should receive a head-ache for a reward. Such is the force of example, such the strength of their imitative powers. And, Mr. G., I found it more easy to follow the prevailing fashion than to entirely disregard it, as I heartily wished to do."

"It was far from my intention" replied the lawyer, "to find fault with your excellent arrangements and great kindness. I was only pursuing the subject which engaged our conversation yesterday. I agree entirely with your observations. But, Walter, what do you think of these matters?" asked Mr. Gibson of the spare youth who had been an attentive listener to all that had been said.

"After the excellent lesson I received from my aunt yesterday," answered the youth, "I am made to feel almost too diffident to give an opinion; but it has occurred to me that if customs and fashions exercise such a tyrannical sway over the minds and actions of the young, those whose judgments are more mature, and whose power is greater, should immediately set about substituting good customs in the place of the bad ones which prevail. As precepts without example are but of little use, and as nothing can be gained, worth having, without labour and trouble of some sort, it would have been well if my aunt had not been led by her mistaken kindness, or rather by her love of ease, to conform to practices which her conscience condemned; though, I fear, this reluctance to travel out of the beaten track is, more than our ignorance, the cause why so many evils exist amongst us. It is a great object gained when we know the nature and seat of a disorder; but aunt has proved it is not mere knowledge, but the right, practical, and energetic application of such knowledge by which a disease can be reached and a cure effected."

Mrs. Gibson, at this moment, walked up to the benevolent hostess, which prevented her replying to her bright genius of a nephew; and as Mrs. G. so suddenly turned the conversation by joining the party, we cannot do better than introduce her to our readers. She was about 28 years of age, tall and handsome, and already the mother of four fine children. She was the daughter of a large landed proprietor in Cheshire, and had therefore received the very best education. She was very accomplished, and endowed with all the graces of her sex. She was withal a highminded and a spirited woman, one that would not stoop to do a mean action, or to resent one done to her. Her

husband was dotingly fond of her, and she was very happy. * * * * *

It was about eight years after the time that the juvenile ball took place at aunt B-'s, and from the time when Walter the spare youth, the long-legged and long-headed, was escorting her from church, that there was again to be seen a spare individual taking wide and rapid strides along the streets of the same town. He looked old, but it was because he was weather-worn, and his clothes thread-bare, for he had not seen six and twenty winters. After visiting strange lands, he had come back to see the friends of his youth, to wander amidst the scenes of his boyhood, and to recal his past feelings amongst the old and odd associations with which he had formerly been surrounded. The grey ruins, and ivy-covered turrets of the ancient castle which stood at one end of the town, were there still; the wood in which he had walked by moonlight, and where some of his finest thoughts found birth as he gazed upon the sky above, was there too. But the friends of his youth had all fled, his old aunt had long ago been carried to the grave followed by the tears of the parishoners, and there was none to welcome him back to his native country and his home. Walter (for it is he of whom we are now speaking) felt sick at heart. He had discovered in his wanderings the cause of many of the evils which good men mourned, and which had engaged the attention of his pious aunt and the village lawyer. "They," he said to himself, "had rational views on this momentous question, yet they were not sufficiently clear and precise. Ignorance prevented the full development of the higher capabilities of the soul, and it might give an undue prominence to degrading pleasures. But the drinking system destroyed all the best feelings of the human heart, broke the tenderest ties, drove reason from her citadel, drowned the voice of conscience, and forced the passions to reign rampant. Wherever its pestiferous influence was felt there existed misery, brutality, and crime. It was the great obstacle to the enlightenment of the people; and it tended to completely destroy all the good results of a sound education. It is the giant evil" said he, "of our times, and those which are not its offspring, or which are not nourished and supported by it, are but pigmies in comparison."

He resolved to call on Mr. Gibson, and amongst other things, ask him whether his views on this subject were similar to his own. On knocking at the door, a tall, bony, haggard-looking woman asked him what he wanted.—"Oh you want my husband, he is not here, he is never at home now, you will find him at the Red Lion;" and having said this, big scalding tears coursed one another down the furrows of her cheeks. "You want my husband," said Walter to himself as he went from the house with a bitter heart, "surely that gaunt woman was not Mrs. Gibson! Alas, it was her, and no other!"

On enquiry at the Red Lion he was told Gibson did not use that house then, but he now frequented the New Inn. He further learnt that from attending Parish Meetings, and acting as chairman at public dinners, which were always held at some tavern, he had got into the constant habit of frequenting public houses: but it was only by degrees he lost his practice, and his respectability, and gained the character of a brutal drunkard. At first people pitied him; and they were ready with hosts of excuses for his conduct. But after a time his conduct made him to all men an object of contempt and disgust. There would not be much harm, they

now said, if he was only a drunkard, but he had no conscience, no sense of justice, or of right and wrong; no honesty, generosity, kindness, sincerity, or gratitude in his composition. The fact of his getting drunk was, in their opinion, a mere bagatelle, when compared with his other vices. Alas! they could not see, what it is the object of this story to teach, that these vices, of which they spoke, were clearly the effects of his drunkenness, and his association with drunken men. A beetle is not so blind, so stupid, nor so ugly as prejudice.

Well, thought Walter, I will see this degraded man, he cannot be so bad as these people have painted him. He will rejoice to see me, and I will induce him to reform. Certainly he was never so painfully struck in his life as he was at the sight and conduct of the Lawyer when first introduced to him at the New Inn. He did, to be sure, hold out his hand to be shaken—but such a hand! it was as cold and clammy as a piece of liver, and of the same complexion; his heart was cold too. All the fresh warm feelings of his youth had been washed away by the drunkards poison; never, never to return. “You had better,” said Walter, “become a disciple of the fountain.” Ah! ah! ah! he shouted as he drank off a quart of ale which stood by his side, and which belonged to another of the company, “What still wise beyond your years Walter, aye?” And then, in a moment, turning black in the face, and quivering in every limb, as Memory suddenly turned over the history of the Past, while Despair withdrew the curtain which hid the Future from his sight, “truly I am at a pretty pass,” he groaned, “if I live I shall rot, if I die I shall be damned,” and these were the last words Walter heard from the Lawyer’s lips. Oh! Thou evil, because intoxicating and poisonous, Spirit, embodied in the liquors, still drank alike by human beasts, by drunken fiends, and by the fair, the wise and good, to what a condition dost thou reduce the best of men. But even as it is said the foolish mother clingeth most fondly to the child that hath caused her the most pain; as the wife huggeth to her bosom the man who hath poisoned every hope, banished all peace, clothed her back with rags, and her face with bitter tears, even so doth the drunkard cling to the intoxicating cup, and the more it injureth him the closer doth he hold it to his heart. * * * * *

It was three years after this, when a man ruptured a blood vessel in a scuffle at a taproom, and was carried in a dung cart to the police station, on the charge of having stabbed one of his pot companions, and who died as soon as he was laid on the floor. Walter had, in the mean time, again wandered over land and sea in the pursuit of that happiness only to be found in the well regulated heart. He returned again to his native home. He enquired once more for Gibson. He was directed before to go to the public house, this time to a—dungeon! (the road is short, direct, and natural from one to the other,) and on the floor of that dungeon he saw the dead body of the once virtuous, happy, and respected VILLAGE LAWYER.

When fumes of wine have filled the swelling veins,
Unusual weight throughout the body reigns;
The legs so nimble in the race before,
Can now exert their wonted power no more;
Falters the tongue, tears gush into the eyes,
And hiccups, noise, and jarring tumults rise.—*Lucretius.*

The worst state of a man is that in which he loses the knowledge and government of himself.—*Montaigne.*

JOHNNY FINCH, OR WAR AND DRUNKENNESS.

CHAPTER II.

We left this poor lad in the village street, uncertain how to act, and without a clear knowledge as to where he was. Lon’on the great leviathan of cities, was his destination, while, his only hope of succour was from his sister, who was a servant in some house in one of its wilderness of streets; but if the name of the one, so important to himself, he was profoundly ignorant. He knew she *was* there—that her name was Polly Finch, and that could he find her, he would be as well received as her circumstances would allow, and every exertion used to get him employment. As he had never seen a larger town than the one where he had been apprenticed, he thought Polly would be well known by almost every one, and, that in order to find her, he would only have to enquire of the passengers in the streets. Bouyed up with this idea he walked briskly forward, passing another village, and at last reaching the large county town. It was drawing towards evening, and he was both weary and in want of food. Casting an anxious look around, on the well dressed passengers, and the eatables exposed for sale in the windows, he felt the lonely sadness, of knowing that he was entirely uncared for, and unknown, to all the multitudes of that vast place—that it is a most wretched feeling to stand alone in a great city, with no social connexion with its hordes, but that of common manhood. He was penniless, but to beg he felt ashamed. Stern necessity at last prompted him. He knocked with a trembling hand at a door in a side street, it was opened by a kind hearted widow, who relieved him because as she said, she “did not know what her own boy might come to, bless the lad.” By night he had enough to pay for lodgings at a low house, where tramps and beggars of all descriptions found shelter and accommodations. But what a scene was here. At a rickety table sat two dirty looking beings playing with a greasy pack of cards; stopping occasionally to treat each other with low jests and brutal oaths; as well as to drink from a pot of ale. On the floor, several ragged children were playing at marbles, while in a corner a tattered fellow with villanous aspect, was singing a rude song, and rocking himself with a drunken cunning swagger, his hat being jauntily set on the side of his head. In a corner, was a ragged female surrounded by a group of children as ragged as herself: they were counting over the gains of the day, and

laying aside the broken food, partly for use, and the remainder for sale; while in another place a party of men were discussing the plans for the morrow. Oaths and drunkenness seemed quite the order of the day with all, and quite natural. To crown all and render the picture of wickedness complete, two young women were quarrelling in high excitement, under the influence of that wretched compound known as gin. Caps were torn to pieces and hair pulled up by handfuls; while both men, women, and children, crowded round to enjoy the sport, and encourage the combatants. Here was a college for the degraded, the miserable, the ignorant, and the criminal: beings, whom untoward circumstances had separated from the rest of the community, as clearly and as effectually, as though of a different race, with inferior feelings and different language—here the young of both sexes were taking their degrees in idleness, imposition, profligacy, and crime—here destitution was room-mated with roger and successful villany, and honest poverty saw the proceeds of charity secured, and then wasted by the drunken hypocrite. Johnny was glad of the opportunity to retire to rest, and slumber was not long courted in vain: need we say his dreams were of his sister, but strangely mixed up with the incidents of the evening.

In the morning he heard some one say in a drowsy tone, "O how my head aches! My throat is as dry as tinder, and my stomach seems as if burnt." "Aye, aye" said an older neighbour "you are not used to the good stuff." When I was in the West Indies we had plenty of good new rum, and our chaps were uncommonly fond on it. That's the stuff to work a man up. There ain't many young'uns can stand it. It takes 'em off like rotten sheep. We lost three or four hundred men in no time, what wi' the rum and the fever together. I stood it pretty well considerin', though I had a narrow escape wi' the fever myself. "I don't like this head ache," was the peevish reply, "If I get a little groggy I never feel well next morning." "That's because you want 'a little hair off the old dog'; that's the best cure. "A glass O' gin will make all right." The young fellow rose with a sickly feverish look, and following the foolish advice, went direct to the gin shop. He never once thought of calling in question the wisdom of making use of a liquor which saps the foundation of health, ruins character, and degrades the mind. He went like many others unthinkingly, and because it was the custom of the many. It required not the eye of a physician

to see that disease was rooting itself in his constitution, and that he was going "*as an ox to the slaughter, or as a fool to the correction of the stocks.*"

The sot who had given the advice, was one who had been educated in the school of war, and he was a most devoted missionary in the work of corrupting others. Few were more gifted with a rude eloquence in the praises of intoxication, or more versed in the poetry of drink. With a vast store of anecdote, and an exhaustless fund of amusing stories, we need not wonder at his power over the minds of the young. Many had turned out accomplished thieves and confirmed sots under his tuition; many others had finished their education, and were gone to the penal settlements, to spend as convicts the remaining portion of their lives. This cunning vagabond, had fixed his eye on Johnny Finch, whom he was determined to secure as an addition to his gang. He spoke very kindly to the boy; and offered him a portion of food and a drink out of his glass. The taste however was very repulsive to him, but with a strong effort he gulped it down. He next introduced him to some other youths, and so ingratiated himself into Johnnie's good opinion, as to induce the deluded youth to fancy he had found an excellent friend.

Could the moderate drinker only see the evils in their true enormities, of making intoxicating liquors a common beverage—of giving the charm of an inseparable connexion with friendship and conviviality: was he fully aware of the vast numbers that fall irretrievably fall beneath their potent influence he would not cherish a fondness for them; never more would he plead for their use, or tolerate their taste. Drunkenness is the scourge of the human race. Crimes unnumbered, miseries beyond calculation, and deaths by tens of thousands are its constant productions. It is the stimulant to every evil disposition, the ally of villany, the grand means of corrupting youth; swelling the criminal lists, and adding to the power of the seducer. It adds to the ferocity of war, and in peace robs children of education, comfort and virtue. Verily "at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

J. G. B.

(To be continued in our next.)

CANTEENS.—The total number of Canteens in Great Britain is 73, in Ireland 37, in London there are 4. The first pays £288 per year, the second £360 10s. 10d., the third £449 9s. 9d., and the fourth £469 16s. 3d. The Canteen at Woolwich pays the enormous rent of £1343 18s. 5d. The lowest rent paid for a Canteen in Great Britain is £25 per year; the lowest rent paid in Ireland is £5, the highest £1073.—*Times*,

Answers to Correspondents.

Henry Stele is received we shall be glad to hear of this society again reviving, the evils of drunkenness are not so few, as to make it a matter of small moment whether the temperance reformation prospers, in any parish of the Iron district.

We rejoice to hear that at Trent Vale the Teetotalers have obtained a place in which to hold their meetings and are determined to exert themselves more than ever. We thank Mr. Price for his communication.

Mr. E. Iobinson's wishes shall be attended to, as far as possible

S. N. Since the receipt of this letter we have not had any opportunity of enquiring into the circumstances; but whatever may be the result it should not be a reason for S. N. or the committee to be weary of well-doing, while such an amount of poverty results from the drinking habits of their parish.

Peter Bune is received.

Temperance Gazette.

Birmingham, June 1st 1847.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

Some kind friend, some fellow labourer, in the cause of Teetotalism in India, has sent us the "Bombay Temperance Advocate," and we are gratified by reading the first paragraph which we transcribe for the information of our readers, and we trust they will participate in our satisfaction.

"The Monthly Meeting of the Bombay Teetotal Society, will be held on the second Monday of each month. The meeting for April will be held in the Officers Mess Room, Town Barracks, on Monday the 12th at 7 o'clock." We shall welcome the day when at all the Barracks in England Teetotal meetings shall be held in the *Officers Mess Rooms* and the Commanding officer of the district President, ex-officio; such a step would be no more than a needful precaution against the demoralizing and contaminating influence of the canteens. At the next meeting of the Bombay Society "the subject of Intemperance amongst the soldiers and sailors at the Presidency will be brought under consideration." A library of standard temperance works is about to be provided and also a vast number of periodicals and tracts; it is well that the friends of humanity are stirring, and doing all that lies in their power to check the evil influence which the example of Europeans is exerting on the population of India. Our reports are favourable, of Canada, we trust it will emulate the United States in its exertions to abolish the drinking of intoxicating liquors. The state of the Societies in our own Association is on the whole prosperous, there are a few exceptions, but we trust those will arouse themselves and run valiantly the race that is before them, and they are sure to come off conquerors.

Mr. Glover has visited several of the Societies in Lancashire where he has been kindly received, and the meetings have been crowded, we are happy to say that all our accounts represent that the cause was never more prosperous nor advocated with greater energy in Manchester, which must be considered the metropolis of teetotalism, than at the present moment. In Liverpool much is being done, the Waverlce Society is re-organised and Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., presided at the first meeting with his usual ability, this Society as well as, Toxteth Park, have joined the Central Association by which we trust they will be enabled more effectually to carry out these benevolent principles: we hope some plan will be adopted to give greater stability to the Clarence Hall Society, as the district in which they are situated gives great scope for the labours of teetotalers.

Mr. Horn's efforts in Carmarthenshire have been eminently successful, his labours had not terminated at the date of his report, but at that time 122 signatures had been received at the port of Llanelly, and 54 at Swansea, consisting of all classes, drunkards and professors of religion, pilots, sailors and landsmen. We trust the friends will carry out the good work in which they have been so zealously engaged, and that their success will continue to reward them for all their toil.

Mr. Flinn has had some successful meetings in the Iron districts, at Wednesbury, Tipton, Bilston and Walsall, at the latter place the friends bestirred themselves and had a good meeting in the Town Hall when 25 signed the pledge, we counsel them not to rest satisfied with this, but that they will learn from it, what they are capable of doing when they exert themselves. At Banbury 15 adults and 90 juveniles signed the pledge, at Redditch 18 adults, the respected Wesleyan Minister, and 19 juveniles; we hope this will incite other societies to bestir themselves in that important work, the training of the young in the principles of Teetotalism. At a previous meeting at Banbury 9 adults and 36 juveniles signed at the conclusion of a lecture delivered by Mr. Corken.

Mr. Williamson had good meetings in Upton and Ledbury, the Town Hall at the latter place was crowded to excess and the result of the lecture was favourable, we are anxious to see the cause prosper in the cider countries, where there is perhaps a greater amount of drunkenness than anywhere else. We hope that something may be done for Herefordshire before long, for there is perhaps no county in England which stands more in want of Teetotalism than this, and

none where so little has been done to introduce the principles among the people. A few good meetings at distant intervals have been held at Hereford, but much opposition was manifested, the friends of the cause were few, and were discouraged by the difficulty of the undertaking; but we trust that here, as well as at Leominster, the Teetotalers will determine at all costs and hazards to check the progress of intemperance, to reclaim the adults from drunkenness, and above all enlist the rising generation on their side.

Merthyr Tidvil is determined to carry on the war vigorously against the great enemy of the working classes who are engaged in the Iron trade, we know the great and successful efforts that have been made in former times by the friends of temperance in Merthyr, and have therefore confidence in their efforts for the time to come. We trust the Ironmasters and other men of influence in the district will give them all the encouragement in their power, by presiding occasionally at their meetings, by pecuniary contributions, and by discouraging all the causes of intemperance, and among others the keeping of public-houses by their agents, contractors, and overlookers.

SAMUEL CHIPMAN ON THE EFFECTS OF LIQUOR SELLING ON THE VENDERS THEMSELVES.

The wrecks of character, of families, and of property, occasioned by it to the individuals who were engaged in the traffic, have long been matter of notoriety and remark, in public and private: but knowing, as I did, that these vague statements could not be relied on, I resolved upon making an actual examination, to which we might demand the evidence of the people. I accordingly visited every town in the counties of Wayne, Ontario, and Genesee, calling on the older inhabitants, and obtaining the names of the persons who had kept taverns there for a period as far back as their recollection could extend—generally about twenty-five years.

We marked them temperate or intemperate as the facts would warrant. Here however I must make an important explanation. It was extremely rare—not one case perhaps in a hundred—that the tavern keeper was a total abstinence man. Few were so very *inconsistent* as not to use themselves the article they sold to others, and when told to mark, *temperate*, it was generally added:—“He drank a great deal; perhaps a quart a day.” “His face was very red.” “His nose was covered with rum-blossoms.” “He was thoroughly pickled.” “His eyes were edged with pink; we should call him a drunkard

now, but as he attended regularly to business, we called him a temperate man then.”

It is indispensable to a right understanding of this matter, that these explanations be borne in mind. Indeed seven-eighths of those marked temperate might, with perfect propriety, have been put down, *soakers, tipplers, or habitual drunkards*.

The number of names obtained, and thus classified, was 716.

Temperate.....	374
Intemperate.....	342
Of the intemperate—	5 committed suicide;
	3 were killed by drunkards;
	3 became totally blind;
	10 died of delirium tremens;
	33 (others) died drunkards;
	37 had drunken sons;
	19 ran away
	13 had drunken wivvns.

In regard to the last class, I do not suppose I have been able to ascertain more than a small part of the cases that actually existed. While intemperate men by mingling with their fellow men in their business transactions, or in scenes of recreation or revelry, expose themselves, and their habits necessarily become known, females oftentimes, as I am assured by physicians, when they indulge too freely in the use of intoxicating drink, being suddenly seized with a sick turn—a vertigo or fainting fit—take to their bed, and thus escape exposure. What the number of these cases may have been, however, I will not even hazard a conjecture.

The following exhibits the result of my investigation in regard to property:—

Made property.....	127
Made a living.....	227
Diminished Property.....	174
Lost all.....	191

Hitherto, when the vender has appealed to us for sympathy on account of our interfering with his pecuniary interest, we have answered him reminding him of the jails, the almshouses, and graves he has filled, by telling him of the countless and indescribable woes of the drunkard's family, of the desolateness of his fireside, the hunger and rags, the agony of soul and the broken hearts he has caused; but now we can ask him to have compassion on himself, upon his own wife and children, to stop before he plunges himself and them into the abyss of drunkenness, and brings upon them all the woes that cluster around the drunkard's path; to stop before he entails upon them the curse of poverty, and ignorance, and degradation, and causes the blush of shame to mantle their cheeks whenever his name shall be mentioned, by being obliged to associate with it the degraded character of the loathsome inebriate.

American Temperance Union.

COFFEE.

Coffee is the seed of the *Coffea Arabica* of Linnæus, an evergreen shrub cultivated in Arabia, Persia, the East and West Indies, Isle of Bourbon, and several parts of America. The quantity supposed to be consumed in England, according to the most accurate government returns, is calculated to be about three pounds for each individual. Coffee is very seldom used as a medicine, but chiefly as an article of diet, and also as an agreeable and stimulating beverage.

It is usual for medical authors, when treating of stimulants, to divide them into two classes:—the *stimulantia evacuantia*, and the *stimulantia non evacuantia*. Coffee, when roasted and infused in boiling water for a short time, care being taken to prevent, as much as possible, the escape of the aroma or volatile particles, and drunk in the usual way, stimulates the system, and belongs to the latter of these divisions. It is, however, a singular peculiarity of coffee, that if used in its raw state, either in the form of powder or of infusion, it produces febrifuge effects. In this way it has been used with considerable success in cases of asthma, and for the cure of intermittent fever; when roasted it becomes a powerful stimulant, and possessing a large proportion of nitrogen, it must exert considerable influence on the organs of digestion.

A strong infusion of coffee, taken without either milk or sugar, has sometimes been employed with great advantage in arresting obstinate attacks of bilious vomiting. I have known it succeed in cases under my own observation in Africa, France, and in this country, when every other means have failed. Its peculiar effects of increasing the energy of the brain and nervous system, and preventing the disposition to sleep, rendering it the favourite beverage of literary persons, are well known; and perhaps it is owing to this peculiarity that it possesses the power of acting as an antidote to narcotic vegetable poisons.

The use of coffee was strongly opposed in the East, and for some time the sale of it suppressed.

It was introduced into France upwards of 200 years ago, and was brought from the Levant to London in 1652, by a Turkey Merchant of the name of Edwards, who established his Greek servant in a house in Saint Michael's Alley, Cornhill, where the Virginia Coffee Room now stands, to prepare and sell this palatable potation.

Its introduction into England met with as strong an opposition as its use in its native country of Arabia.

Notwithstanding this, coffee continued to be consumed, and the coffee-houses to increase which were frequented by wits, idlers, and politicians, to drink coffee and discuss the various subjects of public excitement, when the agreeable stimulant was retailed at 1d. a cup; thence, no doubt, rose the appellation for these places of "PENNY UNIVERSITIES."

An infusion of coffee, properly prepared, stimulates to increased action, the brain, nervous system, heart and arteries of a healthy man, and in certain states of impaired digestion, imparts a beneficial influence to the digestive organs. Alcohol in the different forms of spirits, wine, ale, porter, and beer, is often taken with the view of producing similar effects, such a view is as absurd as its adoption is dangerous to health, alcohol will *stimulate*, but it is the stimulation of disordered function, instead of improving the digestive organs it will impair and eventually destroy them. Alcohol contains no nitrogen, the material of muscular strength, and therefore can impart no strength to the human system. Alcohol stupifies the senses and impairs the intellect, while coffee brightens and improves them, and gives a hilarious impetus to the whole of the animal powers.

The use of coffee as a substitute for alcoholic beverages has been of greater service to society in a moral and physical point of view, as has been well observed by Sir Henry Blount, in his "*Organon Salutis*" published in 1659. "This coffee drink has caused a great sobriety among all nations; formerly, apprentices, clerks, &c., used to take their morning draughts in ale, beer, or wine, which often made them unfit for business. Now they play the good fellows in this wakeful and civil drink. The worthy gentleman Sir James Muddiford, who introduced the practice here-of in London, deserves much respect of the whole nation."

It has been well observed that the use of tea and coffee have led to the most wonderful change that ever took place in the diet and habits of civilized nations—these beverages have the advantage of affording stimulus without producing intoxication. The use of tea, observes Raynal has contributed more to the sobriety of the Chinese than the severest laws or the most eloquent discourses, or the best treatises on morality.

There are several varieties of coffee, but the Mocha is considered the best, it ought to be of a greenish light olive hue, the berries of a middling size, clean and plump, much however depends upon the roasting of the coffee, and preparing it for use; in England the process of roasting is generally carried too far,

and much of the empyreumatic oil on which its virtue depends driven off.

It is customary for grocers who grind the coffee for their retail customers to add to it about one-fourth, and sometimes more of Chicory. This is not a deleterious ingredient as some have supposed but a very salutary addition, particularly to inferior coffee. It is not however the object of the Grocer to improve the coffee, but to enable him to sell at a lower price, as chicory is about one-fourth of the price of ordinary Jamaica Coffee. The buyer would do well to purchase them separately, and add them to suit his own taste or the quality of the coffee; soft water is the best for the infusion of either tea or coffee, when this cannot be had, the addition of a little carbonate of soda will counteract the ferruginous or calcarious ingredients usually found in hard water. M. D.

Madeley, May 20th, 1847.

DEATH OF A SOVEREIGN THROUGH DRINK.

Drink rules the Court, the Camp, the Grove.

INDIA, the Punjaub. "When Nanuk abolished the Hindoo observances he enjoined temperance, but his followers have long since forgotten the latter precept, and now acknowledge no restraint in eating, drinking, and sensuality, with the single exception that they are not allowed to use tobacco, and for that they have found a ready substitute in Opium. They consume vast quantities of the last named drug, as well as of a fiery spirit, stronger than brandy, and approaching nearer to our whiskey! This spirit is distilled from, among other things, dried grapes and cardamoms, and taken undiluted to a great extent. Dr. McGregor assures us that most of the Sirdars are under its influence, or that of opium, for eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, and that their early use both of this spirit and of the drug renders them indispensable through life. If deprived of his usual dose the Sikh, he says, is one of the most wretched beings imaginable, resembling a man on the point of *delirium tremens*. To these bad habits of the Sikhs their monarch was no exception. Burnes describes his midnight revels, and Dr. McGregor says, there can be no doubt that to his early and long-continued dissipation he owed the ailment of which he died. None were admitted to his Bacchanalian orgies, save his nearest friends, and he allowed no allusion to be made to them on the following morning."

"Intemperance is the bane of the Sikh tribes, and in the case of their greatest monarch,

they have a memorable instance of its effects. With all his energy of character, he could not resist the tyranny of the practice, and on the 30th of June, 1839, he expired, a paralytic victim to its influence. Such was the end of Runjeet Singh, who founded and fashioned the most formidable native power which has ever existed in India. After his death several of Runjeet's sons in succession got possession of the throne, for a time, and met with a violent death. At last Shire Singh, a son of Runjeet by another wife, seized upon the throne and put the Ranees to death. This was in the summer of 1840. Shire Singh, who showed some hopeful qualities at first, became a wretched drunkard, and, in 1843, was shot by his brother-in-law, Ajeet Singh, at a cavalry review.—*Dublin University Mag.*

Thus an empire which was founded by the extraordinary energy and talent of one man, was deprived of its sovereign while yet in his prime, the empire itself declined as rapidly as it had risen, after putting in peril our Indian possessions by a formidable invasion of our territory,—and the agent in this wreck of Kings and Empires was *Strong Drink*.

Intelligence.

LEAMINGTON.—On April the 20th, a lecture was delivered by the Rev. W. D. Corken, in the Royal Music Hall, to a large respectable and attentive audience, "On the duty of professing Christians in connection with the temperance reformation." The arguments and proofs the lecturer advanced were very striking. He put fresh courage into the hearts of all who had the pleasure of hearing him, and since the meeting we have had a great addition to the pledge book. That kind and noble friend of temperance, J. D. Bassett, Esq., of Leighton Buzzard, was one of the audience, and at the conclusion of the proceedings he very generously handed the secretary a sovereign in aid of our noble cause. If temperance men generally would show less selfishness and more zeal, more good would be accomplished.

On May the 11th, another meeting was held in the same fashionable place, when we had the pleasure of hearing that talented and eloquent advocate of the cause, Mr. G. Flinn. He delivered a splendid lecture, in an able and pleasing manner. At its conclusion 3 persons signed the pledge, including an old pensioner; who, on one occasion, a short time ago, wished a regiment of soldiers would come, and cut the teetotalers into ribbons. He said after what he had just heard he was convinced that the teetotalers were right. What a happy thing it would be if all pensioners would follow his example, and all our opponents have the courage to hear our principles explained, and to sign the pledge when they saw we were right. JOHN HALL, Sec.

GORNALL WOOD.—About 120 persons attended our meeting on Friday May 14th, and listened with profound attention to Mr. Williamson, and at the close of the lecture 9 persons signed the pledge. I believe we shall have a good society in this place, prejudice is giving way, and many that spoke out

against teetotalism are now speechless. J. FELLOWS.

COSELEY.—I write these few words to inform you what a delightful lecture was delivered by Mr. Flinn, at my school-room, such a one as never was delivered at Coseley before. There were upwards of 150 hearers, among them were many total abstinents, and all were delighted with the lecture, for they were convinced (if not converted) that he was right.

Joseph Plant.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—A meeting of the temperance society was held on Wednesday April 14th, in the Baptist Chapel, which was kindly lent for the occasion by the Rev. J. Burrows and the trustees. The attendance was highly respectable; and the Rev. J. Burrows opened the meeting with prayer. The Rev. G. Stokes, who presided, shortly addressed the meeting. The object of his speech was to show that temperance societies founded on total abstinence principles were not inconsistent with scripture; but on the contrary were mainly instrumental in assisting to spread christian truths. Upon this ground the Rev. Gentleman contended that such societies had a powerful claim for support upon the ministers of the gospel, and the Church of Christ. Mr. Williamson followed who gave a most interesting account of Life Insurance Companies which were very particular in not insuring the lives of drunkards, except at very high rates: while the best of those which insured the lives of moderate drinkers were not so successful as the Temperance Provident Institution, which insured the lives of teetotalers only. There being 13 deaths in every 1,000 in the first, and only $7\frac{1}{2}$ in the last, being two to one in favour of total abstinence. He concluded a highly intelligent and interesting speech amidst great applause. 7 persons signed the pledge.

COVENTRY.—Our usual meeting was held in the theatre of the Mechanics Institution on Monday, May the 10th, when about 200 persons attentively listened to a very excellent lecture by Mr Flinn, and I am happy to inform you a very good impression was made. The services of each Agent have been highly appreciated by us, and the cause greatly promoted by their labours.

N. G.

DULLEY.—Two highly encouraging meetings have been held here during this last month, the first of which was attended by Messrs. Flinn and Wakein, the last by Messrs. Glover and Hughes. Several signatures were obtained at both meetings, and the cause here under the auspices of Mr. Greenway is likely to be put in a good condition.

PEESHORE.—On Wednesday, May 12, Mr. Williamson paid us his first visit, for the purpose of delivering a lecture on the important subject of Temperance.

Mr. W. addressed the children at the National Schools in the afternoon, and introduced teetotalism to them for the first time in a very pleasing and instructive manner. The children heard Mr. W. very attentively, and in the evening many of them came to the public meeting, bringing with them their parents, who, but for Mr. W's visit to the school, would, very probably not have been induced to attend.

Bills announcing the public meeting, and headed in large letters "*Food or Famine*," referring also to the enormous quantity of grain destroyed in this county yearly in brewing and distillation, had been freely circulated, and as the result we had a good meeting. Mr. Warner occupied the chair, and, after a few remarks introduced Mr. Williamson, who spoke well and to the point, entering fully

into the food and famine question, and bringing the subject home to the hearts of all present. It was truly a good and practical address, and from the attention given to Mr. W's excellent mode of treating the subject, we anticipate favourable results. Mr. W. concluded an energetic speech of more than an hour's duration amid the applause of the meeting. At the close one signature was obtained.

Wm. Conn, Jun., Secretary.

LIVERPOOL.—The following is a copy of the first annual report of the Liverpool auxiliary to the National Temperance Society, whose meetings are held in the Portico, Newington, every Thursday evening.

On Thursday, April 29, being the first anniversary of the above society, the committee decided upon having a Teetotal Lovefeast, on which occasion Dr. Eden presided. The speakers were, Mr. Anderson, President of the Sunday open-air meeting held at the Custom House; Mr. Thomas, and others, and Mr. B. Glover, the excellent agent of the central association. The meeting, though not numerously attended, went off well. In the course of the evening Mr. Mundy, the Secretary, read the following report:—

The committee feel it their duty, in accordance with the rules of the society, to lay before the meeting a statement of their proceedings during the past year; but although they cannot report their affairs so satisfactory as they could wish, yet under all the circumstances in which they have been placed, they feel encouraged, by the help of God, and with the assistance of their friends, to persevere, and doubt not but their labours will be crowned with success. The first meeting of the society was held in the Portico, on Thursday, April 16, 1846; we commenced with a full determination to storm the enemy's castle. We brought forward for several months regularly, advocates of respectability and talent at considerable expence, taking care that nothing should be advanced by the speakers of a personal or offensive character. Our meetings have been well and respectably attended with some few exceptions of late; but from this the committee do not attribute any disregard or apathy of their friends towards the cause, but that other important meetings have been held on the same nights, and which have to a considerable extent taken their attention. On the occasion of Prince Albert's visit to Liverpool, on the 29th and 30th of July, last year, the committee considered it would be a good opportunity to have a tea party; they consequently made arrangements for each of those nights, and provided largely, fully expecting a numerous attendance; but in this they were disappointed, and were considerable losers by the speculation, which will account in a great measure for the deficiency in their cash account. It must also be borne in mind that Mr. G. Lomax and Mr. E. P. Hood, were specially engaged for the occasion, whose expences were about £4. The committee, however, were not discouraged at this failure, but like good soldiers, buckled on their armour afresh, and entered into an engagement with Mr. Kenrick, of West Bromwich, to supply them monthly with an agent from the Central Association. With these gentlemen, who are worthy of all praise, the committee have been perfectly satisfied, and have no doubt but all who have heard them were also. The Committee still pledge themselves, with the co-operation of their friends, to engage from time to time, as their circumstances will admit, advocates whose abilities are known, and best calculated to strike

terror into the enemy's camp. The committee, however, take this opportunity of observing that they cannot carry out their object without funds, the rent of the room being £30 a year, besides printing and tracts, without saying anything for advocates. They therefore sincerely hope their friends who attend the weekly meetings will render them what pecuniary assistance lies in their power as it must be clear to all that the pockets of the committee must be heavily taxed to meet the necessary demands.

The Receipts during the past year, including 38s. for subscriptions due, are £100 0s. 10d. The Disbursements, £100 17s. 3d.; but there still remains due for rent, printing, &c. further claims, making in the whole a balance against the society of £16 17s. 5d.

This debt of £16 17s. 5d. the committee have agreed to pay among themselves, hoping their friends will rally round them, and enable them during the ensuing year to be more successful under the blessing of God. The number of pledges taken during the year have been 748, of which 126 have broken, leaving an increase of 622.

E. Mundy, Secretary.

TIPTON.—It is with great pleasure I send you a brief report of our last temperance meeting, which was held in the Primitive Methodist School Room, April 23. Though the night was an inconvenient one, and the weather proved unfavourable, yet I am happy to say, the large room was nearly filled with a respectable and a very attentive congregation; and though only 3 signed the pledge, I believe the good effects of the meeting will be seen for years to come. The impression made on the audience was good, and I believe it will be lasting. Many went away with a determination to try the principle. This meeting, I believe, has caused another stone to be laid in the foundation, on which I hope will be built a noble temperance edifice. The chair was taken by Mr. Wakelin, who made some beautiful and cheering observations. Mr. Flinn then addressed the meeting in a very eloquent and christian-like manner, giving satisfaction and encouragement to all. Our society is in a flourishing condition, and I hope ere long, to see a great portion of the intemperance by which we are cursed, banished from the place for ever.

Israel Parkes, Secretary.

MERTHYR TYDFIL.—We feel great pleasure in stating that there is in this place, at present, a prospect of the temperance cause being in a little more prosperous state in future, than it has been for some time past. We have very much to regret the apathy and slothful indifference of the generality of the members; but, notwithstanding this, we are confident of success. We are highly indebted to Mr. P. Edwards for his valuable services, and for the excitement which he has been the means of creating among us; we cannot refrain from expressing our approbation of his talent, and of the able manner in which he treats the temperance question. We have also been favoured with the services of the Rev. Mr. Davies, of Swansea, who has delivered a series of lectures in Merthyr and its neighbourhood. At the close of the last lecture 39 signatures were obtained.

On Easter Monday, April 5, we had a tea party which was very well attended. At seven o'clock a meeting was held in the Calvinistic Methodist Chapel. Mr. Lewis and the Rev. Mr. Griffiths, of Brecon, addressed the meeting. We firmly believe

that with a little exertion and a little assistance, we shall yet see the temperance society in Merthyr as flourishing as it has been in former times. We are happy to find, through the medium of the Gazette and other teetotal periodicals, that the cause is going-a-head rapidly in other places. It must go on and prosper, for degraded human nature will not possess anything like its original superiority and dignity until the abominable system of drinking is completely abolished. We hail the Central Association in their indefatigable exertions to bring about this great moral reformation.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

On Thursday evening May 20, the Annual Meeting of the National Temperance Society was held in Exeter Hall. JOSEPH STURGE, Esq., took the chair at Six o'clock. Upon the platform we noticed Dr. Oxley, J. Silk Buckingham, Esq., G. W. Alexander, W. Cash, Esq., G. W. Anstie, Esq., J. D. Bassett, Esq., W. Cabbell, Esq., H. Clapp, Esq., of Massachusetts, Mr. Wood, United States, and other distinguished advocates of the temperance cause.

The CHAIRMAN said he had no claim to preside on that occasion except that of an old teetotaler. It was his twentieth year of teetotalism, and he had tried it in many climates both by sea and land, and had made many inquiries, the result of which was that in no case did he believe alcoholic drinks necessary to keep a person in health, and he thought in all cases there might be found at least as good a medicine for the sick. (Hear, hear.) They must not calculate the good done by the society merely by what was seen of it in its associative capacity, as every consistent teetotaler produced a powerful influence by his example. Mr. Sturge concluded by calling on Mr. Beggs, the secretary of the society, to read the Report.

The Report stated that the committee rejoiced in the growing public opinion in favour of temperance principles. From all parts of the world the committee continued to receive cheering accounts of what was doing.

G. W. ALEXANDER, the treasurer, then read the financial statement, from which it appeared that there was a balance in hand of £314 11s. 3d. in the hands of the treasurer, and also upwards of £29 in the hands of the secretary.

B. ROTCH, Esq. moved the first resolution:—“That this meeting deeply deplores the extent of juvenile ignorance and depravity in this country; and as it has been shown by the clearest evidence that it is to be attributed, in a great measure, to the drunken habits of the people, and that it is a vast obstruction to the objects of Christianity at home and abroad, this meeting earnestly calls upon all classes of the community, by the adoption of temperance principles, to aid the society in the subversion of evils so aggravated and multiplied.” He considered the resolution ought to have the earnest attention of every christian. There was no class of persons who saw more of juvenile depravity than one holding his situation—that of a magistrate of this great metropolitan city. From time immemorial drunkenness had been the channel through which all vice had flowed. Drunkenness and crime had always been united, hand in hand. He had marked with delight the gradually increasing influence of total abstinence. (Hear.) Juvenile delinquency was a subject he had studied much, and he had come to the conclusion that until chil-

dren could be educated before they were old enough to be considered as criminals, until they could be instructed in industry, morality of habit and manner, and horror of the public house, we could not keep them out of our criminal calendar. Those who did not practise teetotalism often admired it in others, and many a gentleman had asked him (Mr. Rotch) for a teetotal servant, although he had seen the same gentleman reel from intoxication in his own drawing room. (Hear) He hoped each man present would not be ashamed to state boldly "I am a teetotaler." (Applause.)

The Rev. MICHAEL CASSELDON seconded the resolution, and said teetotalism was progressing, and he believed it would progress, for he believed it was the work of God. He regretted there were so few of his brethren in the ministry coming forward on this occasion. In the country where he resided teetotalism was advancing considerably, and in the town of Woburn, under the auspices of the Duke of Bedford, who had kindly given them the use of the Town Hall whenever they required it. (Cheers) Every one friendly to their cause would be delighted to see the number of youths of both sexes who had signed the pledge, and continued steadfast to it.

The Rev. JABEZ BURNS, D.D. supported the resolution in an eloquent speech.

J. S. BUCKINGHAM, Esq. moved the next resolution:—"That in the opinion of this meeting, it is at all times a sinful waste of the bounty of Divine Providence to convert wholesome grain into intoxicating beverages, but especially at the present time, when thousands are dying from starvation, and the necessities of life are raised in price to the population, resulting in wide spread misery and distress; and they cannot but hold all who drink these liquids so produced as responsible, in a great measure, for the melancholy consequences arising from their use."

Mr. J. RUTTER, of Shaftesbury, seconded the resolution.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

HENEY CLAPP, Esq., of Lynn, Mass., moved the third resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. JOHN BURDER, and carried.

A memorial to the Queen, based on the resolutions, was then read to the meeting; and, on the motion of Dr. LEE, of Hartwell Park, supported by Mr. BASSART, of Leighton Buzzard, was adopted by acclamation, and signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting.

Mr. HICKS moved the last resolution:—"That this meeting hail with the liveliest satisfaction the growing opinion in favour of temperance principles amongst the members of the medical profession, and would urge upon the friends of temperance in general the importance of employing every means to enlist this influential class in favour of the practice of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks." It would be scarcely necessary for him to tell them that alcohol, the intoxicating principle of fermented drinks, was a poison of the same nature as opium; that in large quantities it was a powerful narcotic; and that it was perfectly incapable of being digested, as Dr. Perry proved by poisoning animals with spirit and recovering it from the blood. Dependent upon this fact was the important influence of alcoholic drinks on infants at the breast. Alcohol and opium were possessed of similar properties, and medical authorities told them not to give opium to infants, nor to suckling women without a caution to keep the child from the breast for some time after. Females in the habit of taking porter, &c., before suckling, should be told that the quiet produced was a *drunken*, and not a *natural* sleep. He

was convinced that many infantile diseases were traceable to this practice. He had had a great many children under his care whose illness was entirely owing to this cause—of which he gave an instance, the child recovering on abstinence being resorted to. He also quoted Dr. Benjamin Hall as an authority that the practice of taking porter, &c., deteriorated the milk. He was also quite sure that alcohol was the cause of a large amount of disease in adults, and he gave reasons for this opinion. He was satisfied that if they were all teetotalers there would not be half the disease there now was. An undertaker had computed that four-fifths of those he buried died from the effects of drink. A great change was coming over the opinion of medical men on this subject, and he hoped the day was not very distant when every medical man would be a pledged teetotaler. (Cheers.)

Poetry.

THE RUMSELLER.

Who decks his shop with dainties rare,
And spreads them round with taste and care,
To draw the young and thoughtless there?
The Rumseller.

Who, that the youth may not be seen,
Where tipplers drink destruction in,
Erects before his door a screen?
The Rumseller.

Who to entice the honest clerk,
When he's returning from his work,
Deals out his poison after dark?
The Rumseller.

Who keeps the young apprentice long,
Enticed by tales and vulgar song,
And teaches him to practice wrong?
The Rumseller.

Who causes tears like floods to flow
From those whose children early go
To wretchedness, and crime, and woe?
The Rumseller.

Who chills the heart that once was kind,
The conscience sears, and makes him blind,
And fattens on the deathless mind?
The Rumseller.

Who makes the youth a hardened sot,
His life on earth a perfect blot,
And murders souls, yet feels it not?
The Rumseller.

O, who to ruin daily leads
Immortal minds—and with the seeds
Of infamy the spirit feeds?
The Rumseller.

Who should I as infection shun,
Lest I for ever be undone?
That wicked and deceitful one,
The Rumseller.

Journal of American Temperance Union.

"Gatherings on the way," and several other articles are in type, but are postponed for want of room. The Advertisement of J. C. was too late for insertion this month.

Advertisements

LONDON TEMPERANCE TRACTS

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Monthly Notices.
AGENTS' APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE.

JUNE	MR. GLOVER.	MR. HORN,	Rev. W. D. CORKEN	MR. WILLIAMSON	MR. FLINN.
Tuesday 1	Pontnewydd	Coleford	Much Wenlock	Bury	Penkull
Wednes. 2	Brynmaur	Ross	Bridgnorth	Chapel-en-le-frith	Chesterton
Thursday. 3	Blaina	Ledbury	Stourbridge	Ashbourn	Wheelock Heath
Friday..... 4	Victoria	Upton-on-Severn	Wall Heath	Belper	Nantwich
Monday..... 7	Merthyr Tŷdŷil	Malvern Link	Coventry	Cromford	Knutsford
Tuesday 8	Ebbw Vale	Worcester	Yardley	Rochester	Warrington
Wednes. 9	Abergavenny	Droitwich	Crewe	Derby	St. Helens
Thursday. 10	Blaenavon	Redditch	Liverpool Portico	Uttoxeter	Toxteth Park
Friday..... 11	Abersyehan	Ditto	Liverpool, Clarence	Tutbury	Wavertree
Monday 14	Newport M.	Newcastle	Liverpool, Bold St.	Monmore Green	Chester
Tuesday 15	Gloucester	Trent Vale	Macclesfield	Tipton	Wrexham
Wednes. 16	Cheltenham	Market Drayton	Goldenthal	Walsall	Brymbo
Thursday.. 17	Fairford	Shrewsbury	Tunstall	Bilston	Ellesmere
Friday..... 18	Witney	Welshpool	Leek	Gornal Wood	Market Drayton
Saturday 19			Stoke		
Monday.. 21	Charlbury	Berriew	Stafford	Pershore	Horseley Heath
Tuesday 22	Stow	Newtown	Rugeley	West Bromwich	Lozells
Wednes 23	Banbury	Montgomery	Derby	Hales Owen	Wolverhampton
Thursday 24	Ditto	Bishops Castle	Burton on Trent	Darlaston	Wednesbury
Friday 25	Campden	Minsterley	Lichfield	Greets Green	Spot Lane
Monday 28	Warwick	Jackfield	Coseley	Birmingham	Kidderminster
Tuesday 29	Leamington	Wellington	Great Bridge	Kingsnorton	Stourbridge
Wednes. 30	Stratford on Avon	Ironbridge	Dudley	Sutton Coldfield	Sutton Coldfield

TEETOTAL SPEAKER'S PLAN OF THE POTTERY DISTRICT.

Newcastle, Town Hall; Trent Vale, National School; Big Madeley, Wesleyan School; Kidsgrove, Primitive Chapel; *Monday*.—Cobridge, New Connexion School; Chesterton, Primitive School; Stoke, Fenn's Cliff Bank Square; Betley, National School; Chorlton Moss, Primitive Methodist Chapel; *Tuesday*.—Hanley, Bethesda Schools; Burslem, Temperance Hall; Wolstanton, New Connexion School; Knutton Heath, Primitive Methodist Chapel; Little Madeley; *Wednesday*.—Tunstall, Primitive Methodist School; Alsager's Bank, Wesleyan Chapel; Golden Hill, Wesleyan Chapel; *Thursday*.—Upper Hanley, New Connexion School; *Friday*.—Audley, Wesleyan School; *Saturday*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO AGENCY FUND.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Congleton	1	0	0	Lydney	0	8	0	Rawtenstall	0	8	0
Merthyr Tŷdŷil	1	4	0	Coventry	1	0	0	Bury	1	13	0
Stoke	1	0	0	Redditch	1	10	0	Foxhill Bank	0	8	0
Kidderminster	0	10	0	Warrington	0	8	0	Manchester	0	16	0
Montgomery Association	4	0	0	Knutsford	1	0	0	Liverpool Portico	1	5	0
Brynmaur	1	0	0	Worcester	1	5	0	Chapel-en-le-Frith	0	13	0
				Cromsall	0	6	0				

All Contributions and Communications to be Addressed—not later than the 15th of the month—to Mr. GEORGE SMITH KENRICK, West Bromwich.

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MANCHESTER:—Wholesale and Retail Depot for the Temperance Gazette, 243, Great Ancoats-street.
WEST-BROMWICH:—RICHARD WAKELIN, to whom all Advertisements and Orders for the Stamped Edition must be sent, and through whom all societies and Wholesale Agents can be supplied.

THE TEMPERANCE GAZETTE.

ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

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JULY, 1847.

[Price 1d., Stamped 2d.]

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THE PARALLEL.



ENGLAND for the English, Scotland for the Scotch, and Ireland for the Irish," was the oft repeated expression of O'Connell when thousands and hundred of thousands attended at his call the Monster Meetings of Athlone, Tara, Mullagmast, and Skibbereen. During the enthusiasm of these events the Millions hung upon

his honied words of praise and flattery, smiled at his sarcasms, were moved to laughter by his ever ready wit, and when he denounced the foes of Ireland, they clenched their muscular hands, knit their brows and grinding their teeth together showed their readiness to follow O'Connell's lead even to the death. Yet a few short years are passed during a portion of which he suffered imprisonment in Richmond Penitentiary for their sake, and the popularity of O'Connell has vanished as the morning cloud or evening dew. The conqueror at the Clare election, the leader of forty years standing, the idol of the people, was deserted by his quondom followers, by those of his own counsel, he felt that he no longer reigned in the hearts of the united Irishmen, there was rebellion in the camp! He who was wont to feed on popular applause as the breath of his nostrils could not bear divided empire, or a rival in the man whom he had himself exalted: his heart was broken by the woes of the country which he could not relieve and by the unexpected ingratitude and fickleness of some of his friends. He might well exclaim "Et tu Brute" ere he went into voluntary banishment, and began his pilgrim-

age to Rome which was shortened by his death. Up to 70 years of age he was robust in health and daring in action, but during the later period of his life he felt the weakness of age, and was subject to debility of body and mind.

Yet all the party feeling which embittered the last evening of his days has now subsided. Young Ireland and the members of Conciliation Hall have united together to do honour to his memory, prayers are offered up by both parties for the good of his soul, and it is to be hoped that the dissensions of years, which distracted Ireland; will be buried with O'Connell, and that the cry of "England for the English, Scotland for the Scotch, and Ireland for the Irish," will be forgotten in the more constitutional and patriotic feeling of English, Scotch, and Irish, for the united and equal advantage of ALL. To O'Connell may be applied the line written by Byron of another great man, Napoleon.

"He did great things, but not being truly great,
He left undone the greatest and mankind!"

He wished well to Ireland but it was on condition of her receiving the boon from him; he wished the people to be happy but that happiness must be attributed to him; he laboured hard for their advancement but he required that all the honour should be given to him, he wished to liberate her from the thralldom of England that she might submit to the dictatorship of O'Connell. He made her a present of his services but expected that a compensation should be made to him in the shape of rent. He was defective in singleness of purpose, and he was not unselfish, these two defects account for most of the errors and inconsistencies of his life and his disappointment at its close.

Let us compare O'Connell with another great man of modern times Father Mathew. They have both acquired a reputation as extensive as the civilized world. Their lives have influenced their fellow countrymen to a great extent, but the latter has not lived for our times or our nation alone, he has carried out a reformation which will benefit his own countrymen more than all the political privileges they have acquired, and the example of Ireland will be the glorious means of working out universal freedom from the slavery of strong drink throughout the world. Father Mathew shines brightest where O'Connell was weak, in disinterestedness and singleness of purpose. His whole course has been marked by self-denial, and self-sacrifice, he has not been led away either to the right hand or the left, by the hope of popularity or the desire to court the favour of the great and powerful, he has been as affable and affectionate to the poor as he has been courteous to the rich. To establish the great moral reformation that was confided to him he sacrificed his own personal property, he saddled himself with debts which his countrymen ought never to have forced him to contract or stop the progress of the cause. His own near and dear connexions were largely engaged in the traffic—yet all these temptations could not lead him astray, from that straight path, which his duty to God and mankind marked out for him.

Yet Father Mathew is no stoic, he does not resemble the stern Roman who condemned his son to death for disobeying his orders and witnessed his execution without shedding a tear. His heart overflows with human kindness and love, no danger frightens him from the abodes of fever and wretchedness, no fatigue exhausts his zeal to console the penitent and to find clothes and food for the naked and hungry! It is because his heart is so tender, his desire to serve his fellow creatures so strong, that he has gone forth to encounter all difficulties to make his countrymen a nation of Teetotalers, and perfect their conversion to the temperance reformation which he has so happily commenced.

The contrast between the progress of the different schemes of O'Connell and Father Mathew is remarkable. As soon as a man became a repealer he derived no personal advantage from it, but was expected to contribute a portion of his earnings to the Rent; but the moment a man signs the pledge he is freed from a large expenditure of money, varying from one tenth to one third of his earnings, he enjoys in the progress of time, some immediately, others at some interval, an improved condition of health, he is freed from

the temptation to keep the company of dissolute people whom he formerly met at the tavern, and from those various crimes from simple assault to murder, which those who take intoxicating drink are liable to commit, he increases the happiness of those depending upon him, he becomes a better citizen and probably a better Christian.

Again, had O'Connell accepted preferment he would have been considered a traitor to his country—should Father Mathew be made a Bishop it will be welcomed as a just mark of respect to his many virtues; but in the opinion of the world the simple title of "Father Mathew, the great apostle of Temperance," embodies in it greater dignity, respect, and love, than any which may be conferred on him by Prince or Potentate. It is a title to the gratitude of the present age and to all posterity.

In conclusion O'Connell was a man of great resource, ability and intellectual activity of surpassing eloquence, who for thirty years was enabled to reign "the uncrowned monarch" of the Irish people by leading them in the way they wished to go, but when he ran counter to their prejudices his unsubstantial power vanished into thin air. Father Mathew is the impersonation of moral power as O'Connell is of intellectual, and this is a power that is not liable to fade away, and can accomplish more by its unadorned and quiet influence than all the brilliance of genius.

Single minded, self-sacrificing virtue, associated with great benevolence a fervent zeal in a good cause, and inflexible perseverance and piety, combine to form the highest type of human excellence, and of that type the most remarkable man in modern times is Father Mathew the apostle of Temperance. He is indeed the friend of the poor, at one moment he is visiting the sick and administering to them spiritual consolation, he hurries to the relief kitchens and supplies thousands with food, he returns to his house and gives the pledge to those who desire it, and this prevents that destruction of food which prolongs the famine. We have mixed with the poor and the rich, the landed proprietors and the tenantry, the man of war and the man of peace, and all unite with us in considering him the great benefactor of his country.

MORAL ECONOMICS.—It is commonly supposed that temperance and the revenue are on different sides—that the more alcohol the people consume, the richer will be the treasury. This might be true if the revenue depended exclusively upon alcohol; but since the fact is otherwise, it is an obvious fallacy. A people steeped in drunkenness are the worst possible payers of taxes. The more a man indulges in this way, the less he can indulge in any other way. He must limit himself even in what others consider necessities—apportioning, like Falstaff, a halfpennyworth of bread to two gallons of sack. Taxation, direct and indirect, suffers from his prevailing propensity; and both customs and excise lose far more on the general account than they gain in the individual item.—*Chambers Journal*.

OUR POWER OVER THE SUPPLY OF FOOD.

An important article lately appeared in the "Times" to which we wish again to direct the attention of the public, and to offer some practical observations which naturally follow from the premises established by the article in question. The Times says.—

"The present is exactly a crisis of that sort when prudence is most called on to correct the delusions of the vulgar. Such delusions there are, and such vulgar there are, though the delusions may be urged in long speeches, and the vulgar may be of high as well as low degrees. The crisis is that we have encumbered ourselves with an unparalleled mass of undertakings beyond our capacities at the best, and at the same time find ourselves miserably short of food and material. It is the most obvious dictate of prudence at such a crisis that we should set about by all safe and proper means diminishing our undertakings and increasing our amount of food. The vulgar think otherwise, and have always thought otherwise. Their remedy is to increase our undertakings already too great and neglect the supply of food already too small. The vulgar never will understand, or at least never will realize, that dearth is scarcity, and that no *hocus pocus* of gratuitous distributions or unprofitable employment can increase a limited store, or do otherwise than waste it. They always will consider that the national supply is infinite, or at least as nearly so as the water under London, and that food can always be pumped up out of the inexhaustible reservoir, by any sort of employment, however useless and ridiculous. Our case is that of a caravan crossing the desert and finding its water fail. A madcap proposes to increase the supply by ordering that every body shall perform his ablutions three times a day. The proper remedy is to cut off all superfluous consumption, and use the precious element sparingly even for quenching the most deadly thirst."

It is an undeniably fact and at the same time one calculated to produce the liveliest sensation of alarm that there is a scarcity of food which no art of ours can change into a full and ample supply, the quantity of grain is fixed, potatoes there are none, substitutes for the latter have been partially introduced and in the county of Cork from which I now write, nettles, cabbages, turnips, and other green food are now used by the poor, and by this means garden vegetables have been much enhanced in price, the price of beef and mutton is 9d. per pound, and fish is one-third dearer than last year. Corn passes from one part of the country under the convoy of the military, and fat cattle are bought in Lancashire for the supply of the Irish market. All these symptoms show the intensity of suffering, which is further exhibited in its most melancholy features by the fact that one hundred persons a day perished in this city for more than a fortnight, a mortality not to be equalled by the ravages of the Cholera in any European town of equal extent. The amount of the evil under which we are labouring, is sufficient to justify the most stringent

measures which are calculated to produce any sensible effect on the cause of our calamities, and on this point let us listen again to the "Times."

"There exists now in the world a certain small remainder, say a fifth or a sixth, of last year's harvest. No art of man can add to that. Not all the Lords and Commons, assisted by the Bank of England, the Barings, the Rothschilds the Gurneys and all the merchants, bankers and brokers in the world, can make one grain of corn. They might as well attempt to bring the moon down to the earth. By the wise dispensations of Providence the production of food is annual. The harvest, once gathered, cannot be increased. It is as fixed a quantity, as the water in the ocean. The seed for next year, too, once sown is capable of no addition except in the care with which the weeds may be kept down, and the harvest got in. This year's harvest, therefore, is almost as unalterable—that is, by the hand of man—as the last. For fourteen months we have to deal with a fixed quantity of food. After that we have an increasing power, humanly speaking, over each successive year, but much less power than is commonly imagined. So absolutely limited at the present, so little expansive for the future, is the stock of food out of which a few greedy people are clamouring to have a full allowance secured to them, whatever becomes of the rest."

On the authority of the Times therefore we must consider that we have a limited quantity of food over the increase of which we have little power. We must turn our attention to the consumption and absolutely prevent all waste of the precious food. Her Majesty has set a good example by limiting the quantity of bread for her household and using a lower quality, her subjects have shown a becoming desire to do so likewise, and something may be done by this means. Her Majesty has but to extend her influence and set her face against the use of all innutritious articles, for which, the grain is now destroyed, and if she will rescue the grain from the breweries and distilleries, she will be means of saving the people from starvation and fever, and acquiring the enviable fame of acting not only as the Queen, but as the beneficent parent of her grateful people!

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—On Sunday evening last, while the last train from Portadown was a short distance out of Lisburn, on its way to Belfast, the engineer observed a man lying across the rails over which, in a few minutes, the engine and carriages were obliged to pass. A loud and prolonged whistle awoke the man, who, although drunk had sufficient presence of mind to adopt the only expedient by which his life could have been saved. He rolled himself over between the rails, and had just time to compose himself in a spot which providentially was sufficiently sunk to enable him to lie in perfect safety, when the whole train passed over him without doing him the slightest injury. Daniel M'Cann, the name of the fortunate individual, was brought up on Monday before the Belfast magistrates charged with the offence, and was fined in the sum of £5 which he at once paid.

Freeman's Journal.

IMPORTANT TO NURSING MOTHERS.

It was about eighteen months ago my attention was first drawn to the teetotal principle, and I was induced to embrace it, after reading the excellent articles and interesting sketches which from time to time appeared in the "Temperance Gazette." I thought myself a firm teetotaler, and sure I am that I was a much more happy and amiable person than I had been for years. Every thing around me looked bright and cheerful, and I thanked God for my own sake, and for that of my young family, that I was a teetotaler. But unfortunately about four months ago, I had a violent attack of influenza and was for several weeks confined to my room. When I was convalescent, I was ordered both by my physician and surgeon to drink a small quantity of porter daily in order to recruit my strength, (for I had a baby of only a few months old,) and to promote the secretion of milk. I confess I felt inclined to turn rebel, but my husband's earnest entreaties, backed by the orders of my medical advisers, compelled me to give way. I commenced with a quarter of a pint twice a day, which was to be doubled as soon as my head would bear the larger dose. In vain did I say it made me feel giddy and stupid—it was sure to do that at first. My little darling's stomach could not bear, and would not have the poisoned milk—they said, that would soon get used to its new diet, which was, indeed, to make it strong and fat all at once. But the poor little thing grew quite peevish, while I had the head-ache constantly, and generally felt anything but good tempered. I was nevertheless, determined to give the porter a fair trial, and I even increased the dose, for my friends would have it that it was not taking the porter, but not taking a sufficient quantity of the porter, that caused all the mischief. I however daily grew more uncomfortable, my headache increased and my baby became feverish and illtempered; I therefore resolved at all hazards to become once more a disciple of the fountain. And, now mother's, mark the results,—my headache vanished, my spirits became cheerful and bouyant, and if I had not a greater flow, I had a better quality of milk for my child; who began to thrive apace, and to laugh and chuckle delightfully. I was never in the enjoyment of better health than at the present moment, and never felt in such good spirits in my life. I cannot believe that the wine, spirit, or porter drinkers can possibly enjoy, for any lengthened period, such calm, sweet, soothing, and cheering thoughts,

feelings, and influences as fall to the lot of the water-drinker; while the last, if a mother, has this additional and consoling conviction, that she is not, by her example, teaching her children to use that drink which has brought many a fond mother broken-hearted to an early grave. I am happy to say that my husband has lost his favourable opinion of strong drink, and that I have fairly shaken the doctor's faith in its efficacy and goodness. I said to him yesterday, "Advise nursing mother's to drink water instead of porter in future, for trust me it is much the best." And the doctor answered "I will, for I am of your opinion."

A MOTHER.

Sir Francis B. Head, Bart., in his recent work, "The Emigrant," shows how such small and apparently insignificant creatures as small flies are unconsciously instrumental in ameliorating the climate of North America.

They sting, bite, and torment the wild animals to such a degree, that, especially in summer, the poor creatures become almost in a state of distraction, and to get rid of their assailants, whenever the forest happens to be on fire, they rushed to the smoke, instinctively knowing quite well that the flies would be unable to follow them there. The wily Indian, observing these movements, shrewdly perceived that by setting fire to the forest, the flies would drive to him his game, instead of his being obliged to trail in search of it; and the experiment having proved eminently successful, the Indians for many years have been, and still are, in the habit of burning tracts of wood so immense, that from very high and scientific authority, I have been informed that the amount of land thus burned under the influence of the flies has exceeded many millions of acres; and that it has been and still is, materially changing the climate of North America. Although the game, to avoid the stings of their tiny assailants, come from distant regions to the smoke, and therein fall from the arrows and rifles of their human foes, yet this burning of the forest destroys the rabbits and small game, as well as the young of the larger game; and therefore, just as brandy and whiskey for a short time raise the spirits of the drunkard, but eventually leave him pale, melancholy, and dejected, so does this vicious, improvident mode of poaching game for a short time fatten, but eventually afflict with famine all those who have engaged in it; and thus for instance, the Beaver Indians, who, forty years ago, were a powerful and numerous tribe, are now reduced to less than one hundred men, who can scarcely find wild animals enough to keep themselves alive.

GATHERINGS ON THE WAY.

Extracts from a Work, entitled;

"AN ESSAY ON HEALTH AND LONG LIFE,"

By George Cheyne, M.D. F.R.S. of which the sixth edition was published in the year 1729, (a period of 118 years having elapsed since its publication.)

The name of Cheyne is well known in the medical world; he was a very eminent and successful physician, and I believe, at the head of his profession. His style of writing is a little antiquated, as the reader will perceive, but his remarks are very forcible and judicious.

"Without doubt water was the primitive beverage, as it is the only simple fluid fitted for diluting, moistening, and cooling, the ends of drink appointed by nature, and happy had it been for the race of mankind if other mixed and artificial liquors had never been invented. It has been a pleasure to me to observe, with what freshness and vigour, those who, though eating freely of flesh meat yet drinking nothing but water, have lived in health, ease, and cheerfulness to a great age. *Water alone is sufficient and effectual for all the purposes of human wants in drink.*

Strong liquors were never designed for common use. They were formerly kept, as other medicines are, in apothecaries' shops as they do Diascordium or Venice treacle. And it were as just and reasonable to see men, (and if they go on, it is not impossible I may hear of it, since *laudanum* is already taken into feasts and entertainments.) sit down to a dish of Venice treacle, or Sir Walter Raleigh's confection, with a bottle of hysteric cordial, as to a dish of craw-fish soup, an ox-cheek or venison pasty, with a bottle of hermitage, or tockay, or which some prefer to either of them, a bowl of punch. Wine is now become as common as water, and the better sort scarcely ever dilute their food with any other liquor, their blood therefore becomes inflamed into gout, stones and rheumatism, raging fevers, pleurisies, small pox, or measles; their passions are enraged into quarrels, murder, and blasphemy; their juices are dried up, and their solids are scorched and shrivelled.

Those whose appetites and digestion are good and entire never want strong liquors to supply spirits; such spirits are too volatile and fugitive for any solid and useful purposes in life. *Two ounces of flesh meat well digested produce a greater stock of more durable and useful spirits, than ten times as much strong liquors, which nothing but luxury and concupiscence makes necessary. Happy*

those, whom their parents, their natural aversion to strong liquors, or whom kind providence among the better sort, has brought to the age of maturity and discretion without dealing in or desiring any great quantity of liquors; their passions have been calmer, their sensations more exquisite, their appetites less unruly, and their health more uninterrupted than any other natural cause could have produced. And thrice happy they who continue this course to their last minutes. Nothing is more ridiculous than the common plea for continuing to drink large quantities of strong liquors; viz. because they have been accustomed to do so, and they think it dangerous to leave it off all of a sudden. It were as reasonable for him that is fallen into the fire, or water, to lie there, because of the danger of removing himself suddenly; for neither element will destroy him more certainly before his time, than wallowing in strong liquors. If the quantity of strong liquors which persons may have been accustomed to, may be supposed prejudicial to their health, or to introduce noxious humours into the habit, the sooner a stop be put to it, the better, a man is afraid to forbear strong liquors in an acute distemper, whatever quantity he might have drank in his health, and yet any sudden change of the humours would not be more dangerous than at any other time; but also would more readily happen and come to pass in such critical cases. For the whole system of the fluids being in a fermentation, small changes or errors then, would not only be more fatal, but more obvious. And if a person be in hazard by such a sudden change he cannot live long by taking down too much poison. But the opinion is false and groundless. For I have known and observed constant good effects from leaving off suddenly, great quantities of wine and flesh meat too, by those long accustomed to both, am ready to name the persons, and never observed any ill consequences from it in any way whatever, those whose constitutions have been quite broken and running into dissolution, have lived longer and been less pained in sickness by so doing, and those who have had a fund in nature to last longer, have grown better, and had their health restored by it."

Vicarage, Yardley, April 19, 1847, H. G. WYTHYER.

SQUABBLES IN CHURCH.—On Sunday morning, in the parish church of Darlington, an unseemly disturbance occurred. When the family of Gervasse Robinson, Esq., went to their pew, they found it pre-occupied by two agents of Mr. Robert Heslop, spirit-merchant, who refused to withdraw, but were expelled by force. In the evening, the scene was repeated; but on this occasion the men had some companions, and all were "elevated." Mr. Robinson, it appears, purchased the pew, some years ago; but Mr. Heslop contends that it is annexed to a house which has come into his possession.—*Gateshead Observer.*

DENNIS GILBERT,
THE TEOPIA L PHILOSOPHER

BY R. WAKELIN.

I remember somewhere to have read of a madman, who having escaped from his keepers, armed with a loaded pistol, vowed he would shoot the first man that crossed his path. The first one, however, passed him unmolested, but on meeting with a second he immediately executed his horrid purpose. When the magistrate asked him why he did not shoot the first, according to his original intention, he replied, that the first man he passed, looked so kind and pleasant he could not find it in his heart to do him an injury. This is an evidence of the power which the appearance of kindness only can exercise over the mind and conduct of even a maniac. But Dennis Gilbert was not one of your pleasant, kind looking men; and I fear if the madman had met him, he must have fallen his victim. Not that I would have it supposed for a moment he was not originally of a kind disposition, on the contrary, like many others I have known in my travels, he was one who hid, under a rough exterior, a most gentle and benevolent heart. If my space would permit, I could relate many interesting instances of his generosity and goodness when a boy; and I regret I cannot do so, because they would most clearly show the power exercised by strong drink in transforming a being of refined sensibility, into a brutal and unfeeling monster; and because it is more gratifying to the well-regulated heart, and more beneficial to mankind at large, to read of unobtrusive acts of benevolence, tenderness and charity, than those of an opposite nature. I knew Dennis, when a mere youth, and to my thinking he was then a good hearted and intelligent lad. He never possessed those happy qualifications which would enable him to secure the esteem and friendship of all he might chance to meet; but he did possess, at this time, those rare, valuable, and enduring qualities, which made him the more esteemed, the longer he was known, and which caused you to feel that for such a one you could sacrifice every thing you possessed.

Unfortunately for Dennis, he was of a very nervous temperament, which, owing to the sedentary nature of his employment, instead of improving with age, grew worse as he grew older, and made him so fearful of giving offence to strangers, and to those persons with whom he had to do business, who occupied a higher station in society than himself, that he made himself appear wretched, awkward, and ridiculous; thus creating in the minds of others, the very impression he was so desirous they should escape. Not that he was devoid of moral courage, for this is not incompatible with extreme sensibility, and in after life he proved he could face, brave, and conquer difficulties, which but few persons could have vanquished. He had, as a matter of course, been in the habit of drinking intoxicating drinks, as a beverage; and though they must, necessarily, have done a person like Dennis serious physical injury, he was not aware of the fact; but observing after he had partaken of them, he felt more confident, spirited, and daring, he commenced the highly injurious, and dangerous practice, of drinking a small quantity previous to doing anything of more than ordinary consequence; and this for a time produced the desired effect. But he soon found out that the quantity which at first made a visible impression on his spirits, re-

quired after awhile, to be considerably increased; and his spirits becoming depressed, even below their former unhealthy condition, from the reaction of the artificial force to which they had been subjected, he felt so very wretched, that he was now, not only compelled to take still larger, and oftener repeated, doses of these poisonous stimulants, but he even resorted to the tavern, and mixed with its boisterous company, to obtain that relief, which these stimulants alone, were now unable to accomplish, and to free himself from that unbearable depression, which these stimulants were chiefly instrumental in producing.

It is said when Solon, the celebrated Athenian Lawgiver, saw a mother allow her son to go unrepented, when he had been guilty of some misconduct, he observed, this fault may be a small matter, but custom is a great one; so the thoughtless, and inexperienced young-man, may think it a small matter to sit in a public house for the first time, but the philosopher could tell him that the custom, he may thus establish, may be of fearful consequence to his future well being, and that many persons, from such an apparently trifling matter, have traced the commencement of their misery and downfall. Dennis, by frequenting the tavern, grew, as a natural consequence, a confirmed drunkard. It is not my purpose, here, to give an account of the vicious actions he was guilty of; for what vice is too great for the drunkard to enact, what misery so deep, varied, and extensive as that to which drunkenness gives birth! It would have been well for Dennis, if he had understood, before he had lost his health, self-respect, friends, and character, that the man who partook of intoxicating drinks for their stimulating properties, and frequented the public house for the enjoyment he could there obtain, was certain, sooner, or later, to lose all these, and to bring himself at last to utter beggary. But it was well for Dennis, as it has been well for some hundred thousand other individuals, who were similarly situated, that by means of the *Press*, and the *Platform*, the knowledge of the deleterious properties of strong drink, and of the practicability, and advantages, of entire abstinence, from them, were at this time circulated throughout the most important cities of the kingdom, and reached at length, the town in which he lived. Amidst the heap of incorrect statements, and false reasonings, which formed the staple of the articles, and speeches, of the early temperance advocates, he could discover much that was beautiful, and much that was true; which produced a train of reasoning that happily ended in his conversion to the teetotal philosophy. But a man may be convinced that a principle is true, without allowing it all at once to become the guide of his conduct, as he may even, as a sort of an excuse for his weakness, and inconsistency, rake up all the arguments he can find to oppose it; yet let Truth once force an entrance into the human mind, and though Prejudice, and Habit may do their best to dislodge it, they will never succeed in removing it from that sanctuary in which it has once been permitted to freely breathe; and only allow it fair play for a day, it will ever after proclaim its supremacy.

The horrid misery a drunkard feels after a debauch, is not owing so much to the moral conviction that he has been acting wrong, as to purely physical causes. It is for this reason, amongst others, why a drunkard's remorse, and repentance, are seldom of long continuance, and never productive of any lasting reformation; but let him once be

imbued with the temperance principle, though he may continue his insane and vicious practices for a time, when the conscience awakes, and reason partly resumes her office, the mental anguish he will endure will continue long after the physical cause of his "horrors" has ceased to operate, and the true and heartfelt repentance this will occasion, by the help of God, and the light of knowledge, will make a visible impression on his conduct, and force him to feel a deep abhorrence of his former practices, and to perceive not only the truth of the temperance question, its simplicity and beauty, but the absolute necessity which exists for him to carry it out practically. So it was with Dennis. After he became convinced that teetotalism was right, he did not become a teetotaler all at once; but though he still continued to drink, still resorted to the public house, still associated with the bad and foolish men he had made his companions, the painful reflections this conduct created, and the deep anguish he felt, surpassed, both in their nature and effects, all he had previously known of the "horrors," and from sheer necessity, and a spirit of desperation, he flew to the only mode of action he was conscious would bring him relief. Though, as I observed, it was some time after Dennis became convinced that total abstinence was a duty before he practiced it, owing to the power which habit, drink, and fashion exercised over him, and the disinclination he felt openly to proclaim himself a convert to that which had met with the approbation of but few persons of any talent or standing in society, yet the moment he signed the pledge, he stood prominently forward to defend the principle it embodied, and to spread it, as much as possible, in the district in which he lived.

It is strange, but I have heard the remark made by others, and I believe it will be found correct, that, as a general rule, the most zealous and persevering advocates of temperance reform, have not risen from the ranks of the sober, who, from a conviction of its efficacy and truth, have come voluntarily forward to advocate it, but from those that were once drunken men, and who grumblingly, as it were, enlisted under its banner; while the first have too often, broken up by their counsel and conduct, all the warmth and energy which the last attempted to exhibit in its promotion. And I think it is partly because it has never received the general and hearty co-operation, and support of the truly powerful, because intelligent and respectable, portion of the community, and of the little sympathy manifested by this class in its proceedings and advancement, while the few who have, nominally, identified themselves with it, have exhibited none of that enthusiasm, essentially necessary to establish, and promote, any new principle, and practice, that the temperance cause in England has made so little progress. Certainly it was for want of that weight, and importance, which the generous aid of this class might have conferred on the future plans and proceedings of Dennis, that his exertions met not with their deserved success. All men, of the least observation, must see the gigantic evils inflicted on society by the influence of the drinking system; while no intelligent and good man can read the history of the Temperance Movement, without seeing clearly, that it is the only one at all adequate to destroy the cause of these evils, and without feeling grateful, and happy, that so much vice and misery have been already removed by its agency—so many benefits and blessings conferred upon thousands by its influence alone. Yet, is it not

passing strange, and extremely painful to witness the apathy manifested by these intelligent and good men to a cause they cannot help but admire? Or rather, is it not owing to the little knowledge they possess of the movement, of the good it has done, and of the principle on which it is founded, that they take no greater interest in its progress? And is not this owing to the improper mode adopted in bringing the question before the public—to the many absurd statements, arguments, and assertions made by its advocates—and to teetotalers neglecting, without a shadow of an excuse, the press, the only engine they could conveniently and effectually use in carrying their principles home to those mens minds, who, by their nature, education, and position, were capable of moving, guiding, and governing the minds of the masses?

Dennis, from the first, saw the obstacles which beset him, but undisturbed and undismayed, unaided and alone, he resolved, if possible, to effect a reformation in the customs and morals of the inhabitants of the town in which he resided. He knew what a powerful instrument the press was capable of being made for good or evil, and, therefore, at the outset, determined to use it, as much as possible, in behalf of the glorious cause he had espoused; consequently, he purchased temperance tracts, and periodicals, and judiciously distributed them. But observing that these, generally, were not of a sufficiently interesting and attractive character, and that the reasoning employed was oftentimes defective, seldom to the purpose, and frequently unsuited to the habits, tastes, feelings, hopes, and education of those for whom they were more especially intended, he endeavoured, as far as his time and abilities would permit, to remedy these evils, by writing articles on the temperance question, in the shape of letters, to those persons who stood most in need of teetotalism, and to those men of influence teetotalism most needed. He also purchased, and lent books to those that were able to read them, and opened a night school to teach those that were willing to be taught. He generally managed to get a tract into the hovel of the drunkard in the morning after his debauch; and such men he would encourage to come to his house, that he might explain the principles of temperance to them. Observing that most of the adult inhabitants were members of sick clubs, by the rules of which they were compelled to spend one sixth of the amount of their contributions in intoxicating drinks, whether they partook of them or not, and that on club nights much drunkenness was produced, which sometimes raged for several subsequent days, creating all sorts of vice, mischief, and misery, he determined to establish one on temperance principles: and as, with him, to resolve, was to accomplish, he succeeded in doing so, and also in obtaining a considerable number of members. Observing that all the fairs, wakes, festivals, holidays, pleasures, and pastimes of the people, were supported by, or blended with, their drinking, or drunken customs, he turned his attention not to the destruction or abolition of the former, as these he conceived might be made useful, while he would not deprive any man, and more especially the poor man, of any of those innocent pleasures and amusements, which would give a charm, zest, and poetry to his every-day life—but he turned his attention, to discover the best plan that could be adopted, to abolish, or totally destroy, those drinking customs, which rendered these fairs, wakes, and festivals, scenes of so much folly,

profanity, and crime. He knew that the great Montesquieu in his "Spirit of Laws" had devoted a chapter to the question—"What were the natural means of changing the manners and customs of a nation," and that the substance of his answer was, "we should never endeavour to change them by laws, or by force, but by the introduction of other manners, and other customs. There are means," says he, "of changing our customs, and these are examples;" and he adds, "Nations are in general very tenacious of their customs, to take them away by force is to render them unhappy: the government should not therefore change them, but it should engage the people to make the change themselves." From this Dennis saw clearly—that the temperance question had been made too exclusively to partake of a negative character—that we should seek to destroy our drinking, by the substitution of other customs—that those customs which would be comparatively innocent, if they were not perverted by our drinking system, should rather be purged of their pernicious adjuncts than totally destroyed.

Dennis was cramped, as I have already observed, in his efforts to reform his ignorant and depraved neighbours, from the want of the cooperation of the more enlightened, and from the obstacles this last class perversely put in his way. The majority of the first could not be made to see, and feel, the truth, beauty and advantages of total abstinence, without the aid and example of the last; and the last would not unite with the first because they were, coward-like, ashamed to do so. Truly these, with all their enlightenment, did not understand the first principles, nor were they governed by the spirit, of that religion they professed, or they would never have allowed such a motive for their apathy, or opposition, to take possession of their souls! But do I not wrong them? Were they really aware of the good they were preventing being done, and of the mischief they were doing by their conduct? Be this as it may, Dennis saw plainly, that, under the circumstances in which he was placed, his exertions to reform the most sensual and ignorant portion of the population were in a great measure null and void. And when he had apparently met with a portion of success, he was doomed to be deeply pained, and to see the cause he had so much at heart seriously damaged, by those in whom he had put confidence breaking their pledge. He did not think with some that we devoted too much of our time, money, comfort, and talents in the reformation of the drunkard, no; he thought we devoted too little of these things to this god-like purpose; but he did think we should devote a greater portion of our attention, arguments, and talents to the conversion of men of character and intellect, as every convert from this class would exert more power over the conduct of a hundred others, than a hundred of the first class could exert over him. But he did not go altogether unrewarded. He had the supreme satisfaction of knowing that he was doing his duty; he felt that he could not do too much for a cause which had raised himself from the dirt; and he was convinced that heaven, good men, and angels, smiled upon him. The wives of drunkards he had been instrumental in reforming thanked God, and blessed Dennis Gilbert, for the happiness they now enjoyed; while the smiles which adorned the clean, chubby, faces of their children, were as thanksgivings to the Almighty, and the most grateful sight on which Dennis could

feast his eyes. One day, while looking on these little emblems of innocence and simplicity, he resolved to form them into a society, and by means of presents of little magazines and books, replete with entertaining and instructive essays, stories, and poetry, to instil a healthful horror of strong drink, and an abiding love of the temperance principle, into their young hearts. By making their meetings, as attractive as possible, by the aid of amusements, music, and song, he has been quite successful, and is now more than happy.

TEETOTALISM IN SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

On Sunday, the 21st of February, a Teetotal Society was organized in the Sunday School connected with the Second Presbyterian Congregation, Belfast. Short addresses on the subject of Temperance having been delivered for some Sundays previous, Teachers and Scholars, to the number of 160, subscribed the Total Abstinence Pledge. Considering the importance of training the rising generation to habits of sobriety, the influence of their social position, and the fact that by forewarning them of the dangers and evils of intemperance we may furnish them with weapons more successfully to resist its temptations. We must look upon this as an onward step in the right direction towards disseminating Total Abstinence principles among the lower classes. We would rejoice to hear of kindred societies being organized in other schools.

Poetry.

ON SEEING A MAN FALL DOWN DRUNK.

Poor prostrate self-made Idiot!
Thy loathsome guilt thou heeded not
How fall'n indeed!
Drunkard is branded on thy brow
Nor man, nor brute can claim thee now,
A human weed.

Yes, as a weed thou spoilt'st life's fields
Poison, not fruit, thy growth now yields
To shed around,
Thou art not passive as the weeds,
Thy fruitage should be noble deeds!
Cumberer of the ground!

Manhood's insignia which God placed
Upon thy brow is now effaced,
Sunk in the clay,
The power to feel, and love, and think,
Thou'st madly broken link by link
And cast away.

Thy glorious rank 'mong living things,
Thy title man, the King of Kings
To thee hath given;
Thou hast bartered for the demon-draught—
And for that cup, you scorn as naught
The gifts of Heaven.

Oh what despite befalls the soul,
When to make choice of blighting bowl,
Men are inclined,
That carnal bowl, quench heav'n-ward thirst!
That vulgar bowl, madly that stirr'st
The immortal mind!

Folly more fiendish, who can teach?
Further delusion cannot reach,
'Mongst rich or poor.
Abstain! against such madness turn!
The smooth-tongued falsehood bravely spurn,
Your triumph sure.

Yet, wait awhile, man's first-born gleam,
Shall followed be by days full stream,
Dispelling night.
So surely shall our abstinence rays,
Spread o'er the earth in noontide blaze,
A better light.

Answers to Correspondents.

Received John Dunlop Esq., on the drinking usages. We are obliged to T. Knox for the poetry which we have inserted, the address we have been obliged to postpone.

H. B. was received too late for insertion.

Peter Burne, in our next.

Mr. R. Warner: We are glad to hear that the new Temperance Hall will be opened at Pershore, on Tuesday, the 6th of July, when a large attendance of the friends of the cause is expected. We hope the spirited efforts of our friends at Pershore, will be crowned with success corresponding to their great exertions.

The Ebbw Vale report was too late for insertion.

"Johnny Finch" will be continued in our next.

Temperance Gazette.

Birmingham, July 1st 1847.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

From some cause which our readers must conjecture, the Editor of the Weekly Dispatch is losing, or has lost, his temper, and as a natural consequence his consistency, and the logic and grammar on which he prides himself at the same time. When the people's demonstration was held in Exeter Hall a short time ago, and two thousand working men were prepared to bear witness to the triumphs of teetotalism, the Editor of the Dispatch was very irate, and declaimed against the monstrous anomaly of allowing twelve men who had once carried the badge of a drunkard's gaberdine (dirty rags) to be dressed, on a public occasion, in clean linen or calico. Apparently he desired to claim these men on behalf of his patrons, the publicans, as run-a-way slaves, under the plea of once a drunkard always a drunkard, and before the passing of the teetotal emancipation act by this plea the publican would have held *his own*; but we thank God, freedom has been proclaimed to the captive, and a way of escape has been established for those who were held in bondage, so that all who will may become free, and none shall make them afraid. With strange inconsistency we are told "the miserable teetotalers at the Worlds Convention could not raise a twopenny piece to put into their treasury," yet he says in another place (previous to the second glass of brandy and water) that the secretaries, auditors, editors, and lecturers are collecting all the money they can possibly screw out of the people. There is small praise to them for their ability in the use of the screw if they make no more by it, we fancy the alderman wields it with more success, and he was thinking of his own Editorial chair and the auditors of the city accounts, when he dreamed of overpaid services; some Teetotal Editors that we are acquainted with would be well satisfied to

give up all prospects of profits, on the condition of escaping loss. The fact is, the Editor of the Dispatch receives his knowledge with his porter, from the public houses, where everything is put down in the bill, and he cannot comprehend that principle of humanity which induces numbers of teetotalers in all parts of the country, to labour for the improvement and elevation of their fellow men, without seeking any other reward than that of a good conscience.

However the Worlds Convention was a failure, he prophesied that the workingman's demonstration would end in nothing; but these were indefinite assertions, he has now rashly ventured to fix the period for the accomplishment of his next prediction, "that nothing not even "Methodist-parson-cant" can keep it (teetotalism) in motion twelve months longer." We are willing to stake the matter in dispute on this issue, and when the 23rd of May 1848, shall have proved as it assuredly will do, that the writer of the article in question is a false prophet, we trust that his readers will cease to place any dependence on his oracular predictions; that they will not credit him though he should repeat his argument, "just as the healthiest constitution sometimes needs medicine," so does every person require an intoxicating poison every day of his life.

If indeed the glorious light of teetotalism should be just flickering in the socket, it is giving a broad and startling flash to afright the world and dazzle the eyes of beholders before it expires, and leaves the moral world shrouded in night. On the 14th of June last, we had the honour of entering the humble dwelling of that great and good man, Father Mathew, at Cork, and we saw a person take the pledge and receive a card, and for the information of all who take an interest in this question we give the number of it—5,696,864! Does that look like the Ghost of teetotalism? There is something too palpable and evident in that fact to allow any one to doubt of the reality of the temperance reformation, it is cherished as a pearl of great price, by millions of the children of Erin, who will part with their pledge but with life.

In the Central Association our reports are cheering. The Montgomeryshire societies have been holding large and successful meetings during the visit of the Rev. Mr. Corken, and they feel determined to make still greater efforts to teetotalize this county. A first meeting was held at Bridgnorth with good results. Mr. Horn's meetings in Glamorgan-shire and Monmouthshire have been large and encouraging, at his first meeting at the

Beaufort Iron Works, 15 signed the pledge, at Blaenavon Iron Works 24, and there were good meetings at Newport, and Coleford. Mr. Williamson received 30 signatures, at what was the drunken town of Wrexham, but we hope it will soon acquire a more honorable designation, at Warrington 30, and at Liverpool 32. The small town of Cromford is so zealous as to require the agent for a week in the month instead of one day, as formerly. Mr. Glovers' meetings in Wales have been very good, particularly at Ponty Pool, Newport, Abersychan, Blaina, and Blaenavon, the Secretary informs us that in the parish of Ponty Pool 100 signatures have been obtained within nine days. We are glad to hear that the Magistrates will endeavour to check disreputable tippling houses, and at the next licensing day, will refuse the licences of 51 houses; it would be well if a simultaneous movement were made to the same effect all through the country, for the numbers of these nuisances is insupportable. Mr. Flinn's efforts have been blessed with a prosperous issue, particularly at Madeley, Stafford, and Penkhul, but on his arrival at Knutsford there seemed little prospect of a meeting in the school room as the people were enjoying the fine weather out of doors, he therefore went to them, numbers hastened to listen to him and at the conclusion of his lecture 60 signed the pledge, we record this for the imitation of our friends under similar circumstances elsewhere. Leek has long been celebrated for its steady adherence to teetotalism but we imagine that it never enjoyed such a glorious accession of strength, as during Mr. Flinn's late visit when 200 enrolled themselves as champions of teetotalism and disciples of the fountain; may they long drink of its pure waters! If this is what the Dispatch means by "teetotalism being on its last legs" we wish him joy of the discovery, and may venture to congratulate our friends on the same subject; the past month has been the most prosperous one with which we have been blessed since the Central Association has been formed, but we hope and must endeavour to make those which follow still more conducive than the last has been to the welfare and best interests of our country.

REMEDIES FOR INTemperance.—The spread of useful and entertaining knowledge, by means of Education and the press, and the cultivation of a kindly feeling among the people by the encouragement of social recreation.—*Chambers Journal.*

Should we expect the thief to abandon his pursuits, because years to come he will suffer punishment, when the educated man will not forego his bottle knowing and admitting the inevitable consequences of intemperance.

Known facts the result of our past experience warrant a grave suspicion that all our efforts to prevent the commission of crimes have hitherto been made in a wrong direction.

TEMPERANCE IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

The Presidents and teachers of most of our Colleges and eminent literary institutions are decidedly and actively with us, training up, as far as their example and counsel can go, the influential youth of the nation on total abstinence principles. The entire Sunday School system may be considered an auxiliary to our cause, while numerous distinct juvenile organizations are enlisting the hearts and hands of children in the enterprise. The conductors of large public works and manufacturing establishments of every description, are with us. On scarce a railroad which goes out of Boston, is intoxicating liquor sold; and one line have resolved that intoxicating liquor shall not be carried upon their road. Several of our large Steamers are temperance boats. Seventy-four thousand seamen are now enrolled on the temperance books in the marine societies, of our ports and harbors. The sailor glories in his temperance principles, and could the numerous grog shops which infest these places be closed, the seamen of America would soon, as a class, be the most temperate of our population.

In June, a Convention of the three Kingdoms, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, was held at Stockholm; 132 national and foreign associations were represented. The King who is President of the Stockholm society, with the Queen, were present. Drs. Baird and Brinsmade were there from America. The Congress was one of great interest, and well calculated to give a new impulse to the cause in the North of Europe. In Sweden, are now existing 323 societies, numbering 68,587 members, being one twenty-eighth of the whole population. These are under a central direction, composed of the Count Harmansdoff, the Baron de Berzelius, and Professor Retzius. In two years, Five hundred distilleries have been closed in Sweden. In Norway are 128 associations, counting 14,842 members. The domestic distillery of ardent spirits is put down by the government. Agents are employed to disseminate information and arouse the people by direct appeals.

In Germany, including Austria, are reported 1246 temperance though not total abstinence societies, with 1,019,193 members, whose action has been very favourable. In Holland, great progress has been made during the year, as the decrease of excise duty on liquor and the increased number of temperance societies fully indicate.

American Temperance Union,

TEMPERANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Wherever arrangement and conduct of affairs are necessary, the Americans appear to excel all other people; everything is done in the manner to which their business habits accustom them. The Temperance Society has grown to an enormous size, reckoning nearly *a million and a half of members, and is in the main productive of great good; the Americans are not prone to get drunk, but they are very prone to drink; drams are swallowed by half the passengers of a stage-coach at each stopping place; the bars of the hotels derive great profit from their skill in mixing all sorts of tempting draughts for winter and summer, in spite of the temperance movement.

Hochelaga.

*Since this paragraph was written, two years ago, the temperance society has prospered exceedingly, so that the number of teetotalers in America at the present time is not much less than three millions.—Ed.

When the English settlers first landed in America, some of the tribes received them with kindness, others with a fierce hostility, but the fate of all was ultimately the same; as the mysterious prophecies of these old men declared, a "destruction came from the rising sun." Wherever the axe of the stranger rings in the forest, the wild animals leave for far distant haunts, and the Indian must follow them. When the Americans have thus driven away the only supply of food, they call the Red Men to a meeting, and explain that the land is no longer useful for the chase, that the pale faces will soon take it at any rate, while further away to the West there are boundless tracts ready to receive the Indians. At the same time are spread before them, arms, clothing, and tinsel baubles, beads and mirrors, to tempt them to the form of a sale; above all, the *blinding* and deadly fire-water decides the bargain. To obtain this poison, they will sacrifice lands and life itself. In this manner hundreds of thousands of acres have been purchased for a few thousands of dollars; each sale accompanied by a treaty promising them protection in their remaining rights; but in a few years the attack is renewed, and so on, till none remain.

Hochelaga.

ANTIQUARIAN RAMBLE IN THE STREETS OF LONDON:—It was in the "Star and Garter" Tavern in Pall Mall, that the celebrated duelist was fought between William, the fifth Lord Byron, great uncle of the poet, and Mr. Cha-

worth. The dispute arose on the question of which of the two had the most game on his estates. They were both so infuriated with wine that they insisted upon fighting immediately; and retiring into an adjoining room, illumined only by the feeble ray of one tallow candle, they fought with swords across the dining-table. Mr. Chaworth though the more expert swordsman, received a mortal wound, and shortly afterwards expired. Lord Byron was tried before his peers in Westminster Hall, and found guilty of manslaughter; but claiming the benefit of the statute of Edward VI, he was discharged upon payment of his fees. The next Lord Byron, as is well known, conceived a youthful passion for the grand-daughter of this Mr. Chaworth, and as immortalized her in his poetry under the name of "Mary."

LIFE IN THE WILDERNESS. (*Cape of Good Hope.*) Our Cook, Apollos by name, is an original character, and on the present occasion gave universal satisfaction by his attempts at imitating Yorkshire pudding, which he cooked in the pot with the bird (a bastard.) His duty was to wash, cook, and make the beds; he was continually grumbling, got drunk whenever he had an opportunity, and sometimes made impudent speeches: his originality, however, ardent profession of esteem, and diligence in executing the functions of his office, made us generally pardon these offences; and he was one of the most useful men of our party. Intoxication is a very general Hottentot failing, and the temptation of drinking seems irresistible.

A DRUNKEN DOG RECLAIMED.—It is singular to find that while in animals each particular species has its distinguishing characteristic,—as speed in the greyhound, courage in the bull-dog, intelligence in the shepherd's colley, and acuteness in the highland terrier,—there are now and then strange aberrations met with in their tastes, and such as are totally opposed, also, to natural habits and dispositions. I had a French poodle who would drink grog until he got drunk, but in his latter days he became reformed; for a stupid scoundrel gave Philip a glass of undiluted whiskey, scalded his mouth, and from that moment he became a teetotaler.—*Maxwell's Hill-side and Border Sketches.*

THE RUM RECORD, ALBANY.—The taxpayers of this city are well aware of the fact that the licensed and unlicensed sale of intoxicating liquors by retail causes full three fourths of all the city taxes assessed upon their property! they know this ay! and feel it too and yet, strange to say, when opportunity is offered them to annihilate this terrible cause of taxation, they walk to the polls—the majority of them we mean—and with the license collar about their necks and their consciences subject to the servile domination of the rum influence, cast in their ballot; for the renewal and perpetuation of the evil they groan under and complain so loudly of. In the name of reason, where is the consistency of this.—*Patriot.*

PAYMENT OF WORKMEN AT PUBLIC-HOUSES. It is a rule in many places, and, with one exception, the invariable practice in the Potteries, for the master to club a number of his men together and pay them in one round sum, consisting of bank-notes of £5 and upwards. This compels them to resort to the public-house for the purpose of getting change; and for the accommodation thus afforded them, each man is forced to spend sixpence. The old and the young, the religious and the irreligious, the thoughtful and the thoughtless, the temperate and the intemperate, are all mixed together in indiscriminate confusion amidst the pernicious influences of the tap room. The consequence is that men who were at first anxious to take home their money, and to spend their Saturday evenings in the bosom of their families, are induced, from the accursed fascination connected with strong drink, to stay until they are unable to walk, and sometimes to spend one half, and even two-thirds of their wages. From this custom alone thousands of men, who would otherwise have been a blessing to their wives and children, can date the commencement of their ruin. Boys who were modest, innocent, and of sober dispositions, become brutal blackguards, and besotted drunkards, before they have attained to manhood, by reason of this pernicious custom. It would be surprising if it were otherwise. The appetite for the drink is created, the habit of frequenting the public-house formed, and the love for the drunkards company established in consequence of these vicious regulations. From this cause alone thousands have been prevented from signing the pledge, while hundreds have broken it for the same reason. In my efforts to obtain converts to our cause I have found the great objection raised is this practice of receiving change, or wages, at the public-house. We know teetotalism is a good thing, say they, but we must patronise the publican while this custom prevails. It is in vain for me to tell them they are not obliged to drink on that account, few men have the moral courage to resist the temptation, or to pay away a portion of their hard earned wages without receiving anything in return. It might be easily shown to employers that they, as well as those they employ, have a direct interest in the immediate abolition of this custom; and I do hope that some one more able person than myself, will take up the question and cause it to be agitated until the custom ceases to exist.

Etruria.

COST OF CRIME.

The procurator Fiscal of Stanraer stated at a late meeting that there were single individuals in that place, notorious offenders, who had cost the country hundreds of Pounds each—and one family could not have cost the public less than £1,000. Daily News.

DEATH THROUGH A MOTHER'S DRUNKENNESS:—On Friday an inquest was held before Mr. G. L. Mills, in the Board-room of the Marylebone Workhouse, which occupied several hours, upon Mary Anne Allen, aged 4 years, whose parents reside at 16, Wells-street Oxford-street. Mr. Jeffries the landlord, deposed that the father, who was engaged in the coach making business, had been for some time out of work, and had been for three weeks in Middlesex-hospital during the month of April. His wife was a confirmed drunkard, who pledged every thing to buy drink. On the night of April 22, a person informed him that the children were crying with hunger. He had the door opened, when he found that the furniture had been removed, and saw the two children lying naked under the ticking of the bed, and crying. He called in a lady who lived in the parlour, and when the mother returned home gave her into custody for stealing the furniture. The father was then in the hospital. The children were brought to the Marylebone workhouse, where the deceased died, on the 27th ult.—Elizabeth Allen, aged nine years, stated that for a long period her mother had left her and the deceased without any other food during the day but a penny loaf and water, and that in the winter they seldom had fire, although they were almost naked. Her mother frequently beat her with a rope, and her sister with a stick. Her father was kind, and if in work would have taken care of them; but when he attempted to do so her mother turned him out.—Mr. Allen, surgeon to the workhouse, who opened the body, said that it was very emaciated; the mesentery and lungs were diseased, and an effusion had taken place in the ventricles of the brain and the pericardium, which caused death. Deceased only weighed 13½ lbs.—Verdict, "Man-slaughter against Elizabeth Allen, the mother."

SLOW PROGRESS OF SCIENTIFIC TRUTHS.

Harveys great work, the Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood, cost him twenty six years to bring to maturity; it was ill received, most persons opposed it, others said it was old, very few agreed with him, he fell considerably in his practice, he was believed by the vulgar to be crack brained, and all his contemporary physicians were against his opinion.

Jenners discovery of vaccination, was at first received in a similar manner; he surely did not receive among his countrymen the distinction, the fortune, and the fame which he merited. — But for great truths there will always come a time and a place; the man who works for the benefit of his fellow beings can afford to await the hour allotted for the full development of his labours, and bequeaths, in tranquil confidence, to posterity the reputation which he may have failed to obtain from a dominant coterie of capricious contemporaries.—*Lives of British Physicians.*

STATISTICS OF CRIME.—In the county of Middlesex, from September 29, 1843, to April, 1846, 2,032 young thieves had been in custody, almost a sixth part of whom had been undetected. Out of 252,544 persons charged with offences in England and Wales, from 1836 to 1845, only 22,159 could read and write well, and only 1,085 had received superior education. Of prisoners tried at assizes and sessions, from 1839 to 1843, nine per cent. only could read and write well; of those who were summarily convicted only four per cent.; and more than ninety per cent. of both classes had received little or no instruction.—*Bishop of London.*

Intelligence.

WALL HEATH.—We held our Tea Meeting on Whitsun Tuesday last, (which was respectably attended,) after tea our esteemed friend and teetotaler Mr. Perry from Stourbridge presided. The meeting was addressed by Mr Cox from Wolverhampton, Mr. Southall from Stourbridge, and last not least by that untiring unflinching advocate Mr. Austin, great praise is due to Mr. Austin for his excellent address. He laboured hard to remove prejudice, and he somewhat succeeded, for at the close of the meeting four signed the pledge, and one the following morning. John Caswell.

TIPTON.—Permit me to forward to you a brief report of our last total abstinence meeting held on the 15th instant, in the New Connexion Methodist School Room, which was kindly lent us for the occasion. Mr. Lowe, one of the superintendents of the Wesleyan Sabbath school, was called to the chair, who made some beautifully appropriate and forcible remarks on the religious bearing of the question, especially on the obligation of members of Christian Churches to become Total Abstainers.

Mr. Williamson then addressed the meeting in a most eloquent and forcible speech in which he was frequently interrupted by the loud and repeated cheers of the whole assembly.

Many went away fully convinced of the evil of the drinking practices, and from what we heard, determined to try the system for themselves. I trust we are steadily progressing.

Thomas Harwood.

CROMFORD.—Since I sent you an account of our progress, we have been favoured with the visits of Messrs. Horn, Hughes, and Williamson. Mr. Horn lectured in the Baptist Chapel Wirksworth, to a very respectable and attentive audience. An excellent impression was made and at the close of the meeting the minister of the Chapel, the Rev. W. Nightengale, and eight others signed the pledge. We have since furnished the friends in Wirksworth with some tracts, and we believe some further progress has been made. Mr. Hughes delivered an excellent address in the Baptist Chapel Bonsal, several signed the pledge. Mr. Williamson addressed a numerous and attentive audience in the open air. The meeting consisted chiefly of labouring men many of whom are now employed on the new line of railroad now forming in our neighbourhood. And it is gratifying to say that this was really a respectable meeting, for the best order prevailed. While looking on the brave and manly faces which were surrounding the speaker I could not help thinking that many of them had often been injured by strong drink, but how pleasing to observe the signs of serious and deep reflection which were visible in almost every countenance of those hardy sons of toil and what a vast number who were absent would be made happy if these men could be induced to adopt and stand to the principle of true temperance. Seven signed the pledge.

We hope to be able to give a more extensive circulation to temperance *periodicals* and particularly the "Gazette." Thank God we are in a very healthy condition, we have 125 members good and true, and 100 which we have not yet correct information concerning. The population of our village is between 1300 and 1400, we have 11 provision dealers and 10 public houses. We have received good help from Mr. Richardson of Liverpool, who addressed a meeting at Bonsal lately, and likewise

are we indebted to Mr. Grafton of Brassington, Independent minister, who has kindly assisted us on one or two occasions, in short we are doing well and we hope to go on in well doing until all are free from the slavery of drinking customs.

X. Y. Z.

KNUTSFORD.—On Monday June 7th, Mr. Flinn attended here according to appointment, but not being able to get many into the meeting room, Mr. Flinn, who is a determined fellow, said that if the people would not come to the School he would go to the people, so he accordingly proceeded to the Market Place, where instead of having to speak to 20 or 30 persons he had the pleasure of addressing about 300 most attentive hearers. This admirable and energetic lecture made such an impression as to produce 60 signatures, and to remove the prejudice of many of our strongest opponents.

George Gadd, Secretary.

WAVERTEEE.—On Friday June 11th, that patron of the temperance cause, Lawrence Heyworth Esq. presided at our meeting and delivered a very appropriate speech. He afterwards called on Mr. Flinn, who spoke for upwards of an hour in a most eloquent and convincing manner; a good feeling prevailed throughout the meeting, and at the conclusion of the proceedings 6 persons came forward and signed the pledge some of whom had been very heavy drinkers. By our connexion with your association, and with the blessing of God, I trust we shall be successful in checking the blighting and withering effects of strong drink on the growing population of our beautiful and interesting village.

John Jones Secretary.

UTTOXETER.—On May 13th we held our 4th anniversary in the Wesleyan School room when, notwithstanding the pressure of the times, and the rain, about 160 sat down to an excellent tea. Great praise is due to the Ladies who presided at the tables, and marks of satisfaction and pleasure were visible on the countenances of all the party. Mr. Shepherd of Derby presided on the occasion, whose healthy appearance, and humorous remarks spoke well and pleasingly in favour of teetotal life. The Rev. J. Stevenson next delivered an excellent address, who was followed by Mr. Reuben Jackson of Rocester, a most zealous teetotaler, and one who is a living monument of the good results of the temperance reform. He had been at one time a hardened drunkard, a man, and dog fighter, a brutal husband and father, and a most miserable man. While fighting he had had his arms, legs, ribs, nose, and fingers broken, and was taken home to all appearance a mass of putrified flesh. By the means of teetotalism, he had made his family comfortable and happy, he had always enjoyed good health, was now a member of a Christian church and daily rejoiced that he had joined the temperance society. Mr. John Wilson, of the society of friends, to the delight of all present then came forward and related several amusing and interesting anecdotes bearing on our glorious cause. He was followed by Mr. Hughes from Manchester, who made some excellent remarks. Mr. B. Glover was next called upon who spoke at some length, with great fervour and effect, on the rise and progress of the temperance reformation. The Rev. W. D. Corken in an eloquent speech concluded the evening's proceedings.

On June 10th, we had the pleasure of hearing another champion of the cause in the person of Mr. Williamson, who in an argumentative manner defended our principles from the absurd attacks of

our enemies, showed the inconsistency of Christian opponents, and related many interesting anecdotes in illustration of the old adage that "prevention is better than cure." At both meetings several signatures were obtained.

J. B. Gregory.

TUTBURY.—On Friday June 11, Mr. Williamson delivered an admirable address to a crowded meeting; a good feeling pervaded the audience, and all seemed interested. He battered down the fallacies of our enemies and showed that the prevailing distress could be removed if all would join our standard, while much of it was directly owing to the drinking habits of the people. At the close of the meeting 10 signatures were obtained. Our society is in a prosperous condition, which is owing to the labours of your agents.

P. Leicester.

STUDLEY.—By the exertions of the friends at Redditch and of a few hearty teetotalers in this drunken place, a large meeting, in the open air, was obtained on June 11th, when Mr. Horn delivered an address amidst the opposition of some backguards, and obtained 20 signatures.

SHIFFNAL.—Messrs Peplow, Mogg, Walker, and Mallard, visited this neglected town and held three meetings in the Market Place: they were pretty well attended, some tracts were distributed, and several pledges obtained. There are several staunch teetotalers in the place, and I believe some of our opponents are coming round in our favour. J. G.

PENKHULL.—We have had the pleasure of hearing two lectures from your eloquent and energetic agent Mr. Flinn. By the generous aid of the Stoke Temperance band we were enabled on his second visit to secure a good meeting. He showed in a very able manner that strong drink was the curse of Englishmen. He pointed to the poor-houses, lunatic asylums, Gaols, and hulks—to the drunken schools and the pestilential brothels—which disgraced our country, and in which thousands of men and women lay bound, who if not for drink would have been happy and respectable members of society. To close the scene he pointed to the scaffold, and said this was a cruel and an ineffectual instrument in curing criminals while it diverted our attention from the right method of destroying crime which was by the removal of the causes which produced it. 13 juveniles and 3 adults signed the pledge.

J. Davenport.

PONTYPOOL.—On Friday evening May 29, a public meeting was held in the Baptist Chapel of this town which was addressed by Messrs. Glover and Hughes, several signatures were obtained at the close of the lecture.

On Saturday an out door meeting was convened in a field adjacent to the Market Place a numerous and attentive auditory listened for the space of two hours and a half to the addresses of Messrs. Glover Horn and Hughes and a friend from London, the proceedings closed a little before ten. The adjourned meeting assembled on the day following at three when eloquent and effective speeches were again delivered by the same gentlemen, a further adjournment to half past seven the same evening was moved and carried, before the above mentioned hour many people were waiting for the speakers, and a few minutes after the hymn was sung not less than one thousand persons were present, Mr. Hughes spoke at some length and was followed by Mr. R. Horn and Mr. B. Glover. The effect produced by the speeches of the above named gentlemen will be long remembered in this place. The cause has received an impulse which we trust will be productive of much good.

Too much cannot be said of the great attention and good order which was visible at each of the above named meetings.

Dennis Holmes.

SWANSEA.—With feelings of pleasure I respond to the request of our teetotal committee by sending you a brief outline of the labours of Mr. Horn amongst us. During this month he has delivered 24 lectures to both numerous and highly respectable audiences, devoting the first three days in each week to Swansea and the latter to Llanelly. At both places I am happy to be able to say, he has been the means, not only of adding many to our ranks, but of arousing in the minds of his hearers, generally, the awakening conviction that to abandon at once, for ever, the use of intoxicating drink is part of a duty incumbent upon them as men, as *Christians*, as philanthropists, and this by steady irresistible appeals, aided by a pleasing and humorous style, which could not fail of producing a lasting impression on the minds of his fellow men. Amongst us he has laboured very hard giving general satisfaction to all.

J. Rutter, Jun.

BLAENAVON.—Total abstinence is, I am happy to say, taking a prominent part amongst the leading movements of the day, the thinking portion of the people are now lending a favourable ear to our arguments, and many of those who formerly opposed us, are now giving us their help. Our expectations are very high as to the results of the labours of the agents who will visit us this summer. At Mr. Horn's meeting we were amused and interested, and at its close we obtained 24 signatures. On the 10th of June Mr. Glover delivered an excellent address which was listened to with breathless silence, broken only by the rapturous applause which his eloquence elicited. 18 signed the pledge. We hope this is the beginning of better days, and that much good will be done on the mountains of Wales by the agents of the association.

C. Evans, Secretary.

VALEEG.—I am happy to have it in my power to inform you that we have, after having remained inactive so long, again commenced holding meetings here. Last night we held a meeting in the open air, which was pretty well attended, and by which we obtained 10 signatures, including some local preachers connected with the Wesleyans. Mr. Cadwalader, a machine man, delivered an able speech. Through the influence of Mr. Vipond we have been enabled to secure the use of the Chapel which is to be at our service.

Thomas Thomas.

BEAUFORT.—We are sincerely thankful to you for sending your agents to us. After Mr. P. Edwards' lecture six signed the pledge; After Mr. Horns fifteen. These visits have revived our zeal. Both agents gave great satisfaction.

R. Wormall.

NEWPORT.—I feel highly gratified to inform you that the cause in this town is in a flourishing state. On Monday May 31st Mr. Horn gave us a humorous address in the open air, at the close of which nine signatures were obtained. On Monday May 14th a large and an attentive audience assembled in the Town Hall to hear a lecture from Mr. Glover, which obtained 25 additional converts to our good cause. We hope and trust the period is near when the great body of the Christian community will lend us their valuable aid.

W. Frederick.

MACCLESFIELD.—On Tuesday the 18th ult. Mr. G. Flinn delivered an eloquent lecture to about 90 persons, many more would have attended if the

weather had not been so unfavourable. The Chairman observed that he had been a teetotaler more than nine years, and had heard many lectures from which he had derived much information, but from this, his knowledge of the question had been considerably increased. Several very respectable persons signed the pledge. W. Ratcliffe, Secretary.

FAIRFORD.—Whitsuntide with its vices and follies, has past; the old drinking and public house clubs have had their processions, and their attendant evils; but the teetotalers here embraced the opportunity, this holiday afforded them, of having a tea party, which was the source of much innocent gratification at the time, and which by the aid of the addresses of Messrs. Glover and Hughes, will prove of lasting benefit to the large and respectable company who attended on the occasion, for I never remember to have seen a more powerful sensation produced. Isaac Cowley.

LEEK.—On Thursday May 27th we had a tea party when Mr. G. Flinn delivered an excellent and argumentative lecture to a very respectable audience. On the following day Mr. Flinn and myself waited on the Governor of the union workhouse, and obtained permission to address the children. Mr. Flinn adapted his language to their capacity and condition, and concluded a very striking address by calling upon them to sign the pledge. More than 50 enrolled themselves in our books, and each of them was presented with a card of membership. Mr. Flinn on leaving, received an official invitation to address them again on his next visit to Leek. On the evening of the same day he delivered another beautiful lecture in the temperance room to a very numerous audience. Mr. Goshawk, an Independent minister, was present, and on his promising to take the chair Mr. F. consented to deliver another lecture the next night, which was, if possible, more numerously attended than any of the preceding ones. On Sunday morning he attended an open air meeting, and spoke for nearly an hour, after which he went to the Primitive Methodist school and delivered a lecture to the teachers and scholars. In the afternoon he delivered an address to about 400 scholars, with their teachers and friends, at the Wesleyan School, when many signed the pledge. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Flinn for his ceaseless labours amongst us resulting as it has done in the addition of 200 signatures to our pledge.

C. Trafford, Secretary.

[We have been reluctantly compelled to abridge many of these interesting reports, while others are omitted for want of room. EDITOR.]

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Monthly Notices.

AGENTS' APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY

JULY	MR. GLOVER.	MR. HORN,	MR. WILLIAMSON	MR. FLINN.	Mr. P. EDWARDS.
Thursday. 1	Redditch	Trent Vale	Golds Hill	Lye Waste	Coleford
Friday..... 2	Ditto	Maer	Dudley Port	Tipton	Ross
Monday... 5	Birmingham	Knutsford	Warwick	Cheltenham	Leominster
Tuesday 6	Lozells	Warrington	Leamington	Pershore	Knighton
Wednes. 7	Spon Lane	Wheelock Heath	Banbury	Fairford	Montgomery
Thursday. 8	Horseley Heath	Tunstall	Ditto	Cirencester	Newtown
Friday..... 9	Crewe.	Leek	Stow	Droitwich	Berriew
Monday 12	Manchester Assoc.	Rugeley	Coventry	Malvern Link	Welshpool
Tuesday 13	Ditto	Burton on Trent	Cubbington	Worcester	Shrewsbury
Wednes. 14	Ditto	Derby	Wellsbourn	Gloucester	Market Drayton
Thursday. 15	Stockport	Uttoxeter	Stratford on Avon	Newport M.	Ellesmere
Friday..... 16	St. Helens	Tutbury	Kingsnorton	Abersychan	Wrexham
Saturday 17	Manchester Assoc.	Ditto		Pontnewydd	Ditto
Monday... 19		Cromford	Yardley	Blaenavon	Chester
Tuesday 20	Manchester Assoc.	Cromford	West Bromwich	Beaufort	Lpool Elms Peel St.
Wednes 21		Ripley	Wolverhampton	Brynmaur	Liverpool, Clarence.
Thursday 22		Cromford	Wednesbury	Blaina	Liverpool Portico
Friday 23		Roecester	Gornal Wood	Abersychan	Wavertree
Saturday 24		Stoke		Varteg	
Monday 26	Runcorn	Newcastle	Bilston	Pontypool	Liverpool, Bold St.
Tuesday 27	Manchester Assoc.	Penkhill	Stourbridge	Abergavenny	Bury
Wednes. 28	Chapel-en-le-frith	Stafford	Dudley	Merthyr Tividil	Macclesfield
Thursday 29	Ditto	Wellington	Sutton Coldfield	Newbridge	Goldenthal
Friday 30	Handforth	Ironbridge	Wall Heath	Ditto	Monmore Green

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO AGENCY FUND.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Macclesfield	1 0 0	Shrewsbury, (R.C.)	1 0 0	Worcester	1 5 0
Tunstall	0 6 8	Ironbridge	2 0 0	Cheltenham	0 8 6
Knutsford	1 0 0	Chester	2 0 0	Cirencester	0 8 0
Warrington	0 16 0	Ashbourne	1 0 0	Abergavenny	1 0 0
Berriew	1 0 0	Tipton	0 5 0	Blaenavon	1 0 0
Fairford	0 10 0	Coleford	0 7 6	Abersychan	2 10 0
Yardley	1 0 0	Malvern Link	1 0 0	Trent Vale	1 0 0
Newport, Mon.	1 0 0	Llanely and Swansea	10 11 6		

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LAW—ASSOCIATION—INDIVIDUAL ACTION.



WHAT are the means by which we may conscientiously roll back the billows of Intemperance and say to this tide of human woe, thus far shall you go and no further, and here shall thy proud and death dealing waves be staid? That intemperance has reached a point where to proceed would

be ruin to the prosperity of the Nation, and to the spiritual and moral purity of the individual man, every one is prepared to allow—but while the World which we inhabit is continually in motion, the mind of man cannot stand still; the old philosophers affirmed that nature abhorred a vacuum—we contend that she cannot endure Inertia. The ceaseless ocean needs no repose, the solid and vast mountains of our globe are gradually dissolved by the elements and form the rich corn-producing soil of our vallies—or from beneath the briny deep enormous hills are forced above the surface and tower into the upper air, raised from their shelly bed by the electric force, or by the fierce convulsions of chemical agency. Yet we are permitted to contend with these elements, to protect our houses from the electric fluid, to direct its force so that it shall be to our friends a messenger of gladness, and hasten to do our bidding almost with the speed of thought. The force which bursts rocks we train to move for us the wheels of the cotton factory, the hammer of the Iron work, or the needle of the embroiderer. A few years ago we bleached our cotton goods

by simple exposure to the air and moisture, and in the course of some months the process was accomplished, chemistry enables us to perform the same work in about as many hours. To our ordinary vision the nearest fixed stars are like diamonds twinkling in the sky, yet the power of science and modern advancement have fathomed the depths of space, discovering new planets belonging to our solar system, and in far distant regions have brought within our ken, vast systems of worlds the immensity of which baffles our imagination—yet all obeying the behests of that Almighty power which suffers not even a sparrow to fall to the ground without his permission.

So in the moral world that love of excitement, that restless seeking after happiness, that desire for social enjoyment, that longing for an antidote to care, which makes men fly to the bottle for the easiest, the most approximate, the most universal, and at the same time the lowest species of gratification—if properly understood would take the direction of self-government, intellectual culture, enlightened and active benevolence, above all love to God and obedience to His will.—There would spring up within the mind of man a fountain of happiness the stream of which should be perennial, its duration, eternal: on the other hand the low, sensual appetite for intoxicating drink is never satisfied, it becomes more clamorous and exacting by indulgence, till it becomes the master spirit of the mind, and crushes every virtue and every kindly emotion beneath its sway.

To contend with such a giant evil we may avail ourselves of all honourable means. We may accept of the assistance of the law. The

same Legislature that exercised the power of covering the land with beer-shops, that unhappy invention of the nineteenth century, possesses equal power to remove the nuisance which it occasioned. The beer-bill was an experiment which has failed in producing the effect intended by its promoters, while it has caused much evil which they did not expect, it is universally condemned by the Magistracy and the Clergy, and the sooner it is repealed the better; nine years ago the Magistrates (in Grand Jury assembled) and the Poor-law Guardians of Monmouthshire petitioned against the Bill, and it would be well for every county in England to express its opinion on this subject. Yet the beer-shop keepers have the hardihood to apply for more extended powers for administering their needless and useless beverage to the people.

An experiment of a contrary tendency has been made of late years with the happiest results—the public-houses in London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle on Tyne, have been closed from 12 o'clock on Saturday night till 1 o'clock on Sunday, and the consequence has been, that in London the number of persons taken into custody for drunkenness on the Sabbath was, in 1838 5,765, under the old law, and was reduced to 2,893 by the new regulations, up to the year 1844—or nearly one half. Let not the agricultural villages and the small towns be defrauded of their right to participate in this moral and sanitary measure, which should extend to the whole of the Sunday.

We look upon this question, as one embracing the religious, moral, and sanitary interest of the people. Sir George Grey and Sir William Summerville have taken it up as a question of Political economy, but it is satisfactory to find that both moralists and politicians arrive at the same conclusion, that the drinking habits of society are a crying evil, and must be checked by the Legislature.

Can we safely leave the matter in the hands of the Government? No. The venders of intoxicating drink are active and stirring—they are negotiating with the candidates for the next election—it is an adage that “when bad men combine good men should associate and unite together,” our associations, and societies, therefore, must petition the House, and must bring the question of the drinking usages before the public, in every feasible manner, by public advocacy and by the Press. The National Temperance Society have already printed “An Address on the ensuing election,” and the British Association a “Prize Essay on the necessity of petition to Parliament;”—both of them are worthy of perusal, and of active distribution.

Lastly, individual action must not be forgotten, for it is of greater importance than acts of Parliament or Temperance Associations—the former may pass laws, but they will not be observed, unless throughout the great mass of Society, individuals are constantly employed, everywhere, in disseminating correct views on this subject, and winning over the public mind to agree to what Law, Political economy, and Religion, have pronounced to be right! We must benefit by American experience in this matter, the selling of intoxicating drinks was prohibited by law in many towns in the United States, no license was granted for the sale of it, either on Sunday or working days, great success was anticipated from the law, but its friends were disappointed. The Law failed because it went for too much—it was too much in advance of the habits, customs, and opinions of the people—and consequently it became little more than a dead letter, it was evaded. And a Law that is not respected is worse than none at all, for it brings discredit on its promoters, and distracts the attention of its friends, leading them to place dependance on the law for doing that which they must only expect from their own exertions.

Teetotalers must not sink their own individuality either in their Parliamentary representative, or in temperance Associations, they are both good in their way and must be made available, but the foundation of our success, under Providence, must be in persevering individual action. As a body we separate from the mass, as individuals we are scattered throughout the moving multitude, and like leaven each individual must add his mite to the leavening of the whole lump of society. Whenever a drunkard has been reclaimed by the efforts of the temperance Society or a moderate drinker has been benefitted by the same means, it behoves him to be grateful for benefits received—let him show it by supporting the cause—and especially by reclaiming some one else. A shoemaker in Massachusetts was rescued from jail by a teetotaler, he signed the pledge and became a happy man, and his family participated in his joy—he was of a generous and grateful disposition, and did not rest till he had conferred a similar boon on a drunkard, his heart was filled with pleasurable emotion at the happiness conferred on this drunkard, and he laboured to save another victim from the snares of the bowl, he was again successful, and in 5 years this *hero* effected an amount of good, not exceeded perhaps by any citizen of the United States; he rescued from destruction, 185 drunken men, and 69 drunken women! Let us try to do likewise.

We say then Petition. Let there be Legislation. Associate together, so that on occasion you may act as one body, and make your influence felt. But above all let there be individual action—persevering, unflinching, benevolent individuality. Let the individual interest the apathetic, leave a tract with the deaf, reason with the moderate drinker, win over the religious, and seek after—befriend—assist and counsel the unfortunate drunkard, and thus be instrumental in reclaiming him from the error of his ways.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF TEMPERANCE.

The Annual Conference of the above association was held in Bolton during the past week, and, in connection with the same, a series of services and meetings. Preparatory sermons were preached on Sunday, by the Rev. R. G. Mason, in the Baptist Chapel, Moor-lane, the Wesleyan Association Chapel, Bowker's-row, and Maudsley-street Chapel. On each occasion the rev. gentlemen was attentively listened to by overflowing congregations.

Monday evening a meeting was held in the open air, on the vacant land behind the Exchange. A large number of persons were present on the occasion, and the proceedings passed off in a very orderly manner. Mr. J. Cunliffe, secretary to the Bolton Temperance Society, was called to the chair. The Rev. R. G. Mason addressed the meeting in a very interesting manner on the evils of the drinking system. Mr. J. Addleshaw, an agent of the association, next addressed the audience in a lively strain, and condemned in strong terms the use of intoxicating liquors for electioneering purposes.

On Tuesday evening there was a very numerous and respectable attendance. The chair was occupied by Robert Knowles, Esq., President of the Bolton Temperance Society, who, in introducing the first speaker, humourously observed, that the system of "short time" would have to be acted upon, as not more than a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes could be allowed for each. The Rev. F. Howorth delivered a short and impressive speech, on the degrading tendencies of intemperance. There was not, he said, a nation under heaven so besotted by drunkenness as our own, and unless the evil was checked, ruin would be the consequence. The "British Association" contained 170,000 teetotalers; 7,000 were reformed drunkards, and of that number, 2,480 were improved charac-

ters who had joined christian churches. Out of 20,000 Sunday school teachers, 7,000 had joined the teetotal movement, and as one out of every seven of our youthful population fell victims to intemperance, this, it would be seen, was a step in the right direction.—Mr. Buckle, of London, made some amusing remarks respecting the excellent fortune of empty pockets and a disordered constitution, which was gained by the votaries of Bacchus, and observed that the reasons or prejudices of such individuals for pursuing their line of conduct, were little better than their fortunes. He maintained that alcohol was poisonous, though more or less effective according to the quantity of water used along with it, and ought not to be indulged in at all.—The Rev. R. G. Mason next addressed the meeting, arguing that in order to remedy an evil, its cause should be removed, and therefore to put a stop to intemperance, it was requisite that persons should cease taking intoxicating liquors.—Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., of Liverpool, offered some plain remarks on the subject of Temperance, and observed that the grain spoiled in the making of intoxicating drink in one year would have filled up the late chasm of scarcity in food if it had been allowed to do so.—Mrs. Carlisle, an aged lady with a very healthy appearance, addressed the audience, fervently urging upon those present to join the teetotal cause. She was between 72 and 73 years of age, and had been 37 years the widow of a pious clergyman. For 17 years she had been a teetotaler, and for 20, an associate of the late Mrs. Fry. By the blessing of God, she had been made the humble instrument of turning many depraved characters from the paths of drunkenness to sobriety, and now freely endeavoured to promote the cause, without seeking the approbation of any person; believing that the work was that of the Lord.—After a vote of thanks had been awarded to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

On Wednesday there was a thronged attendance. J. Taylor, Esq., coroner of the borough, presided. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, alluded to the effects of intemperance as witnessed by himself as attorney and coroner, and gave a few instances. On Monday week no fewer than 34 drunkards apprehended on the Saturday night and Sunday previous, were brought before the Mayor for their misconduct. On the same day an inquest was held in which the verdict returned was "Died from excessive drinking." The next day another inquest was held, in which also the verdict was "Died from excessive drinking." Such was his every day experi-

ence. A statement made by Father Mathew, with regard to no teetotaler having died from famine or pestilence had been disputed; but he (the chairman) believed "the righteous were never forsaken, nor their seed begging bread," and could, at all events, tell them with truth that he never knew of any consistent teetotaler, who, in the common acceptation of the term, had to go about to beg his food. He had been coroner eight years, and never yet held an inquest on a teetotaler. (cheers.) Mr. W. Bradley, of Stockport, next addressed the meeting, and was followed by Mr. Addleshaw, and the Rev. A. Hewlett. Mr. Hopwood the secretary, alluded to intemperance as having been the common destroyer, to which many of the greatest statesmen and brightest luminaries of the country had fallen victims. Of the £65,000,000 annually expended in the nation on intoxicating drinks, not more than £14,000,000 were spent by the drunkards of the country; leaving the remaining £51,000,000 as the sum expended by the moderate drinkers. In this town, containing its sixty or seventy thousand inhabitants, and in which about £150,000 were every year spent in the purchase of strong drinks, not more than £20,000 or £25,000 could be said to be spent by the drunkards. The 317 houses in the borough for the sale of intoxicating liquors were supported chiefly by the moderationists; and the odd 17 would be quite sufficient to supply all the drunkards in Bolton. But a portion of the parties keeping these houses—the beersellers—who set themselves forth as "one eighth" of the constituency, were making a general movement; calling upon one another, not to support in the approaching parliamentary election, any candidate who would not support their rights in the British parliament! The rights which the beersellers had, had not been possessed by them a very long time, and the Duke of Wellington and Lord Brougham, who were the means of their getting them, now knew that they were productive of evil only. Government did not think proper to confer on this newly-created class of tradesmen, privileges to the same extent as their elder brethren the licensed victuallers, and they wanted to have the same hours of selling allowed them on Sundays and in the evenings. He saw, however, no reason why the authority creating a new class of tradesmen should not have the power of making regulations for governing them. But the day was fast approaching when neither the younger nor the elder brother; would be permitted to sell intoxicating liquors during the Sabbath of our God! The Government

themselves were already disposed to interfere with these gentlemen, as was clear from a bill which they introduced into the House of Commons, and in which originally there stood a clause to prohibit the licensed victualler from selling between the hours of twelve on Saturday night and half past twelve on Sunday at noon, and to compel the beer shops to be closed the whole of Sunday. There was also a clause in this bill to prevent the licensed victuallers selling one drop of distilled spirits to persons under sixteen years of age. This was the bill of the Government, brought forward by them, without being asked by the teetotalers to do anything of the sort. They might depend upon it, Government were only waiting to be asked by the virtuous and influential portion of the community to see if they could not put a bridle upon these gentlemen; and if this step were taken they would do it in the space of two months. The speaker called upon the fair sex, of whom there was a goodly sprinkling in the meeting, to come forward in promoting the temperance cause and resumed his seat.

On Thursday evening another meeting was held in the Hall, which was crowded to excess. W. Morris Esq., the president of the association, occupied the chair.

A public breakfast took place on Thursday morning, at which 120 of the delegates and others were present, and agreeably enjoyed each other's company on the occasion.

In the course of the week several open air meetings were held in different parts of the town, and on Thursday afternoon Mrs Carlisle held a meeting of mothers and children in Albert-place Chapel, on which occasion fifty six persons took the pledge. A crowded meeting was also held in the Wesleyan Association Sunday School, Bowker's-row, on Friday evening, and the audience addressed by Mr. James Teare, of Preston, and Mr. Priestly, of Birmingham.

The sittings of the delegates commenced at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and continued till about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday.

On Saturday, a public Tea Party was held at the Hall, at five o'clock, and was attended by about 600 individuals.

After the removal of the tea services, the members of the various local Temperance Societies moved in procession from the Hall, accompanied by Flags, Banners, and Music.

The appearance of the individuals forming the procession was in the highest degree creditable; all were clean, most were well dressed, and every countenance beamed with good humour and happiness; considerable taste,

ingenuity, and expense had been bestowed upon the adornment of the banners, vehicles, &c. and we believe it may safely be affirmed that the brilliant display made has not been surpassed in this town by any procession since the coronation.—*Bolton Chronicle (abridged,) July 17th, 1847.*

THE LAWYER'S WIFE.

A SEQUEL TO THE VILLAGE LAWYER.

By R. WAKELIN.

In a close, and miserably furnished garret, on a dark and windy night in the month of November, the Lawyer's Wife was sitting bolstered up in bed making a servant's dress. She was evidently very weak, and very poor. Before she was married she had probably never done any plain sewing, but she was now compelled to sew in order to get the commonest necessaries of life for herself and children. A thin candle, on a deal stand by the bedside, threw a dim and sickly light around the room, and cast upon the poor woman's face a more deathlike paleness than it was wont to wear. On the floor, up in the far corner, directly under the rafters, might be seen a straw mattress on which her four youngest children lay sleeping. The eldest son, from the illtreatment of his father, had sometime previously enlisted for a soldier, and was killed in India. The eldest daughter had run away from home from the same cause, and no one knew whither she had fled. The four children now lying in the attic, would tremble while asleep and instinctively pull the bed clothes over their heads, if they thought or dreamed they heard their father coming. The stairs by which you reached this miserable chamber were very steep and narrow, and oftentimes had the Lawyer, when he came home drunk, got a broken head in his ineffectual attempts to ascend them. This attic was not of course originally intended for a bed-chamber, but Mrs. Gibson having at first fled there to escape from her husband's violence, found, at last, that it was the only place she could feel herself safe in, and it was now the only room in the house which contained an article of furniture. At one time the walls and cushions of her drawing room were ornamented by the creations of her artistic taste, for she was a beautiful painter, and was unequalled at embroidery, but these had long ago been sold for drink. Indeed some of her drawings to this day may be seen adorning a tavern parlour, while the embroidered stools are used to ease the gout struck limbs of some bloated landlady, who, mayhap, had risen from the dung-hill to affluence, on the blighted hopes and ruined fortunes of her betters. Even the pew they owned at Church—that pew in which Gibson was seen, not eleven years before, kneeling with penitential heart, and humbleness of mind, at the feet of his Heavenly Father, and out of which his compassionate feelings had prompted him to go and raise a poor woman from the cold stones in the aisle, who had there fallen in a fainting fit—this pew had to be sold to pay a tavern bill. The horse, and pony, on which she and her eldest daughter, used to ride so bonnily to dispense their charity to the poor of a distant hamlet, and from which they received the rude curtsy and awkward bow of the little rustics, the hearty and not less artless welcome of their parents, and the admiration and respect of more polished be-

holders; these had been sold at the suit of a liquor merchant. I am just now reminded of an instance of this poor woman's extraordinary love which I cannot forbear relating, though it breaks through the thread of my story, as it happened some time before the period under review.

About eight miles from the village in which Gibson lived was an old market town to which he regularly rode every market day. Perhaps at first business called him there, but he afterwards went for no other purpose but to mix with the drunken company at the Red Lion, and to preside an earthly Belzebub at their beastly orgies. He never came away sober, and seldom before midnight. On these occasions Mrs. Gibson would sit all alone anxiously expecting his coming, yet fearing to see him: interpreting every voice she heard into a sign of his arrival, while she tremblingly believed every footstep she heard on the pavement was bringing some fearful tidings concerning him. Her patience becoming quite exhausted, and her fears growing stronger as the time moved slowly along, she would throw her cloak over her shoulders, and leave the house for the purpose of meeting him on the road; and in this she would sometimes succeed, but generally she had to go the whole of the way, when, after seeing him safe in the saddle, she would walk by the side of his horse back to her wretched home. And this she did whatever might prove the state of the weather, for more than a year; after which period he had no horse to ride upon.

Mrs. Gibson, however, did not care about losing the horses; she did not much mind when the more costly furniture was sold; she even parted with her drawings without a sigh, and it was only when Gibson tried to persuade her to devote the whole of her time to painting, as she would be able to get more money by her magic pencil than she could hope to obtain by her needle, that she shed tears. Her inspiration had fled, and, for such a purpose, she could no longer throw a Claude Lorraine tint over the canvass! But to part with the pew they had so long owned at the parish Church, that pew in which she had so often forgotten the troubles of earth by communing with heaven, this sunk all that was worldly in her spirit, and her pride, and with tears and earnest entreaties, and on her bended knees, she endeavoured to prevail on the lucky purchaser to allow her, and her family the poor privilege of sitting in it in the afternoon with his servants, but all without success. If she had been a widow and her children orphans she might have met with some compassion, but while the drunkard lives there is no help, no humanity shown to his offspring; these I well know must bear the rich man's taunt, the hypocrite's counsel, the slave's insolence, and the upstarts sneer, but as for effectual aid there is none for them but from God! So many evils does drunkenness produce which escape the notice of all but its helpless victims! and which, consequently, require to be pointed out that this vice may be branded with merited infamy, and the physical agent employed in producing it be banished for ever from the tables and homes of a Christian people, and be remembered only for the mischief it has done.

To return to the attic; where as I observed Mrs. Gibson was sitting in bed. A bottle and tea cup stood beside the candle on the stand, and every now and then she would empty a small quantity of the liquor which the first contained into the other and then drink it off. One might suppose

this was a mixture the doctor had prescribed, but it was in reality gin she was drinking! There is no error more common, fatal, and deplorable, than that of seeking relief from trouble in the oblivion or delirium produced by drink; and this it appears was now what Mrs. Gibson was doing. Indeed it was rumoured that she too had become a drunkard! And perhaps it was so, for there are but few persons who use strong drink, for such a purpose, who do not, sooner or later, become its victims.

Little George, the youngest child, awoke by hearing a noise at the door, and half unconsciously asked "is naughty pa come yet?" "Hush my darling," the mother whispered "I think I hear him," and little George hid his head under the bed clothes. There is certainly some one in the house! The children expect it is their drunken father, or why do they shield themselves with the blankets, tremble so violently, and so closely hold each other together? Hark he is now on the attic ladder! Look, in another moment the mother will precipitate herself from the window! "Banish your fears," cried a voice loud and piercing yet indistinct from emotion, "it is Walter, your old friend Walter that has called to see you, and who now wishes to condole with you." And truly it was Walter who was standing in the garret—young Walter Longhead the Teetotaler. He had just come from the lock-up, after having seen the dead body of the drunken Lawyer, and on reaching the front door, and finding it unfastened, he had made his way up stairs. "Be seated," said the drunkard's wife kindly, after her fears had somewhat subsided, for she had not yet heard of her husband's awful death, "be seated." But Walter could find no seat. "What a havoc strong drink makes," he observed after a pause, and as an introduction to his horrid tidings. "You are right, it does, no one knows that better than myself." "Yes poor, unfortunate, deserted widow,"—and the words by which Walter was about to convey to her the fate of her husband stuck in his throat. "Worse than a widow in every thing but in name," said the poor woman catching Walter's last word and bursting into tears, "Take a little of this," she said handing him the gin, "it will revive you." "No thank you" said Walter emphatically, "*strong drink has made too much havoc in the world already for me to have anything more to do with it.*" "Yes perhaps so," said Mrs. G. hesitatingly "but, nevertheless, from the earliest period of which we have any record, down to the present day, strong drink has been used and I think it always will be." "Has it always made so much havoc in the world?" asked Walter, warming and forgetting his errand in his zeal for cold water. "Has it not?" retorted Mrs. G. warming too, but I fear it was from the effects of the gin. "If it had I opine, that is a greater reason why it should be immediately abandoned," replied Walter. "Strong drink was I know used in ignorant and degraded times, when men could enjoy no other pleasures than those derived immediately from the senses; but with greater facilities for enjoyment, more intelligence and light, and an abundance of innocent means of gratification, which so happily exist in this age of the world, it would surely be childish and mischievous, slavishly to imitate those who, in comparison with us, were babes in experience. But I think I can give you a reason why strong drink in former times did not cause so much mischief as the strong drink of our day, and why

the latter is not totally discarded. It is because moral and social science have not kept pace with the progress of physical science, and mechanical improvements; hence these have been turned from their legitimate use, the benefit of mankind, and employed to their injury and destruction." "Why," triumphantly asked Mrs. G., "that may be a reason for the existence of so much moral disease, and social disorder, but what has that to do with intoxicating drink?" "A great deal more than you imagine," replied Walter "which I may perhaps at some more convenient time prove. But to come directly to the point:—By the aid of improvements in chemistry, and chemical apparatus, designing men have been able greatly to increase the quantity, and alter the quality of all intoxicating drink, and to flood the country with cheap, maddening, and poisonous compounds, worse in every respect than those formerly in use. When the drinking system was established you are aware that neither ardent spirits, nor those noxious drugs were known, which are now used to adulterate the beverages used by even enlightened men. I should have said at present used by enlightened men." "Then you would have me believe," said Mrs. G. "that they will not be used by such men at some future period." "Most certainly they will not," replied Walter "for though chemical science has been the innocent cause of increasing the quantity and deteriorating the quality of all intoxicating drinks, it will be one of the chief agents in removing them from amongst us, by the facilities it will give to the producer to make them still more powerful for mischief, and to the consumer to discover their extreme worthlessness, even when not adulterated at all. And physiological science, being illuminated as it now is, by a flood of chemical light, will ere long, teach the people that, that which injures their physical health, must indirectly derange their intellectual and moral perceptions, while they will plainly see that intoxicating drinks attacks all these at once in the most direct and violent manner, and must therefore, be unfit for common use. Even now, thank God, moral, and social science, by the aid of the platform, and press, and supported by the disciples of the fountain, are teaching the people that individual happiness is greatly dependent on, augmented by, and secured in, the general peace and happiness of the whole community, for that which is injurious to a part is inimical to the whole." Mrs. G. who had all along manifested signs of uneasiness now cried out "yes, yes, Walter, but you must first banish ignorance, poverty, oppression, disease, and discord from the world before you can hope to destroy the power of strong drink." "Why strong drink," cried Walter, "either creates or upholds all these." "Say rather, it is through these that strong drink receives its magic power," she answered; and then tossing off the contents of the cup she had offered to Walter, she exclaimed "oh! it gives consolation to the troubled soul!" "A momentary consolation," he ejaculated. "Yes, too true," she continued and she became fearfully excited, "but if you knew the pleasure it gave, or the oblivion it brought, if only for a moment, to the stricken in heart, the hope-crushed, and the down-trodden, you might see no reason for drinking it yourself, but you would know there was a good one why we should." "The poor and ignorant," Walter replied, taking Mrs. G. by the hand, and endeavouring to soothe her, "have always preferred

present and transient pleasure, to future, and permanent happiness, but they that labour, and are sorrow-laden, should look to a higher source for consolation than the bottle; while this is worshipped there will be always found miserable honnes, injured women, and broken hearts." "Mother, mother, oh! my mother that is too true!" What faint voice is that proceeding from a ragged figure at Walters back, and hid from the gaze of the mother? It is the faint voice of a girl not more than nineteen and yet she has a child tied to her back. "Is Mr. Gibson yet living?" anxiously enquired the girl. "No," replied Walter off his guard, "he is dead, his corpse is now lying at the police station." "Dead," responded the girl with feelings I cannot describe. "Dead," cried the wife, with palpitating heart and up-turned eyes, "oh! is my dear husband gone?" "Yes, cried the children, "father's dead!" as they jumped out of bed, and danced about the room, like boys at school when they have obtained a holiday! This was too shocking for the poor woman to see, the news too dreadful for her excited brain to bear. She went raving mad! On the day her husband was carried to the churchyard, she was taken to a lunatic asylum, in which she soon found a grave.

But who was this young woman? It was poor Alice Gibson! She had come from the barracks, where she had sought her brother in vain as she arrived the day after his departure to India, but where she found an officer, who she thought would prove a valued friend, but he, she learnt too late, was a villain of the deepest dye. Walter endeavoured to soothe her, but she, and her child faded away, like blighted flowers; and early one morning, the baby was discovered lying dead across the fair but lifeless bosom of its mother! a sight sweet though sad to look upon, as a smile on the face of grief. The remaining children were consigned to the tender mercies of the poor law guardians, and one of them has since been transported. All the incidents I have related are founded on fact, and all the evils which fell upon the Lawyer, his wife, and family, had their origin in the drinking system which at present afflicts this otherwise favoured land.

JOHNNY FINCH OR WAR AND DRUNKENNESS.

CHAP. III.

So apparently kind and attentive was the old beggar to this poor forlorn boy, that he quite won upon his regard, and would most likely have gained his object, by attaching him to himself, and thus completing his ruin. His love however for his sister was destined to save him. She was his polar star, in this dark and gloomy period. Watching therefore a favourable opportunity of escaping from the solicitation of those around him, he again set forward on his weary journey. In the course of the day, he fell in with a party of recruits on their march towards the Metropolis. To them, he related his story, and as some of them had endured the hardship of an apprenticeship; they sympathized with

him; while others joked about the looks of his sister, and their determination to seek her as a sweet-heart. He soon made himself useful to them, by carrying their scanty bundles, receiving in return a share of their food and drink. Had these men been surrounded by favourable circumstances in youth, they would no doubt have proved both good and useful in their several spheres. But ignorance and love of drink, had obscured their minds, and hardened their hearts. They were fine looking men, having strong and well formed limbs, but their manners were coarse, and their language profane: education having done little or nothing for them. When the days march was ended, and "their quarters" found, they fell to drinking, and as they poured the ale down their throats, so did their valour against the French increase, and their boasts became nonsensical, of what they would do, when they came on the field of battle. It happened that there was a small party present, who had no sympathy with the object of the war; they were zealous politicians, and admirers of the French revolution, and generally known by the name of Jacobins. They were vexed at what they heard, and had a profound contemptuous pity for these poor deluded young men. So you are now become gentlemen warriors, furious against the French, said one. May I ask what the French have done towards you, that you should thus desire to kill them?" "Why are they not our enemies, and frog eating *monsieurs!*" Was the reply. "I believe they are tired of their old corrupt government, and enemies to *that*, but not that I know of to Englishmen in general." "O you are a sneaking Jacobin, and a coward and have no idea of the glory of war." Young man said a tall person present you know not what you say, or at all events it does not apply to me, I was once young as you are, and as foolish. I once dreamed of the glory of well fought fields of battle, of acquiring the fame of a hero, and like you I enlisted as a private soldier, and marched to the field, and helped to secure a victory. I have stood fire, even the hottest, and know what it is to lie wounded all night, chilled by the dews of heaven, and have my wounds fanned by the cold winds, and my throat parched by the thirst of the fever caused by those wounds. My lad, this broke all the splendid dreams of my youth, this destroyed the gay illusion of fame to be reaped on the battle field. There was I, an ignorant youth of poor parents, a tool in the hands of the general of the army, a mere instrument, marching and counter-

marching, wheeling and firing, at, I knew not whom and for I knew not what, and at last pouring out my blood for the glory and the fame of another, now wounded and helpless, unknown and uncared for, a unit in the midst of thousands, dead, dying, bleeding, and groaning. Is this glory, is this fame, to die in a mass by the fire of cannon, musketry, and the sword; mutually slaying each other. If it is, let fools seek it, let it be their reward, thus to die and be buried in heaps, like beasts that perish. It was afternoon when I fell, and as I lay, an officer was carried past me mortally wounded. He was groaning with pain, and said to the men of his company who were carrying him, "I have not long to live, and what is fame to me now; I have not even secured it, for I am fallen before I could do aught to attain that phantom. Oh my poor mother, how will she bear my death." Such young fellows is the glory of war. It is murder on a large scale, it is vice and misery let loose on the spot it visits; it is ruin to families, towns, cities, nations. It makes enemies of those who ought to be friends, it breaks up the great family of man into hostile bands, and prevents those interchanges of commerce, which not only weave a net-work of peace about the nations, but distribute the productions of the earth more equally amongst the inhabitants of the world, producing comfort, perpetuating kind feelings, giving a higher tone to morality, and making religion a thing of beauty, which warms the heart, elevates the mind, and makes man not the demon of strife, but a being little lower than the angels of God. Were it not for drunkenness, there could scarcely be such a thing as war. War is supported by the demon of drink, it partly furnishes the funds for the support of war, it is that which embrutes the mind of the youth, and prepares him for the trade of the warrior. Under its influence many a peace loving youth has been entrapped by the recruiting party, and many a militia man has been induced to volunteer into the regular army." Well said a youth much the worse for liquor, "if drink is such a bad thing what do you drink for?" Perhaps I am not the most consistent man in the world, but perhaps you forget, I too have been injured by the lessons taught in the barracks, the canteen, and the camp. I know even now it does me harm, but I have long been accustomed to its taste, and I like the excitement it produces. It is one thing to know one's duty, and another to do it. Besides it is what

every body does, and I don't like to be singular but your question places the matter before me in its true light, and I will drink no more, of the intoxicating draught. I wish you all good evening." When he rose they perceived he was lame from the effects of a musket ball, which had shattered his knee. He was on his way to the place of his nativity, after being discharged from the army. Reflection whilst in hospital had produced a great change in his character, he was no longer the same wild harum-scarum fellow, but a mild thoughtful man. He had observed the evils of war and drunkenness, he had seen the one assist and develope the other. He had found that the wildest and most unprincipled soldiers, belonged to the drunken class; that the enormities of war, the pillages, the unnecessary murders, the rapes, the burning of towns, the destruction, wanton destruction of the produce of the fields, was generally done by the drunkards of the army. Hence he retired from the trade of war, a wounded, and disgusted man.

The speech of this stranger destroyed the hilarity of the embryo soldiers, whilst the politicians were over joyed at his remarks, and began to make use of offensive witticisms upon the calling of the Soldiers. One even proposed as a toast "success to the bony-part, of a leg of mutton." Meaning though he dare not say so Buonaparte. This led to angry words on both sides, and much shouting, and thumping of tables, and breaking of pipes, and calling for more drink was the result, but that which gave the greatest offence, was the remark, "So you think yourselves brave men, clever men, do you, ah, ah, ah, clever enough to be shot at for a half-penny an hour, and to wear a coat the colour of brick dust."

It required all the exertions of the landlord to prevent a desperate battle, and it was only when some of the more violent were tumbled into the street that order could be restored, and the soldiers quieted. J. G. B.

(To be continued.)

GEN. TAYLOR'S TEMPERANCE.—Among the events which indicate the progress of temperance, none are more interesting than the influence of its principles on military men. A few years ago, Gen. Taylor visited the Northern States, and made this remark in conversation with a friend

"In the Florida war I preserved my health solely by temperance. Where the water was very impure some of the officers and the men insisted on the absolute necessity of using ardent spirits with it. But I always observed that they fared the worse for it. As for myself, I would mix the swamp-water with coarse meal so as to clear it from sediment, and content myself with such a beverage.

American Temperance Union.
A PENITENT DRUNKARD.—At the Ambleside Petty Sessions last Wednesday week, the parish constable informed against himself for having been drunk at the Ambleside Fair, and requested that he might be fined. The magistrates indulged the penitent toper, and fined him five shillings, which he paid readily, no doubt thinking thereby he had acted the part of the noble Roman in a small way.—*Leicester Mercury.*

Answers to Correspondents.

We are obliged by a Pamphlet, entitled, "Teetotalism examined by the light of Science," by John Dyer, consisting of three valuable Lectures on this subject, which we propose to notice more at large in our next number.

E. M. Switzerland, is received, and we are obliged by the enclosure.

Received Thomas Eden, Esq., Messrs. Peter Burne, Thomas Jones, Thomas Knox, and John Cassell.

Temperance Gazette.

Birmingham, Aug. 1st 1847.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

If we wanted proof of the earnest spirit which at this moment actuates teetotalers we should find it in the various efforts which are now made to enlighten the public on the importance of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, and the strong feeling which impels all persons to rescue, if possible one day out of the week from the fatal lust for public house company, public house drinking, and public house morality. The state of public opinion in this country is very low and has been formed on the customs of the dark ages, we must throw more light on the immoral tendency of public-house-keeping, we must raise the tone of mind among the people, till they will shrink from the contamination of the bar and tap room. Even in this country the better sort of publicans send their children to a distant boarding school, and keep them as much as possible from the pollution of home, but in America any female would shrink from the degradation of serving in the bar or tap room, the wife or daughter of the liquor seller refuses to come into his store, and if she wishes to speak to him he is called out of his den for the occasion, this feeling is carried so far that the dwelling house is separated from the store. In this country, with unblushing effrontery the wife or daughter, and frequently both, of the gin seller, decked with gaudy and flaunting ribbons, and gaily attired, takes her stand at the counter, and adds all the blandishments of her charms, to the gaudy gilded room, the brilliant lights, the gay and lively music, for the purpose of captivating the unwary artizan or the weary labourer, whose eyes are dazzled and his senses overpowered by a brilliance and grandeur which are in fearful contrast with his humble dwelling, scanty furniture, and hard fare at home. To enjoy for a while these forbidden pleasures he lessens the comfort of his frugal meal at home for a month to come. He becomes a captive, by

degrees, to the splendid gin palace, and another family is ruined, another soul is lost.

Something has been done! but we must not rest till our countrymen feel that to serve out glasses of spirits to rude men, and to listen to their licentious conversation, and coarse jokes is an employment utterly unworthy of a respectable female—one which she cannot follow without losing that purity of mind and modesty of behaviour which form her peculiar charm. Such conduct must be considered as disgraceful, and the force of public sentiment will then abolish this custom.

Our reports from North and South Wales, are satisfactory. There was a fine gathering of teetotalers at the Rechabite Festival at Welshpool, where the procession of teetotalers with their banners, attracted great attention, as usual the loose ragamuffins of the town mustered together to witness the show, the dirty illedressed people have a strange desire to be present on these occasions, and the contrast between their own sad condition and the respectable appearance of the teetotalers often causes them to sign the pledge. Twenty-four signatures were obtained at Welshpool. At Berriew, Newtown, Montgomery, and Bishop's Castle, there were good meetings, also at Wellington. The friends are very active at Warrington, and the cause is consequently in a very prosperous condition, and a very large concourse of persons attended on the 6th and took all the pledge papers that were provided, (22) and twice the number were prepared to do the same, but such a great demand had not been provided for.

Mr. Edwards has held good meetings at Coleford, Ross, Knighton, and Market Drayton, and Shrewsbury, a good spirit seemed to animate these societies. The new Temperance Hall was opened on the 6th at Pershore when the Vicar of Yardley presided, and there was an excellent meeting, the friends here have been much inconvenienced for want of a suitable place of meeting, they have exerted themselves manfully to erect this hall, and we hope their success will repay them, speedily, for all the labour they have expended upon it. The festival at Chester, possessed unusual interest and 24 signed the pledge. There was a most excellent meeting at Cirencester.

The temperance cause at Kidderminster had been influenced by the distressed state of the trade there, and several of the members had been weak enough to break the pledge. When Mr. Flinn found this to be the case, as he passed through the town, he called upon

the backsliders and prevailed upon them to sign again, and they are now determined to keep it inviolate as long as they live. A large meeting was held at Birmingham, as a mark of respect to the Rev. Mr. Caughey, the Vicar of Yardley in the chair when 108 signatures were obtained.

During the early part of this month the conference of the British association was held at Bolton, a report of which will be seen in another place, we shall only observe here, that the attendance of members was good and the meetings were large, the whole of the proceedings were conducted in the most orderly and business like manner, W. Morris, Esq., President.

There is a great work before us, and all teetotalers, to whatever particular association they may belong, must unite together to promote the general prosperity of the temperance reformation.

THE CRUMPSALL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A SKETCH OF ITS RISE AND PROGRESS.

On the 12th of July, 1846, a few of the advocates of temperance from Manchester, visited the pleasant little vale of Crumpsall, which is situated in a beautiful position near the Queen's park about three miles from Manchester, and commenced an out door meeting, which was crowned with complete success; for although many meetings of a similar nature had been held previously yet no decided impression seemed to have been made inasmuch as no society could be formed, the result however now was that a society sprung into existence, and its success has been most encouraging to all friends of true elevation of character. A committee having been appointed, arrangements were made with a person who was about to erect some cottage property, to build for the society a neat temperance hall, in such a manner that if the society had at any time to leave the hall it might at a slight expense be converted into dwelling houses, on the 12th of November the hall was opened with a public Tea Party under the able presidency of W. Morris, Esq., a very good impression was produced at this meeting and a fair start effected, the progress since that time has been most wonderful, almost exceeding belief, did we not know of the untiring and devoted zeal of their talented leader and president, — Howorth Esq., who in the most praiseworthy and self denying manner, has been, and still is, devoting a large amount of time and money for the interest of his more humble neighbours. We would that there were

more such men in all our towns and villages, and then our progress towards perfection would be much more rapid. After the hall had been at work a few weeks, it was determined that something should be done in the way of education for the people, accordingly a talented teacher (a teetotaler) was engaged, who at once commenced a public day school, on the British school plan, which very shortly was quite successful. This having been proved to work well for the children, a desire was expressed by several of the adults for a Mechanics Institution for themselves, to be held in the hall, for the mutual improvement of *females* as well as males.

So soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, this also was commenced, and has been as prosperous as was expected. Several classes are held each week, and on Saturday evenings it is most delightful to see a large number of men and youths—who formerly spent much of their time and monies in the drunkeries—now seated round the news room tables seeking for knowledge in a cheap and rational manner, an extensive library has also been opened by the kind aid of some of the surrounding gentry, who have already contributed upwards of £30 worth of Books and many more are promised; considerable aid has also been received from the British and Foreign school society, and also from the Borough Road school society, the former having given about £12 worth of Books, &c. and the latter about £11 worth of Books, Maps, Slates, &c. Thus proving the truth of the old proverb that Jove helps those who help themselves, several lectures on interesting subjects have also been delivered and will be continued for the future. As a number of young men of the village had now become sober, a desire was felt for a Rechabite tent for the double purpose of confirming their temperance principles and providing against the day of sickness or death. Arrangements were accordingly made, Twenty-five names were taken as candidates and on the 21st of April 1847, the first Rechabite tent in Crumpsall was opened by the district officers, and it is expected that very shortly a female tent will be opened, and then two juvenile tents male and female, thus combining the three great principles of Temperance, Rechabitism, and Education. Who can wonder at their success.

Much having been said by interested persons, that abstainers were placing teetotalism before religion, it was resolved that efforts should be made to disprove this unfounded assertion in a practical way, accordingly the members of the society met one Sabbath

morning and went in procession upwards of 100 strong, to one of the Chapels and then every other sabbath continued the same plan until every Chapel and Church had been visited, thus giving those who had been rescued from drunken habits, an opportunity of judging for themselves which place of worship would suit them best, and then it was hoped they would go there. It is gratifying to know that the desired effect has been produced, for many who had been open drunkards and blasphemers, are now to be seen sitting at the feet of Jesus, clothed and in their right mind. In one Methodist Chapel out of six who have joined within the last few months five of them were reformed drunkards, while several of the Chapels have more than doubled their congregation. Such having been the success of our good cause it was determined to celebrate the termination of the 1st years working by a juvenile festival and then a great Tea Party, the first of these was held on the 10th July, 1847, and passed off very satisfactorily. On Monday the 12th the Tea Party was held and such was the excitement upon the occasion that more persons were refused than those who obtained admission to the hall, after the usual opening hymn had been sung, a hearty tea was enjoyed by the assembled friends, who left the hall after tea (whilst the tables were removed &c.) and after rambling through the beautiful walks and gardens about, assembled in a vacant flat of ground and held a spirited out door meeting, then forming in procession sang through the streets to the hall, thus creating a healthy feeling of excitement in the minds of the people, for our principles; having filled the hall to overflowing, the meeting was commenced by Mr. David Morris taking the chair, who after a short but encouraging opening address, called upon Mr. Johnson the secretary, who gave some very interesting facts connected with the working of the cause at Crumpsall, he attributed the great success they had been blessed with, to the fact of the perfect union and harmony of their committee, he stated that during the past few months they had succeeded in closing two beer shops, and hoped soon to close them all, out of a population of 1104, they had 406 pledged, faithful, members. The treasurers report was next read, from which it appeared that in the course of the year the sum of £76 had been expended in fittings for the hall, and for the general working of the society.

Mr. G. Moore one of the originaters of the society, next spoke and having described his former lost condition as a drunkard, contrasted it with his present comfortable and res-

pectable state as a good member of society, and concluded an interesting speech by inviting all his fellow workmen to sign the pledge and be as happy as he. After the company had sung a temperance hymn, Mr. T. Taylor, a 35 years teetotaler spoke for a short time with considerable effect, and produced a powerful impression in favour of our principles, from his great mental powers, as well as his fine personal appearance; during a short pause which occurred in this stage of the meeting four of the juveniles (three girls and a boy,) sang a temperance hymn with very pleasing effect, and then the chairman introduced Mr. B. Glover, who has won for himself golden opinions amongst the men of Manchester, by his powerful and eloquent style of advocating our cause during his recent visit to us; space forbids us attempting to give even an outline of his address on this occasion, we must say, however, that it was one of the most soul-stirring specimens of pure and chaste eloquence ever listened to by men who are accustomed to hear in Manchester some of the ablest speakers of the day.

After the audience had joined in singing the doxology, all departed in peace to their homes, encouraged to persevere in their efforts for the reformation of men, by the first anniversary of the Crumpsall temperance society.

D. M.

CAPTAIN BRENTON having surrendered to superior force in Cherbourg Bay during the French War, was ordered to march into the interior of the country—the men one day's march a-head of the officers, and each party guarded by gendarmes. Though the officers were put on their parole, the orders of Buonaparte enjoined that they should be watched and restricted exactly as if that was not the case. The men had a ration of bread, a truss of straw, and three half-pence each allowed them per day, the officers no more, unless they could find funds for themselves. The journey was long and fatiguing, and for the poor improvident men at least, full of severe hardship and suffering. During the intermediate part Brenton obtained from a succession of gentlemanlike commandants the indulgence of moving with his officers in advance of the men instead of in their rear, and then he got the money into his own hands and made such arrangements that on the reaching the end of their day's journey the poor fellows found decent quarters and fare waiting them; but in the early stages and again towards the close the consular regulation was enforced. The sailors, before the day's march closed,

had spent their money on brandy—often had sold even their bread, and had nothing for it at night but to starve in a jail or a deserted house or shed. Once and again Brenton found numbers of them in nakedness—all their clothes sold for drams;—he clothed them anew, but if a week passed before they was another general halt, they were as forlorn as ever—the dismal cell—the wet straw—even the nakedness just as before—and when they reached the appointed depôt it was near the close of a most inclement December. Captain Brenton extols their orderly and decent behaviour whenever he could be near them, and speaks with great tenderness of their gratitude for his paternal care of them on all occasions; but, as he truly says, “Seamen even of experience, and of sterling abilities in the exercise of their profession; are but children of a larger growth when on shore.”—*Quarterly Review*.

ADULTERATION OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

Mr. Editor,—It is now sixteen years since I left the trade of alcoholic drinks. The use of poisonous ingredients in the adulterations of such drinks, was one of the causes of my abandoning the traffic. A man in trade at that day, as at the present, was anxious to do his share of the business in the vicinity where he resided. This produced much competition, and the natural consequence was for each one to sell a little lower than his neighbour. How was this to be done? Alcohol was the best calculated for the trader to traffic in. He would stimulate the customer to trade by giving him a glass of wine, gin, or something of the sort, that the individual preferred. In this way, under the influence of alcohol, customers became generous, and traded much more than they naturally would. The one that would sell the lowest, would get the preference in trade. This was one of the causes that led, and still leads, to adulteration.

Among the ingredients used is vitriol. This is a well known poison. It is used when liquor is reduced below proof from 15 to 25. In this case it will lose its “bead.” By adding vitriol the bead will rise when shaken. Some use pearl ashes, &c. Vitriol is mostly used in rum, gin, brandy, and other spirits, where much reliance is with the eye. Copperas is used in turning rye whiskey into West India rum. Sweet nitre and corrosive sublimate are used in wine and beer. Sweet nitre is used here, as it gives a sweet smell as well as taste. Tart beer and wine are bought at low prices. These two articles are taken most generally to our cities, where large vats prepared for the same. Into these vats are put various drugs, such as sugar of lead, litharge, potash, alum, Brazil wood, gypsum, and various other ingredients. If you desire to make port wine, add a quantity of good port to these drugs and let it stand for a time. Then turn it off and put the same up for use.—M. GILBERT.

From the Massachusetts Cataract.

WORKING ON THE RIGHT TACK.—At a recent meeting to promote Ragged Schools, the Bishop of Norwich observed, that Mr. Peto, by educating the navigators on the railways in Norfolk, had beaten the beer shops out of the field.

Intelligence.

WELSHPOOL.—A Grand Rechabite and Temperance Demonstration, was held on Friday, June 18th. The friends of Temperance poured into the town from Newtown, Montgomery, Berriew, &c., &c., in great numbers in all kinds of vehicles dressed in their holiday clothes, with smiling faces, and healthy countenances, evidently intent upon enjoying the luxury of doing good, by strengthening each others hands, warming one another's hearts, and doing all they could to benefit their fellow creatures, and help forward the glorious temperance reformation. At half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, the female Rechabites met at the Wesleyan School Room, and the males at the Quarry, the former joining the latter at the Quarry at two o'clock, when the procession was formed consisting of about 500 persons with a brass band and splendid banners, followed by the officers and members, of the male and female Rechabite tents and of the temperance society. After parading the principle streets of the town, they attended Divine Service in the Congregational Chapel, New Street, where an appropriate discourse was preached to a crowded congregation by Mr. Horn, from I Timothy, vi, 11 and 12.

At half-past four o'clock between 5 and 600 persons partook of an excellent cup of tea, plum cake, sandwiches &c., in the large room of the Town Hall.

At Six o'clock a public meeting was held in the same place where interesting addresses, on the temperance question were delivered to a numerous and respectable audience by George Smith Kenrick Esq., Mr. Richard Horn, Richard Oliver a reclaimed drunkard, and others: several signatures were enrolled on the temperance pledge book, and the meeting separated highly delighted with the day's entertainment, of real enjoyment and un-mixed pleasure.

SHEFFAL.—We have had two meetings in the open air since our last report, both of which were well attended. Mr. Peplow, our long tried friend on the last occasion came by himself, but was ably assisted by a young man of the name of Peake (a stranger on a visit), after two able speeches six signatures were obtained, the audience paying more attention than on any former visit. J. G.

KNIGHTON.—On July the 6th, we had the very great pleasure of listening to your able and eloquent advocate of the temperance principle, Mr. John Passmore Edwards. The meeting was held in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, and although there were a great number of persons at work in the hay-fields, and could not attend, yet, we had a large, respectable and particularly attentive audience. We feel very grateful for the very acceptable assistance afforded us by Mr. Edward's visit.

Thomas Davies, Sec.

CHESTER.—The Anniversary Festival of the Chester Christian Temperance and Rechabite Societies, was held on the 28th, I am requested to send you a report of the proceedings, and I comply with that request more readily from a sense of the great obligation, which we stand indebted to you for the kindness and promptness, which you showed to our cause in sending us Mr. Flinn, to assist us with his valuable services on the above occasion. I must in the first place inform you that the Temperance cause was very low in Chester previous to this Meeting. Want of Union among the Temperance and Rechabite Societies operated

injuriously to the happiness and prosperity of both. Whatever was recommended by one was received with coolness by the other.

Our Processions consequently were subjects of derision, our Tea Meetings, of contempt. But I am happy to say that our last Meeting reminded us of former times. Some of us, who had become grey in the Temperance Service, were invigorated with new Life, while we contemplated the hundreds of smiling faces, who were then partaking with us of the bounties of a kind and gracious Providence. It is supposed that above 300 took tea together. The Members of the Rechabite Societies, and those of the Temperance Committee acted as waiters to the assembly. Every thing was conducted with order, punctuality, and satisfaction. We had the valuable service of Thomas Richardson Esq., of Capenhurst Hall, in this County, as our Chairman. It is delightful to see young gentlemen like Mr. Richardson dispising the scorn and disregarding the sneers of his Order in Society, and identifying himself as he does with the temperance movement. Wealth and station have their duty and obligation, as well as their privileges, and enjoyments, and it is a very lamentable fact, that very few comparatively speaking of our Gentry, Clergy, and Nobility, seem to understand what ought to be their real position in Society. Were our Gentry to taste the true happiness of doing good, they would soon become teetotalers. True happiness flows from the consciousness that we are endeavoring in our circle of usefulness to answer our creation's end. Mr. R. knows this and he therefore practically discharges his duty to God and Man. We had also a warm and hearty speech, from the Rev. T. Penrose, Superintendent Minister of the Primitive Methodists of this City. Mr. Rowland made a few observations, on the state and finances of the Rechabite Societies, of which we have four in Chester, one Male Adult Society, which averages in number about 90, and whose Funds are nearly £300, one Female Adult, whose number and finances are respectable, and two Juvenile Societies, Male and Female. Mr. Roberts, of the Old Bank, here adverted to the gratifying fact that Government had unsolicited honoured our Cause by pensioning Father Mathew, with £300 per annum, as a reward for his unprecedented labours and success in the Temperance Cause. Mr. Flinn the Agent of the Association took up the subject, and addressed the auditors in a speech replete, with true and natural eloquence, sound argument, and philosophic truth. While we were listening to our friend Flinn, we were reminded of our old friend Hopwood who used to charm us with similar advocacy. Such advocates as Messrs. Flinn and Hopwood, are the most likely ones, to make lasting impressions on the intelligent and thinking portion of our species, as is evident from the character of the persons, who usually sign the pledge on such occasions. Twenty-four persons signed the pledge at our meeting last Monday, almost all individuals of mature years, and several of them to my knowledge Members of Christian Churches; but that is not all, I met a brother Rechabite a few days after going for two pledge cards; one for his wife, and one for another female acquaintance, both of whom are Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Society.

MARKET DRAYTON.—From the very attentive manner in which a numerous and respectable

assembly listened to the able and lucid lecture delivered by Mr. Edwards, last night in the open air, the Committee cannot but hope that if you will be kind enough to make arrangements for his attendance here next month, for two successive nights, much good may result from his powerful advocacy of the temperance principle.

With reference to the progress of the good cause in our neighbourhood, I think, notwithstanding we have administered the pledge to but few lately, that our principles are steadily making their way into the heads and hearts of many, and that in due time the exertions made for the destruction of the monster evil, drunkenness, will meet with their reward. As a proof that our well wishers are increasing I may mention the gratifying fact that five out of our six magistrates have subscribed to our funds, and that two others of the most influential of our Gentry have done the same. Two of the magistrates are almost (I would they were altogether) total abstainers, and nearly every gentleman who contributed bore testimony to the benefit the principles of true temperance were conferring on society.

H. I. Smith, Sec.

VARREG.—We had our meeting on July 9th, at the Old School Room, at which place we formerly had many good, and crowded assemblies and where much good had been done. I am happy to inform you that we have no reason to complain of our congregation last night. Our zealous friend Mr. Samuel Martin occupied the chair. Mr. Wm. Cook, a young man of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection, and a local preacher, plainly proved by strong arguments, sound reasons, and scripture truths, the necessity, and the bounden duty of every christian professor abstaining from the use of the drunkard's drink. Mr. Wm. Cadwalader delivered a short but very appropriate speech, at the close of our meeting we had six signatures added to our society, we trust that better days are dawning again on the Varteg

Thomas Thomas.

WEDNESBURY.—It is with great pleasure I send you a brief report of the progress of our society, in this town. We received a second visit from Mr. Flinn who was accompanied by Mr. Williamson, on June 24th, who addressed a meeting in the Market Place. We soon obtained a congregation of upwards of 200 persons. Mr. W., addressed the people in his usual intelligent and interesting style, and was listened to with profound attention, after which, Mr. Flinn delivered a clear eloquent and interesting speech, he then requested those present who had anything to offer in favour of the drinking system, to stand up and state the cause. But the people remained silent with the exception of a young Gentleman, who said he thought it would be best to take it in moderation. Mr. Flinn then replied to this very common objection in a humorous and gentlemanly manner, and so far convinced the objector that he was the first to sign the pledge, after which we received nine other signatures, making an addition of ten individuals to our members, the result of this meeting. Since then I have received four other signatures all which I have every reason to believe will adhere to the principles, and I am very happy to state that we now number more than forty, besides several who are practising our principles, but have not given us their names, this Sir, is the result, of little more than three months persevering labour in this degraded town, and I

trust if spared, we shall see a far greater accession to our numbers during the next period. May we go on and prosper—May drunkards be reclaimed, and their families made happy.

John Rawlins, Sec.

PERSHORE TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.—On Tuesday the 6th inst, the Temperance Hall newly erected in this town was opened, when a goodly gathering of friends of temperance took place on the occasion.—

The proceedings commenced with a public tea meeting at 5 o'clock when upwards of 350 individuals partook of "the cup that cheers but not inebriates." The company included several friends of the temperance cause from Birmingham, Cheltenham, Worcester, Evesham, Broadway, Tipton, and other places who attended for the sole purpose of rejoicing in the success which had crowned the efforts of the friends of sobriety and good order in Pershore.

The band of the Pershore Harmonic Society, occupied the Orchestra, and led by Mr. Tovey, who presided at the Piano-forte contributed in no small degree to the harmony and good feeling that so generally prevailed.

After tea, the Rev. H. Gwyther, Vicar of Yardley was unanimously voted to the chair when after imploring the divine blessing, on the proceedings of the evening, he delivered a very suitable and somewhat lengthy address, during which he related several pleasing anecdotes, illustrative of the good effects arising from the adoption of the teetotal pledge, and concluded by earnestly imploring those present who had not yet done so to come forward and join the temperance cause.

Messrs. Hinton and Jenkins from Cheltenham, were the next speakers who in a very humorous, animated and enthusiastic manner advocated the claims of teetotalism—those gentlemen were well received by the meeting and resumed their seats amidst great applause.

Mr. Councillor Perry of Birmingham, was then called forward by the chairman, and delivered a very excellent and practical address which bore immediately upon the question of true temperance; the deliberative coolness and manly earnestness of the speaker clearly demonstrating that he had not taken up the subject as a mere plaything, but that he had at heart the interests, and well-being of his fellow men.

Mr. Holmes, Master of the British School, Broadway, next addressed the meeting. Mr. H's whose abilities as a public speaker are of no mean order, was listened to with great attention; he delivered a truly eloquent address, and concluded with a splendid apostrophe to the genius of temperance.

Mr. Flinn (agent of the Central temperance association) followed and by his superior style of address and able advocacy of temperance principles, fully established himself as a great favourite with the teetotalers of Pershore—Mr. Flinn's address produced a soul-thrilling effect, and will long be remembered by those who heard it.

The Rev. F. Overbury, Baptist Minister of this town, shortly addressed the meeting, and concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to the choir, who, assisted by the Band, had at intervals, during the progress of the meeting performed several excellent pieces which had been composed expressly for the occasion by Mr. Tovey—this was seconded by Mr. Wade of Birmingham, and carried by acclamation.

The thanks of the meeting were then given to the chairman and also to the Ladies committee of management which included Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Cross, Miss Stone, Miss Simmons, Miss Stephens, Miss Melson, Miss Collins, &c., to whom too much praise cannot be given for the excellent arrangements at the tea meeting.

The proceedings were concluded by singing the National Anthem, after which the Rev. Chairman pronounced the Benediction, and the happy company peaceably separated at half-past Ten o'clock. At the close several persons signed the pledge.

On the following evening, Wednesday, a Public Meeting for the advocacy of Temperance principles was held in the same place at Seven o'clock when the chair was taken by Mr. Wade of Birmingham, and able addresses delivered by the Rev. W. D. Corken of West Bromwich, and Samuel Bowly Esq., of Gloucester.

The excellent speeches of those gentlemen produced a good effect upon the meeting, and were much applauded, and at the close of Mr. Bowly's overwhelming, convincing, and argumentative address, the chairman rose, and after informing the meeting of his determination after what he had heard, to adopt the temperance principle, from a sense of duty took pen in hand, and amidst the cheers of the assembly, and the enlivening strains of the band, he attached his name to the pledge of the society. The thanks of the meeting were then given, to Messrs. Bowly and Corken, for their able addresses, and after, a vote of thanks to the chairman, and three cheers for Mr. R. Warner, the father of teetotalism in this town, and the persevering and able President of the Pershore Temperance Society, the meeting which was well attended broke up.

A Collection was made at the doors on behalf of the funds of the Society—at the close ten signatures were obtained.

The Pershore Temperance Hall is a neat commodious building situate in High-street, is about 60 feet long by 24 feet wide, and will seat nearly 400 persons; attached to it are committee rooms, and other necessary out buildings, and the cost of erection, including purchase of ground &c., is about £750. It has been built in shares which have been taken up principally by members of the Pershore Temperance Society and also by a few of the respectable tradesmen of Pershore, who are well wishers to the cause.

An Organ will shortly be erected in the Hall, by Mr. Nicholson, of Worcester.

It is intended to let the room for concerts, lectures, and public meetings at a low rate, and the shareholders trust that their humble efforts to promote the public good will meet with abundant success.

Wm. Conn Jun., Secretary.

LIVERPOOL.—I never took my pen to report progress with more pleasure than at the present, I think I may truly say there's a good time coming boys, during the last month our meetings at the Portico considering the season, were tolerably well attended, during which we obtained about 40 signatures to the pledge. The present month has opened upon us with much brighter prospects, on Thursday the 2nd we were favoured with the presence of the Rev. Mr. Towers of the Scotch Secession Church, Birkenhead, who delivered a most excellent address, Mr. Towers has commenced a meeting in connexion with his own church at Birkenhead with every prospect of success, may God assist him and all who comes forth in like

manner, to endeavour to remove the stumbling block out of the way of believers in Christ, and to lead others on the way of peace. On Tuesday the 7th a tea party was held, in the Elms Toxteth Park, Dr. Eden in the chair, the company was very respectable, and the room nearly filled, tea being over, and after the chairman's remarks, the meeting was addressed by Mr. Patterson of Glasgow who pointed out the manner in which the teetotallers conducted their meetings in Scotland, and the success attending them. Mr. Patterson is a speaker of no mean order, and gave us such information as I hope will be considered, and adopted, by our Liverpool friends. Mrs. Carlisle from Dublin, was also present and considered as the star of the evening, considering her age 72, she is a wonder to all who hear her, she gave a very instructive lesson to all present, but especially to those of her own sex, she stated that about twelve thousand had become teetotallers through her instrumentality. On Thursday the 9th we had a crowded meeting at the portico, to meet the old lady, on which occasion her address was very touching and many signed the pledge, the meeting was also addressed by Mr. Patterson and Mr. Thompson, both Scotchmen, also by Mr. Chambers from London, and Mr. Booth, your late agent. On Monday, July 12th the Wesleyan friends of the temperance reformation attended a large festival, at the Bethel Room, Wapping, there was about 250 to tea. The meeting was addressed by several able speakers, amongst whom was Dr. Burrows, Captain Wand, and Captain Hudson. E. Mundy.

BANBURY.—We have been favoured with a visit from your agent Mr. Williamson, who addresses two meetings in the Market Place, which were numerously attended. A disposition was shown by certain interested parties to stifle truth, by creating uproar, but Mr. W. and Mr. John Fletcher, the indefatigable secretary of our society, persevered in their efforts to persuade their fellow men to abandon the use of that drink which may be emphatically called Britain's curse. Mr. Williamson with praiseworthy industry visited the various schools, and announced a meeting for juveniles, which was accordingly held in the Temperance Room, about 200 children attended, and it was pleasing to observe the attention paid to the speaker, and the interest taken in the proceedings. At the close of the meeting 30 signed the pledge.

BIRMINGHAM TEMPERANCE TRACT SOCIETY.

The Members of the Birmingham Temperance Tract Society held a public meeting on Monday night, in the Amphitheatre, Bradford-street. The place was well filled. The Rev. H. Gwyther, Vicar of Yardley, the president of the society, took the chair; there were present Rev. J. Caughey, from America; Rev. W. H. Hill, Rector of Ironbridge; Rev. C. H. Roe, Rev. W. D. Corken, G. S. Kenrick, Esq., Mr. John Cadbury, Mr. J. C. Perry, &c.

The proceedings having been opened by singing and prayer, the Chairman remarked that the society had been established for about three years, its object at first being merely the distribution of temperance tracts. It had since undergone some change in its character and it had been resolved that the temperance pledge signed by its members should contain an acknowledgement of the necessity of Divine aid to enable them to keep it; and

that every officer of the society, every person who addressed its meetings, and every distributor of its tracts, should recognise the Divine authority of the Scriptures. Since that decision had been come to, the society had been much blessed by God, and now numbered 500 members. He appealed to the people of Birmingham for their aid, and added that an address to Mr. Caughey to whom they were much indebted would be presented. The Rev. W. H. Hill, Rector of Ironbridge, read the address, which acknowledged the encouragement and christian sympathy which they had received from Mr. Caughey, and offered him thanks for his unwearied and successful labours in the great temperance reformation. Mr. John Cadbury fully concurred in the address which had just been presented. His own attachment to the society was unabated. He had tested teetotalism by 15 years experience, and found that it benefitted him in body and mind. He had brought up every member in his own family in the same principles, and every person in his employment had voluntarily taken the pledge from their employer's example. Every gallon of spirits destroyed 20 lbs. of grain, and every gallon of 2 shilling ale 12 lbs. The quantity thus wasted in 1846 was thirty-five millions of bushels, but it had risen in 1847 to forty-one millions of bushels of grain. Mr. Cheeswright read a memorial of affectionate esteem to Mr. Caughey, from the friends of the temperance cause connected with the old society, expressing a hope that he would be spared to revisit this Kingdom. The Rev. D. Corken was then called upon and spoke to the same effect.

Both addresses were then presented to Mr. Caughey, who was received with hearty applause on rising. He alluded to his own labours as having been the means of doing no harm and a little good, and acknowledged the high honor conferred upon him by the memorials, which he took as designed to do honour to the cause of temperance which he advocates. In appearing at the beginning of a new society, he said, I do not wish to forget the old one, they are both engaged in the same good cause, and the old one for which I spoke in the Town Hall has done and is doing much good. I am no party man; since I have been in England I have mixed with other denominations besides my own and I believe I am a better man and possess a more enlarged mind for this reason. I am happy to find that alcohol is loosing character; wherever I travel I meet with some teetotallers. I have mingled with a large portion of the people, and I perceive that a great work is going on, and we teetotallers have drunk to each others health, in water, with a good conscience. Oh how my soul has sickened when I have seen ministers grasp the wine bottle and pour out its contents for little children—as long as ministers do this their country cannot flourish has it ought. As in kindling a fire you begin at the bottom, with small pieces of coal, and gradually heap it up by degrees with larger till all are embraced by the flames—so you must do with the temperance question, you must go down to the lowest and then ascend to the highest—thus it was in America and thus it must be here also. Mr. Caughey sat down amidst rapturous applause hoping that many would sign the pledge before the meeting broke up. At the conclusion 106 persons signed the pledge.

The expense incurred by the New York police department, during the last year, says *Burrett's Christian Citizen*, for carting drunkards, was 1,336,696 dollars.

Poetry.

COLD WATER.

(Sung at the Cold Water celebration Boston, U.S.)

In Eden's green retreats
A water-brook that played
Between soft, mossy seats
Beneath a plane-trees shade,
Whose rustling leaves
Danced o'er its brink,
Was Adam's drink,
And also Eve's.

Beside the parent spring
Of that young brook, the pair
Their morning chant would
sing:
And Eve to dress her hair,
Kneel on the grass
That fringed its side,
And made its tide
Her looking glass.

And when the man of God
From Egypt led his flock,
They thirst'd, and his rod
Smote the Arabian rock,
And forth a rill
Of water gush'd,
And on they rush'd,
And drank their fill.

Would Eden thus have smiled
Had wine to Eden come?
Would Horeb's parching wild
Have been refreshed with
rum?

And had Eve's hair
Been dress'd in gin,
Would she have been
Reflected fair?

Had Moses built a still,
And dealt out to that host,
To every man his gill,
And pledged him in a toast,
How large a band
Of Israel's sons
Had laid their bones
In Canaan's land?

"Sweet fields, beyond death's
flood, [green,"
Stand dress'd in living
For, from the throne of God,
To freshen all the scene,
A river rolls,

Where all who will
May come and fill
Their crystal bowls.

If Eden's strength and bloom
Cold water thus hath given—
If, e'en beyond the tomb,
It is the drink of heaven—
Are not good wells,
And crystal springs,
The very things
For our hotels.

Advertisements

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per 100. Liberal allowance for large quantities. Lists may be
obtained of the Publishers, gratis.

Houlston and Stoneman 56, Paternoster Row.

Monthly Notices.

AGENTS' APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST

AUGUST.	MR. GLOVER.	MR. HORN,	MR. FLINN.	Mr. P. EDWARDS.	MR. WILLIAMSON
Monday ... 2	Liverpool,	Warrington	Bryn-mawr	Shrewsbury	Birmingham
Tuesday 3	Manchester	Ditto	Ebbw Vale	Welshpool	West Bromwich
Wednes. 4	Stalybridge	Knutsford	Beaufort	Ditto	Stourbridge
Thursday. 5	Goldenthal	Tunstall	Blaenavon	Newtown	Pershore
Friday..... 6	Leek	Leek	Abersychan	Ditto	Redditch
Saturday 7	Stoke .....	.....	Varteg .....	.....	.....
Monday 9	Newcastle	Chapel-en-le-frith	Pontypool	Shrewsbury	Malvern Link
Tuesday 10	Stafford	Lpool Elms Peel St.	Pontynewydd	Wellington	Worcester
Wednes. 11	Rugeley	Crumpsall	Merthyr Tdvil	Ironbridge	Cheitenham
Thursday..12	Uttoxeter .....	.....	Abergavenny	Newport .....	.....
Friday.....13	Tutbury	Foxhill-bank	Abersychan	Market Drayton .....	.....
Monday ...16	Cromford	Manchester Assoc.	Monmouth	Ditto .....	.....
Tuesday 17	Ditto	Ditto	Redbrook	Ellesmere .....	.....
Wednes 18	Derby	Ditto	Newport M.	Ditto .....	.....
Thursday 19	Burton on Trent .....	.....	Coleford	Brymbo .....	.....
Friday 20	Lichfield	Wimslow	Ross	Wrexham .....	.....
Monday 23	Coventry	Rawtenstall	Gloucester	Chester .....	.....
Tuesday 24	Leamington	Bury	Cirencester	Crewe .....	.....
Wednes. 25	Yardley	St. Helens	Upton on Severn	Macclesfield .....	.....
Thursday 26	Wednesbury	Liverpool Portico	Droitwich	Trent Vale .....	.....
Friday 27	Tipton	Wavertree	Hales Owen	Penkhull .....	.....
Monday ...30	Monmore Green .....	.....	Kidderminster	Wolverhampton .....	.....
Tuesday...31	Gornal Wood .....	.....	Lozells	Wall Heath .....	.....

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO AGENCY FUND.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Newcastle, (R. H.) ... 0 10 0	Stow	Leamington	Mr. Wild, Bilston
Warrington	Fairford	Stratford	Gazette
Wheelock Heath,	Witney	Coventry	Wednesbury
(Mr. Pedley)	Charlbury	Knighthon	Upton on Severn
Cheltenham	Banbury	Pershore	Market Drayton

All Contributions and Communications to be Addressed—not later than the 15th of the month—to Mr.
GEORGE SMITH KENRICK, West Bromwich.

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ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

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TEETOTALISM *versus* INFIDELITY.

WE understand, that at a recent meeting of the Evangelical Alliance at Edinburgh, one of the topics suggested for investigation was the connexion between infidelity and teetotal Societies. We think the inquiry may be an interesting and profitable one, for those who are ignorant of the beneficial influence which teetotalism

excites over the minds of the people in leading them from the paths of wickedness and vice, and inclining their hearts to religion and virtue, to holiness and godliness.—Teetotalism makes no claim to equality with these christian virtues! still less, does it seek to become a substitute for them—on the contrary, teetotalism is not an ultimate end itself, but a humble, yet efficient means, to promote a great end, viz. :—The happiness of mankind. It is calculated to promote this object in all its relations with man; as regards his physical condition, its tendency is to improve his home, his clothing, his food, and other domestic comforts, to induce cleanliness and regular habits, and thus improve his health. As regards his moral character, it removes him from the dangerous excitement of strong drink; and transforms the prize-fighter, the bully, the gambler, the thief, into a peaceable and useful member of society; those energies which before, were the dread and scourge of his neighbours; being now directed into a useful channel, are the means of aiding the feeble, and encouraging the irresolute; and

the daring criminal ceasing to break the laws of his country, becomes a conservator of the peace; finally, the man to whom the inside of a church was strange and unwelcome, to whom public worship was odious, and who made use of the name of God or Christ, solely to shower down curses on his fellow mortals,—leaves the public house, ceases to drink of the intoxicating cup, shuns the seat of the scorner, and kneels in pious adoration at the foot of the cross.

The exciting and maddening influence of strong drink adds strength to all the bad passions of our nature, and displaces that reason, which should moderate and direct the will:—total abstinence from all these drinks brings the mind into a calm and happy temper, suitable for the reception and enjoyment of religious truth. The very act of signing the pledge is the first step in the heavenward path, 'tis the first act of self-denial—the triumph of spirituality over sensuality—the mind attains a clearer view of the joys of the blessed, and the torments of the sinful; the man no longer says in the language of Milton's "Satan"

"Better to reign in Hell than serve in Heaven."

But he turns from the dram shop, and the ale bench, and with a penitent voice exclaims,

"Better to be a door keeper in the house of the Lord, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness"

We believe, we have given a faithful account of the comparative influence of drinking intoxicating drink, and abstaining from its use in this country; but will shortly recapitulate and fortify our arguments, by statements of undoubted authenticity.

Ist.—With regard to man's physical and moral condition.—We have the authority of Lord Morpeth, as to the effect of temperance in reducing crime—in Ireland this is supported by the declarations of Judge Perrin and Crampton, and by the declaration of a High Sheriff, that, no teetotaler had ever been convicted of felony; and by the evidence of Lord Cloncurry, as to the physical and moral improvement of his tenantry, since they became teetotalers. In England, Judges Erskine, Coleridge, Gurney, Pattison, Rolfe, and Wightman, concur in stating, that intoxicating drink is the fertile source of crime, and that at least, four-fifths of all the criminals brought before them, have committed their crimes under the influence of strong drink. Truly, "by their fruits shall ye know them;" and we consider this fact alone, sufficient to induce every thinking and benevolent man to break through the drinking customs of society, which produce such astounding and lamentable effects, additional weight and authority were given to these statements, by the meeting held in London, of which, we gave some account in November last; and at which were present, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Stanhope, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Bishop of Norwich, and other Noblemen; when important facts were placed on record, confirming the importance of the temperance reformation, and its claims on all friends of social and moral improvement.

The present Government have proclaimed their sense of the importance of teetotalism to Great Britain, in a national point of view, by the act of conferring a pension upon Father Mathew, to enable him to continue his services for the public good, as the apostle of temperance. This is a generous, disinterested, unprejudiced tribute of the Government of a mighty nation to the importance of a great principle; those who are best able to judge, have virtually decided that teetotalism does not encourage infidelity, but promotes all the best and dearest interests of humanity. The Established Church will bear in mind, that the same power, which has given its sanction to teetotalism, has shown its care for religion, increasing the efficiency of the Church.

Let us take any large mass of the people, say for instance the inhabitants of London, and enquire how many drinkers of intoxicating drinks are practical infidels, and you will find that one fourth of the whole number are guilty of practical infidelity, which they evince by drunkenness, Sunday tipping, pro-

fane swearing, and other attendant vices; this vicious career arises in a great measure from the drinking habits of these people, and is perpetuated by the same effective cause. If those who possess a love for the Lord Jesus, would join with us in persuading this vast multitude who have gone astray through strong drink, to become consistent teetotalers, we have not the slightest doubt but the great majority would consequently be reclaimed from infidelity also. It is natural, that hard drinkers should seek shelter from the denunciations of the scriptures, in unbelief; for the Bible tells them that they are heaping up wrath for themselves against the day of judgment—that the drunkard shall not enter into the Kingdom of Heaven. Perhaps the pious men at Edinburgh, were not aware, how many men were made practical Atheists through this cause, in one town in the Midland Counties, which we could mention, there is a drunkard (and therefore a practical infidel,) for nearly every house! How great then is the blindness of those well-meaning men, who strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel! Not only are, at least a million of souls, retained in a state of infidelity and sin, for the lack of teetotalism, but from the statement of the Rev. W. Reid and other members of the Christian Church, it may be seen that 100,000 persons, who were professors of Christianity last year, are not so this year, and that in fact, the Church of Christ has to mourn the loss of a 100,000 of it's members every year, owing to the insidious and fatal habit of drinking intoxicating drink! Where are the watchmen of Zion, who should give warning of this enemy? Shall we not say with the Prophet, "they err in vision, they stumble in judgment." A vicar, at a neighbouring parish, stated that drinking during the week of the "wakes," in his parish, did more mischief, than he could do good during the whole year. Another clergyman informed us that when one of his hearers became a beer-seller, he soon perceived a marked change in his conduct for the worse—he first attended only once a day, instead of twice, his presence at church became gradually less frequent till he kept away altogether—he could not worship in the temple of the Most High, and at the same time serve in the temple of the heathen god, Bacchus, and he chose the latter; if this class of men only, were injured by the traffic, remember there are 100,000 of them!

But our opponents may ask, are there not some teetotalers, who are infidels? Of those persons who received their education in the tap room, and growing up under the most

unfavourable circumstances became infidels while they drank intoxicating drinks, there are some, no doubt, who have never been able to throw off the effects of their early education, and remain infidels still; but this emphatically proves the evil and mischief of their early drinking habits which caused so lamentable a result, and leads us to desire more earnestly that they had become teetotalers from infancy and had thus escaped the infidel education which is so much deplored. We have seen something of teetotalism in England, Wales, and Ireland, we have spoken to very many persons respecting the influence which it has exerted on its converts; and we proceed to give the result of our investigation. We never knew, or heard of, a kind father made a cruel one by becoming a teetotaler, we never knew an amiable mother become bad tempered by taking the pledge, we never knew a well-dressed person become a sloven by abstaining from strong drink, we never knew a devout man become careless of religion after joining our society; and we have enquired of a great many individuals, and never heard of a professed christian becoming a professed infidel, after he became a teetotaler. On the other hand, every temperance society in the kingdom, that we are acquainted with, can show instances of cruel fathers becoming kind, of cross mothers becoming amiable, of ragged, slovenly people, becoming well dressed, of careless men becoming devout, and of infidels becoming sincere and fervent christians after, and, as the consequence of signing the pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating drink.

From these facts, the following conclusions may be fairly deduced.

I.—That when a large number of persons drink intoxicating drinks, the temptations, which are inseparably connected with the practice, will lead a considerable proportion of them to become infidels.

II.—That if these persons become consistent teetotalers, a number of them will, in all probability, abandon their infidel notions, and become members of a Christian Church.

III.—That there is no natural connexion between teetotalism and infidelity, but they are, on the contrary, antagonistic forces.

IV.—That as domestic comfort, social order, and the growth of religion in the soul, are all under the blessing of God, promoted by the temperance Reformation, it is the duty of all ministers of the Gospel, and professors of Christianity, to aid the sacred cause, in which we are engaged!

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

My dear Friends.—The subject, on which I am, by the kind permission of the editor of this *Gazette*, about to address you is one of the deepest importance. It is one which has long engaged my attention, and which cannot be too strongly recommended to your notice also. I mean the subject of Education. Do not mistake me, I am not about to speak of what is commonly called "the education question"—I am not going to plunge into the depths and mysteries of state-aid and the voluntary system, but I am about to speak of that system of teaching and training, which constitutes true education, and which you may work out for yourselves, and by yourselves, to your lasting honour and your abiding benefit.

It will hardly be necessary for me to spend time in pointing out the desirability of the cause I am advocating. This you will at once admit. Still, it may be useful to state as briefly as possible the advantages likely to result from a due appreciation of the education question.

It cannot be denied that though the temperance movement has hitherto depended much upon practical demonstration, and upon truthful experience, yet, that the time has arrived when a true enlightened advocacy of its tenets must take place. I admit that books have been written and lectures delivered upon the principles of our great cause, which may readily take place alongside the standard literature, and the finest eloquence of this day. These books and lectures, have been widely disseminated and extensively circulated, but they have not yet produced their thorough effect. The spread of temperance principles must, you know it as well as I do, be the result of constant intercourse between man and man, not merely the exciting intercourse of public meetings but the unobtrusive yet powerful influence of private conversation, and hidden argument. We must indeed, promote our principles by the constant flow of thought from one to another, and from ourselves to those around us. It is to this point I wish to direct your attention. Pardon me, if I say that the great mass of teetotalers are yet too little advanced in educative power to follow this plan effectively. And bear with me if I also urge the truth, that until this searching, determined method of advocacy be adopted, we shall not make one half the progress we are entitled to make. To come however, more immediately to the sub-

jest,—men will not be satisfied if, when we attempt to convert them to our opinions, we only advance our own experience. We must give them evidence of a higher character. We must lay hold of that collective mass of facts and figures, of science, and religion, of knowledge and morals, which is within our grasp, and forcibly urge general truths and principles, instead of relying too much on our own experience.

In this point then, does the education question assume a serious aspect. *We must become informed on the principles of our cause.* By so doing we shall gain double strength, and while reserving personal witness as the best, and proof of principle, we shall by raising and enforcing the principles in which we work, carry such conviction to the minds of men as shall not be easily overcome. The true reasons why men professing temperance principles have not hitherto availed themselves of the stores of knowledge which may act as corroborative evidence of the truth of the temperance cause, is twofold—first—because that knowledge has not been reduced to an accessible form; and second.—because the organisation of dissemination has been very imperfect. The first of these causes has been removed by the publication of the numerous prize essays and tracts, upon the subject which have been recently issued from the press—but the second cause yet remains. To do away with it, and to open up some channel of communication by which this necessary, and useful information may be communicated to members of temperance societies generally, is my object in addressing you.

You may ask why I have addressed your association in preference to others? I will tell you. It is because your organisation is, so far as I can see, more perfect than that of any other. You have at your head a man of intelligence, and rigid inflexibility of principle. You have active and intelligent agents. You have a densely peopled and powerful district, and you also have a well conducted and able journal—that in which I am now writing. Can you wonder, then, why I have addressed you? Your president will furnish you with an active director; your *Gazette* enables you to enunciate the highest principles; your agents can enforce the principles thus laid down, and your mass of people will if rightly handled, enable you to move all England.

The opinions I am about to advance must of course be taken as those of an individual, but I trust that they will ere long be those boldly adopted, and fearlessly declared—of

the great body of English teetotalers. I shall divide my remarks into two branches, the first,—education in temperance principles I shall advert to in the present letter;—and the second,—general education, I shall if the editor of the *Gazette* will allow me space, treat of, in the number in the next month.

The point then for present consideration is education in temperance principles. The necessity for this kind of education, and the advantages to be derived from it, I have already pointed out; and it, therefore, only remains for me to remark upon the means for effecting the proposed object. Perhaps one of the readiest means for carrying out the idea, would be the establishment of an active tract society,—with sufficient funds to publish in a cheap form the standard temperance literature of the day. Tracts are cheaply printed, and easily distributed. By their aid we can give a comprehensive and accessible view of our principles to those persons who do not possess the means, or perhaps lack the disposition to wade through a large book, and whose minds would be easily attracted by valuable information when in a small space. Tract societies are better than individuals as possessing more power, for we all know that union is strength. Another great feature in the plan would be the formation of classes. To these your agents could readily attend, and in them might be enforced those lessons publicly delivered. These classes would be subservient to the great end in view—temperance education, by bringing prominently before the notice of their members that information, the importance of which, we all admit, and which, depending as it does for its value, upon scientific research and moral power, would so greatly increase the efficacy of our advocacy of the temperance cause. The establishment of libraries, and the delivery of popular and instructive lectures, on the various bearings of the temperance cause, also form parts of the grand system for promoting education, but upon these points, as well as upon the second division of my subject—general education, I must defer my remarks till next month.

John Thackray Bunce.

ATTEMPT OF A PRIVATE TO STAB HIS OFFICER.—As the 3rd Buffs were paraded on the Liverpool Exchange, prior, to their departure for Ireland, an attempt was made by a private to stab one of the officers. The private was drunk, and on his arriving late he was reprimanded by the officer, at whom the fellow suddenly made a blow with his musket; but, fortunately by stepping back, the blow was avoided. Before, however, any one had time to interfere, the soldier made an attempt to stab the officer with his bayonet, which he fastened on the musket. The blow was parried, and he was placed under arrest, and taken across to Dublin with the regiment.—*Liverpool Journal*,

PAUL STANLEY,*

OR

THE IRON DISTRICT OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

As I lay in my bed one Sunday morning, not more than a month ago, I was disturbed, about half-past Two o'clock, by the terrific cries of drunken men, the loud shrieks of women, and the still louder cries of murder which proceeded from the street below. It was to me no unusual thing to hear an uproar in the street at this time of the night and I was so accustomed to the sound of heavy blows, and awful curses, cast, with crushing effect, upon the heads and destinies of the wives and companions of men who had to pass my house on their way to their hovels, that I question whether I should at this time have particularly noticed the disturbance, if the remarkable beauty of the Sabbath morning, combined with my curiosity to see the real condition of the people in the street, had not tempted me to leave my bed. So little interest do we take in those things which would strike us as most astonishing if they were not of daily occurrence. On going into the air my olfactory nerves were assailed by the stench of ale and gin, and other noxious effluvia, which I found had poisoned the atmosphere, and which proceeded from the mouths of the miserable wretches who had found their beds in the gutter, or who were, in zig-zag course, feeling their way homewards. One or two women, with bleeding faces, I saw leaning against a neighbouring wall, while others were making awkward attempts to keep their own perpendicular by pretending to do that necessary service for their husbands. I was sick at heart. It was bad enough to see on the Monday and Tuesday, scores of debilitated wretches blocking up the thoroughfare, with shameless faces, around the door of the pawnshop, it was worse to see on the Saturday previous women thronging with bottles up the steps of a gin palace; but on this Sabbath morning to behold men, and women rolling about the street, and disturbing the peace and quiet of the neighbourhood, by their shrieks and curses, was worse than all. Each particular family had perhaps spent in this night's debauch more money than the hand loom weaver or agricultural labourer had obtained for the work of a week, to support his wife and children. And yet some of these hand loom weavers and agricultural labourers, not many years ago were actually compelled to take from their miserable earnings, and from their wives and little ones, a sufficiency of food to keep life in these drunken spendthrifts, who were then, from a temporary want of employment, reduced to common beggars!

Disgusted with all I saw, I wandered from the town, and after walking along a bye road a few miles, I sat myself down upon a mossy bank, which girt a rippling stream. The sun was just peering above the horizon, and the lark had poured forth his first glad song; the grateful odour of flowers, and of the new mown hay, scented the morning air, and threw an inexpressible charm around me. I felt I had left the creature man, and his works, and my soul, I thought communed with its Creator. I worshipped God. Then turning my thoughts on the world I had left behind me, I began to reflect on the means to be used to reform the habits of the people in this district; as my striving to do this I knew was the most acceptable service I could ren-

der my Father in Heaven. As I was a teetotaler, I felt convinced it was necessary for the people totally to abstain from strong drink, but I was also equally convinced I must first know the why and the wherefore, they used this strong drink, before I could show them the folly of their practices; and that I must understand the whole circumstances of their case, become thoroughly acquainted with the nature of their malady, discover the hidden springs and predisposing causes which attend the disease, before I could point out the remedy; or, at least, be certain of the right means and appliances, to be used to induce them to embrace it. Full of thoughts like these, I arose from my seat, and wandered along the lane. I had not proceeded far, however, before I came up to a remarkably neat looking cottage, which stood by the road-side, and in the window of which several teetotal tracts were conspicuously exhibited. As the door was open (though it was yet quite early) I ventured into the house, I saw nobody there however, but a little rosy checked boy, who was sitting in his bed gown on the hearth, playing with the kitten. In answer to my enquiries, he told me that father and mother, were both in the orchard milking the cows. All around, about, and within the house, bore such an air of neatness, comfort, and even affluence, that I imagined for a moment that it must be the residence of some person of a poetic turn of mind, who had retired from trade on a good income, and was now endeavouring to carry out into practice, the tastes, and aspirations, which he had cultivated, and by which he was inspired before his entrance on the busy stage of life. But the appearance of the host soon undeceived me. He was a happy, healthy, and good looking person, yet I could see by his horny hand, as he held it out towards mine, that he was not exactly the person I had pictured in my imagination; but no other than Paul Stanley an honest teetotaler, who earned his bread at the neighbouring forge.

As soon as he heard that I, too, was a teetotaler, he called to his wife, and they both pressed me to breakfast with them; which I gladly consented to do, and as I had met with so hearty a welcome, I soon felt myself quite at home. From the want of something to say, or perhaps from a desire to please my hostess, I observed to Mrs. Stanley, while the husband was busily employed feeding his live stock, "Your child" and I stroked down its curly hair, "is remarkably healthy, and intelligent looking; I think it bears some resemblance to its father." "Perhaps so," she replied, laughing, "but it is a poor orphan child, its father, who was a miner, was killed some months ago at the pit." "O indeed," said I endeavouring to hide my discomfiture as well as I could, "then it is a more distant relation than I imagined." "No, it is no relation at all in the sense you understand the term, though as Paul said when he brought the poor little thing home with the intention of adopting it as our own, we are all the children of one common Parent, and are bound to look upon all mankind as such, particularly those who are helpless or oppressed. You see since we have become teetotalers, we can do many little things to lighten the burthen of others, which we could not do before." "Was your husband a drunkard before he signed the pledge?" I asked. "He never owned himself one," was her laconic answer. "How long has he been a teetotaler?" "Five years ago you would not have given sixpence for all the goods we possessed." Then you have had a fortune left

*To save unnecessary remarks and enquiries it may be well to state that this Sketch, though drawn from real life, is not intended to represent any town, place, or person in particular.

you?" "Not left us; signing the pledge secured us a fortune.—but here comes Paul, and as it is my turn to go to chapel, he will be glad, I know, to spend the whole of the morning with you; and if you are in no hurry to give you his whole experience." Paul heard the last observation of his wife, and gladly joined with her in pressing me to stay, which I was truly happy in doing. While he related to me his interesting history, I took notes of all the most striking facts, and incidents, he mentioned; which I will now proceed, as well as I am able, to give the reader.

"My parents were poor, honest, respectable, and hard working people; and as they were members of the Wesleyan body, I was brought up in a religious manner. I was sent regularly to their Sunday school, where I soon reached the first class, in which, however I did not long remain, as from the dearth of proper instructors, it was soon found necessary to make the scholar a teacher, and though perhaps I was very unfit for this office, I continued in it, to the satisfaction of myself, superintendent, and children until I was eighteen years old; when from my drinking habits, I, like too many others, transferred my attendance, and office, from the Chapel-school, to the neighbouring tap-room. My father, though not altogether a sober, could not be called a drunken man, he did not often frequent the public house, except on reckoning nights, and he was but seldom intoxicated. He drank, however, a great deal of what he called his home brewed, and as I was a hard working lad, he was always willing for me to have as much as I liked myself. Indeed he would press me to drink more than I felt at first inclined to, by telling me that that was the stuff to make a man of me, which was, of course, to a growing lad an irresistible argument. I said my father seldom went to a public house, but it was not so with many of his fellow members. There was a certain tavern kept by one of their body, and here, when not at Chapel they spent their evenings, in company with some of the older teachers, I went also, and though we could not be called drunk, when we separated late in the evening, we were all far from being sober. My drinking education commenced at home; at the tavern with these pious people it was being completed. I had naturally, I can well remember, no particular liking for intoxicating drink; and I feel now, that, if it had not been for the example of men who bore a character for respectability and piety, I should never have acquired the habit of frequenting the public-house; for so anxious was I in those days to possess the good opinion of good men, that I should never have ventured to sit in a tavern, notwithstanding the customs of the trade, if I had found none but bad men doing so. But though I acquired an appetite for strong drink, and an unconquerable habit of resorting to the public-house, I continued a teacher for a time, and was called a moderate drinker even after I had been known to drink as many as twenty-six pints of ale in the course of one day. And I thought I was a moderate drinker; and I crowded over those who could not take the same quantity as myself; and would sometimes exclaim, 'if I were as bad as so and so I would go and hang myself,' since I have been a teetotaler I have heard similar observations applied to drunken men by some of their self-righteous brethren, who were at the same time, themselves, in the habit of spending more money on intoxicating drinks, every week than would keep a family in comfort. Yes, and some of these very moderate

self-righteous characters, have lost more time by sickness, through drinking, and wasted more money on the doctor, and druggist, than many persons would credit. I know this from my own experience, as during the five years I was a moderate drinker, I was never well for a fortnight together; during the five years I have been a teetotaler I have never been unwell a single day. Having at last reduced myself to complete beggary, I thought it was time I had a wife to share my fortunes, or it might be, I thought I should become a more sober man, if I became a married one. Be this as it may, I took to myself a wife, and then we both went on tramp together. In a few weeks I succeeded in obtaining employment at a large iron work in the north of England; and during the time I stayed there, I never saw a drunken man on the ground. This was partly owing to the proprietors admirable regulations, and strict attention to the comforts of the men. Baths, schools, library, reading, coffee, discussion, and conversation rooms, were on the premises, while no man interested directly or indirectly, in the drunkenness of the workmen was permitted on the works. Here I spent the only happy hours I knew during the period which elapsed from my commencing drinking to my becoming a teetotaler. But the craving for some more violent excitement than I could find amongst these steady men, in the discussion room, grew daily more powerful, and as I could not bear to be noticed as a drunkard, amidst so many sober people, I left the works, and was in a few months after engaged at the Varteg iron works, in South Wales. There I continued a considerable period, and earned on the average £8 per month, I perhaps spent as much as 2s. 6d. a week in clothes, and certainly as much as £4 per month in drink; while I believe my employer's loss through my drunkenness alone, would be as much as £4 per month more. Having, for the third time, spoilt about £5 worth of iron, by neglecting the furnace while drinking, I had my choice to pay the money, go to Jail, or leave the works. I choose the latter; and came and settled once more in this district. Here I was as bad or worse than I had ever been before, I earned as much as £5. 10s. per fortnight, and yet I found it very difficult to live, even on that sum. Hundreds and thousands of others squandered their money away in a similar manner, and were similarly situated; for both in habits and earnings, I differed but little from my neighbours. I was at length induced to sign the teetotal pledge. When I signed we had not a friend in the world, an article of furniture, or a shilling's worth of clothes; we were living at lodgings, and were over head and ears in debt. Before I signed, if I had been taken ill I must have gone to the Workhouse, since I signed I have become a member of two benefit clubs, from which in event of sickness, I shall receive a guinea per week. I have also insured my life, for £100, in the Temperance Provident Institution, which, in case of my death, my wife will receive; and I have likewise deposited £50 in the savings' bank, yet, notwithstanding all this, at the end of the first year I had no money in pocket. It took me six weeks to pay my drink score, I spent in clothes, for myself and wife, £15; and about £24 my furniture cost me. All this I did the first year, the second year I put £30 in the bank; and ever since the property has been increasing, and my comforts also. My teetotal drink, (which is often coveted by my fellow workmen,) does not cost one shilling per month; the drunkards drink,

as I before observed, cost me at least £4. I was never happy and seldom well when I used the last; I have never been ill, and seldom unhappy, since I abstained from it."

"Your story," said I "is truly an instructive one; from it I have been able to see some of the causes which lead to the drunkenness of the people; and from hearing it I am convinced, more than ever, of the desirableness and efficacy, of total abstinence; but is it not astonishing?" I asked "that you have not been able to induce at least some of your fellow workmen to follow your example?" "My example, and the example of other teetotalers," he answered "is working a change, silently, slowly, yet surely, in the habits and customs of the people of this district. At our works some few there are who have become teetotalers already; most of them would become such if it were not for the fear of ridicule, and had they not so many more obstacles to contend with. From their earliest infancy they have been surrounded with the most unfavourable circumstances, they have sucked in the intoxicating draught from the breasts of their mother's; and have been taught to look upon intoxicating drink if not as a necessary of life, at least as necessary to their kind of labour; consequently their minds are altogether unfitted for the reception of elevating truths; and they cannot appreciate, much less enjoy any other but brutal pleasures. In addition to which, their labour is of an exhausting character, and their masters have not generally treated them as moral and sentient beings, but have on the contrary, induced them to work, night and day, and day and night, without the least regard to their physical capabilities, or moral wants; and they have also too often set over them, men directly interested in the support of their drinking customs. Taverns are the only places in which they can find amusement, and these stand at every turn open to receive them. The temptations which surround them are almost irresistible. If they are wishful of joining a provident club they must go to the public house; if they desire a few hours amusement they are compelled to go there; and if they join a religious society, it may be that their class leader is a Publican. But as I before observed, the example of teetotalers is silently working a gradual change in the customs of the people a remarkable change in their opinions it has already effected. Most of our young men and women do not go to the public house for the express purpose of drinking, which was the custom of their parents but to use their own expression they go there to enjoy themselves! Many of them now do not think that it is possible to work without strong drink, and most of them make this their excuse for drinking. But this opinion is not the chiefstay of the drinking system, as nine tenths of the intoxicating liquor used in this country is consumed by men when at play; while at least one half of those who break the teetotal pledge, do so at some local or general holiday. If you go into our public houses, on these occasions you will perhaps see some twenty men, and as many women, one portion sitting singing with foaming jugs before them, the others kicking up their heels round the room, while a hurdy-gurdy is playing in their midst. And this they call amusement, dancing, and music. I have known my wife at such times as these, and at 1 o'clock in the morning, press me to have another quart, that she might have another jig, crying she would pay for it, when she knew

we had not remaining sufficient money to buy our next day's dinner! and I have seen this done by hundreds of other men's wives, similarly circumstanced, and from the same motive. But since we have become teetotalers, we have no desire for such kind of pleasures. We now feel a greater delight in attending the House of Prayer, listening to a lecture, reading an instructive book, or in enjoying the comforts of home, than ever she experienced at the midnight dance, or I tasted at the tavern.

Such was the history of Paul Stanley. Reader! if you wish to avoid the misery he at one time endured, neither drink yourself nor encourage the practice in others, if you wish to become as happy and as prosperous as he now is, become like him a teetotaler; if you wish to prove yourself a true lover of your country, push forward, and uphold, by word and deed the Temperance Reformation. A.

CIRCULATION

OF TEMPERANCE LITERATURE.

To the Editor.

SIR.—I have heard many teetotalers, whose intelligence and zeal are beyond question, express their regret at the limited support given by members of Temperance Societies to the Temperance Press; because they believe that if a more liberal use was made of this mighty engine, much more good would be accomplished than could be secured by any other machinery employed for the advancement of our glorious cause. It is the opinion of the talented Secretary of the Runcorn Society (Mr. George Joynson) that the agents would be well employed if they made it their chief object to call the attention of societies and the public to this important subject. Similar opinions have been expressed by others. But when I look around me and observe the energy and generous spirit, manifested by the more intelligent teetotalers in this association, in well meant endeavours to accelerate our movement, I cannot but think that if secretaries and committees had a plan laid before them, by which they could give a more liberal and effectual support to the Press, they would soon gladly embrace it. In several societies plans have already been adopted for this purpose which have produced the best results. The indefatigable and enlightened secretary of the little society at Cromford, having determined greatly to increase the circulation of the *Temperance Gazette*, succeeded in doing so, because he employed all that earnestness and zeal which are sure, when properly directed, to command success. At Coventry, and I believe at Leamington and Shrewsbury also, the Society take a great number of the *Gazette* for gratuitous distribution amongst the most influential of the inhabitants, a deputation calling upon them annually or quarterly, to solicit a sub-

scription to the funds of the society, which plan is found to work admirably in a monetary point of view, not to mention the advantage the cause must eventually receive from the circulation of instructive and interesting temperance periodicals amongst the higher classes of the community. At Birmingham they are in the habit of giving a copy of the *Gazette*, with a card of membership for 1d. to every person on entering the society; the new converts being thus supplied with teetotal and intellectual food at the very time they stand most in need of it. Both plans are excellent; but perhaps some of your readers can suggest one combining the merits of both. If so I have no doubt you would be glad to publish it for the benefit of the Association, as a well defined system, which could be generally embraced, to carry out an object like this must prove of the highest advantage to the temperance movement.

Yours &c., W. R.

THE PRACTICAL EFFECTS OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

The New York Journal of Commerce gives the following facts in relation to the practical Temperance principles of our American seamen in contrast with the English. It is a strong argument in favor of the temperance cause. Read it.

It is a strange fact, that while we have many English ships in port, American vessels obtain 6d. and 9d. per bbl. more freight than they. An English merchant offered the other day, on change, 3s. 6d. per bbl. to an American owner, who could not take the flour; and an English Captain standing by offered to take it at 3s. then at 2s. 9d., but the merchant would not accept his offer. There was no particular objection to this English captain or his vessel, but the general unpopularity of them all. The English people at home ought to know how it is that Americans are getting such great advantages over them, that they may remedy the evil if they please. The complaints we hear made first are against their ships, and second against the captains and crews. The ships it is said, are not so well put together, nor of so good timber.

But the chief difficulty is the bad repute which either truly or falsely, has fallen upon the captains and crews, during the two or three months in which so many English ships have been here. The report is spread that English captains and their crews are intemperate; for this reason there is no certainty that a ship will go to sea after she is loaded, or that the captain, mates or crew can be

found in a condition to do business. It is said that after the news of O'Connell's death a good many British captains were drunk for two or three days, by way of a wake, for O'Connell. These are the stories, and the English ships will do little here until the matter is cleared up. The American captains and mates are now universally sober business men. They are now to be relied upon, and so much superior to the reputation which the English have acquired, that merchants and underwriters make a difference which must drive the English from the ocean unless they get a better character. We hope they will do so. There will be business enough to occupy all the ships which can be found at leisure. We should be glad to convince all the nations, that unless they join the temperance cause, they cannot maintain themselves in the world with the cold water men. A man who is liable to be unmanned,—to make himself a fool,—is not fit to be trusted, and he will not be if temperate men can be procured at any price. A large proportion of the American merchant vessels are now under the control of "total abstinence." If there be any such English ships it would give me much pleasure to publish their names and so get them better freights.

CHANGES.

How varied are the changes which befall men in this world, and how various the causes which produce them. A few days since, we met on the works of the Bay State Company, a man, who, five years since, was a thriving merchant in one of our country towns, and whose personal appearance was the envy of his neighbours, busily engaged in wheeling mud. His bloated face and bloodshot eyes showed plainly the cause of his downfall, and we could not help thinking with what a rapid pace intemperance drags down its victims. Passing by him, we noticed a familiar face among the stone-layers, and discovered among them,—and the foreman of the gang,—a stout, healthy looking fellow, who, not three years since, was one of the veriest drunkards in the village; now reformed, and obtaining for his labor, two dollars a-day, supporting his family respectably, enjoying life, fitting his children, who were formerly ragged, and despised, to enjoy a respectable station in life. The man who was once wealthy was filling the place of a drunkard, and he who was once a drunkard was on the high road to wealth. The one had brought misery to a once happy family, the other was bestowing happiness on a wife, who, but a short time since looked forward, only to increased misery.—

Lawrence Messenger.

Answers to Correspondents.

Burwood Goelic. is received.

We are obliged to our correspondent at Leamington, and are pleased with the Poetry kindly sent us, but our space is too confined to allow us to devote as much to Poetry as we could wish.

J. S. The article on "War and Peace" is received, the greater portion of it will be inserted next month. We are sure our intelligent correspondent will admit that a temperance periodical is not a fit medium for a controversy on this subject.

Iota Theta. Is too late for insertion, but will appear next month—other communications are omitted for want of room.

Temperance Gazette.

Birmingham, Sep. 1st 1847.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

In all that concerns human nature, morally, physically, and religiously, the nineteenth century is a period of great change; and at the same time, of great progress. Like the passenger, borne across the ocean, in a swift sailing vessel, by a favouring breeze, to his desired haven; we cannot estimate the rapidity of our course, because, we are carried along with the mass, and form part of it. If the passenger desires to ascertain his progress, he takes an observation from some known object in the heavens, ascertains his present position, and compares it with his starting point; if we follow the same plan, in the moral world, and look at the condition, not only of this country but of the continent of Europe, at the commencement of the present century and now, we have reason for astonishment, as well as gratitude, on account of the vast improvement which has taken place in the political and social relations of the whole human family. The dark ignorance which rested upon the peasantry of France, Switzerland, and Germany, has been relieved by a strong flood of light, and though ignorance still exists, it is different from the ignorance of 1799, the peasant of Switzerland, of the present day, is an educated and intelligent man, compared with his prototype of fifty years since. In our country, much has been done for education, in day, and Sunday schools. We have covered our country with glory, not so much by our warlike achievements, as by that noble act, the emancipation of our slaves; which will eventually, lead to the freedom of the coloured population in all other christian countries. Our civil administration in India, is wonderfully improved.—Public men are now measured by their moral worth, and not merely by their intellectual powers or their position in the peerage.

The last, but not the least important change that has taken place in the moral status of the people in this country, arises from the

birth of Teetotalism, some fourteen years ago. If we look to the degrading habits of drunkenness, in which, the higher classes indulged fifty years back, and contrast them with the improved manners of the present day, we shall observe that the conduct of persons in the highest ranks of society then, would not be tolerated by any gentleman, now. Notice the gross drunkenness and sensuality, which was considered a mark of spirit in Dublin, "Sixty years since" and the change which has since taken place, and we must look down with sorrow and pity upon the practices of our ancestors, with respect to the use of intoxicating drinks, and with strong hope and rejoicing to the eminence, which our countrymen are destined to attain in this respect, during the lives of some of the readers of this article! In human affairs all is not sunshine and fair weather; our good ship, "Teetotal," will sometimes make little progress, and those on the look out, will occasionally raise the cry of, "breakers-a-head," but she bears in her hold a noble treasure! the temperance and well-being of a great nation,—and heaven-directed, she will bear it safely through all the dangers that surround and threaten it!

One decisive evidence of our progress is apparent, from the decrease of bribery and drunkenness at Elections. The Election just concluded, is remarkable in this respect. In our school-boy days there was a contested Election in the ancient City of Chester, all the public houses were thrown open, and the amount of disgusting drunkenness during the protracted election, was so great, that the "Rows, or covered streets," did not get sweet for some weeks after; but remained reeking with the smell of undigested beer, wines, and spirits, forming together, a combination of scents, which was intolerable to any one, but, an "independent elector" of the above City. What an improvement in the year 1847,—when Mr. Berkley, was placed at the head of the poll at Bristol, though he would not give a drop of beer;—Mr. Thompson, for the Tower Hamlets, though he went so far, as to make use of private committee-rooms, instead of public houses; and Mr. Williams, for Macclesfield, though he actually practised teetotalism, during the whole period of the contest!—

One of the venerated customs of our wine drinking progenitors, has already been banished from the high circles of society, and it may be well to inform those who desire to ape their superiors, that no society can be considered fashionable, where the obsolete practice is still observed, of one person challenging another to take wine with him at

dinner, this unfashionable *gaucherie* is now confined to country cousins, and those who are not admitted into the best society. This change in our manners has not escaped the observation of Mrs. Trollope, who, in her work entitled "Father Eustace," thus alludes to it. "In the case of Juliana, the intercourse between them at table, went no further than the taking wine—an approach toward good fellowship, *still permitted at the dinner parties of that rustic neighbourhood.*"

A new impetus has lately been given to juvenile temperance societies, which, promises to yield valuable results; Mr. Passmore Edwards, directed his attention particularly to this point, some six months ago; and he has been successful this month, obtaining large meetings of the teachers and their scholars, at Welshpool, Newtown, and other places. Youth is the period at which a proper direction should be given to the mind, when the tastes of the young have not been perverted from their natural course, and they will prefer pure water to beer or wine. It is unwise to allow them to acquire a habit in youth which will require much trouble to unlearn in manhood. We are happy to see that most of our societies are exerting themselves in this valuable field of labour. In South Wales, our agent has obtained 400 signatures during the Month, including 150 juveniles, but no meeting has given us more satisfaction than one at Ebbw Vale, when 14 firemen took the pledge. This class of men, owing to the great heat to which they are exposed, and their laborious occupation, generally drink to excess, and think that drink is necessary to their existence: we are happy to find that this prejudice is wearing away, and the firemen are beginning to see, that no men are more benefitted by teetotalism, than those who are employed at the hottest and most laborious work.

ON THE CURE OF DISEASES WITHOUT ALCOHOL.

Although it has been demonstrated by a host of scientific writers, and lecturers, that the use of alcoholic liquors, as a common beverage, is not necessary in a state of health, and that the constitution of thousands has been improved by abstaining from them, yet an opinion still exists, (and it is very generally entertained too,) that remedies in the shape of tinctures, and other spirituous preparations, cannot be dispensed with in the treatment of several diseases, and thus alcohol still retains possession of one of its

strong holds—the sick chamber. It is my purpose on the present occasion to combat this opinion; but on this point, as well as on all others, connected with the temperance movement. I wish to use no other weapons than reason, and facts—let these come to our assistance, and if we are borne out by them, we shall have no occasion to doubt a triumphant result.

In the limits of a short communication like the present, however, I shall necessarily be compelled, from the nature of the subject, to argue the question principally on general grounds, for it is evident that in order to go into it fully and completely, I should have to bring forward all the diseases that assail mankind, and state all the remedies which, without alcohol, are adapted to their cure. I shall therefore, content myself, for the present at least, with giving some of the physiological reasons which bear upon the question, and stating a few remedies, by way of example, which I have found thoroughly successful in place of those spirituous compounds, which are generally deemed indispensable.

To imagine that there is not to be found in the creation, a sufficient quantity of remedies for all diseases without having recourse to an agent, which puts the whole system in an uproar, is preposterous, and implies a tacit reproach of God's wisdom and ordinances. But *does* alcohol put the whole system in an uproar, exclaims some object? or let the following facts answer this question. The celebrated Magendie of Paris, and our own equally correct experimentalist, Lawrence, have proved by many successful trials, that alcohol enters into the circulation by direct absorption through the coats of the blood-vessels, and that it unites with the watery part of the blood, for which it has a strong affinity, circulating along with it through every organ of the body, and causing derangement wherever it goes. The stomach does not *decompose* alcohol, as it does food and convert it to purposes of nutrition, but seems to be powerless when brought into contact with this destructive agent. Alcohol is the same in the stomach, the same in the lungs, and the same in the brain itself; and it has been found by the experiments above alluded to, that it leaves the impress of mischief upon every tissue and material of the body. Here then we have demonstrative evidence that the natural, constant, and *genuine* effect of alcohol, is to produce injury; and can we then for a moment believe that this substance is calculated to restore to a normal condition those functions or organs, which are already labouring under mischief

and irregularity? Such a belief is contrary to the general mode of reasoning we are accustomed to apply in all other questions that come under our cognizance, and may fairly be characterized as inconsistent.

Another fact that strongly declares to us the deadly nature of alcohol, is, that in those cases of intoxication in which it proves fatal, the same remarkable circumstance takes place that is observed in persons killed by lightning,—the blood does not coagulate, but remains altogether in a fluid state both in the heart, the lungs, and large vessels. The principle of life, it would seem, is as suddenly extinguished by this agent as it is by the lightning's shock. What other conclusion then can we arrive at, than that it is *uncongenial* with the natural functions of the body operates unfavourably upon the whole nervous power, irritates and throws it into commotion, and is calculated, in however small a degree taken, to prostrate all the energies of the system?

“Throughout the wide-spread kingdom of animal and vegetable nature,” says Dr. Mussey of America, “not a particle of alcohol, in any form or combination whatever, has been found as the effect of a single living process; it arises only out of the decay, the dissolution, and the wreck of organized matter; and is it probable that the beneficent author of such a countless multitude of medical agents as exist in the products of vital action, would have left, to be generated among the results of destructive chemistry, an article essential to the successful treatment even of a single disease?”

The disease which I shall select for treatment is Flatulent Cholice, and I make choice of this, because it is one in which cordials and carminatives, consisting of spirituous tinctures, are almost always very freely administered,—in fact a glass of neat brandy is supposed by multitudes to be the best remedy that can be given for this affection.

The symptoms with which Flatulent Cholice generally commences, are a sense of fullness and uneasiness at the pit of the stomach, attended usually with pain, nausea, retching or vomiting, which continues to increase until the patient becomes very much distressed. After a while these symptoms subside, or partially subside, and there are short intervals, the pain occurring in paroxysms, upon an accession of which, the patient is extremely uneasy, and can scarcely lie a moment in one position. He rolls upon the bed, and if his strength permits, gets upon the floor, where he still continues to change his posture, moving to and fro, with his body bent forward, and his hands pressing upon the abdo-

men. The pain flies from one part of the bowels to another, and other formidable symptoms are exhibited, which can all be cured with very little difficulty, without calling in the aid of any alcoholic preparation. The principal object is, to expel the wind and to remove the constipation of the bowels. these two intentions may be effectually fulfilled by administering a purgative in combination with aromatics. The following will in most cases be successful. Take of—

Jalap in powder, . . . 2 drachms
 Senna Leaves, . . . ½ an ounce
 Cinnamon Bark, . . . 1 scruple
 Cloves, 1 ditto
 Cayenne Pepper, . . . 1 ditto

Mix them well together, and divide the quantity into 10 papers. Put the contents of one paper into a tea-cup, with a lump of loaf sugar, and add a quarter of a pint of boiling water. If it should not operate fully on the bowels, the dose may be repeated in about 5 hours. A cup full of spearmint tea (termed medically the Infusion of Spearmint) may be beneficially taken every hour. It is made by pouring half a pint of boiling water on 2 drachms of the dried leaves, and allowing it to stand covered up, for half an hour.

Friction over the stomach and bowels is of infinite service, and warm fermentations of hops should in all cases be applied.

If the patient is labouring under acute spasms and requires *immediate* relief, an emetic should be administered without delay. I have seen this operate like a charm, and obviate the necessity of any further medicine.

But should the pain still continue, a pill or powder consisting of one grain of the best opium, and two grains of cayenne pepper should be given every two hours. This is sure to afford relief. As soon as the patient becomes easy the contents of the bowels should be evacuated by a full dose of Castor Oil, or a purgative Glyster.

The warm bath at about 98 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, is a powerful auxiliary in the treatment of this disease, and may always be employed.

I have met with several individuals who, on adopting the total abstinence plan, feel (some at first only, and others for a considerable time after) a sinking and knawing at the stomach, great depression, langour, and nervousness, attended with a species of dizziness in the head, and incapability of walking with that firmness which they before possessed. This of course, arises from a peculiarity of constitution, and this is not to be wondered at, when a constant and active stimulus is withdrawn; but these uncomfortable feelings admit of a very easy and speedy

removal. I have in most instances, succeeded with such patients by one or other of the following remedies: Take of—

Carbonate of Ammonia. . . . 1 drachm
Extract of Camomile or of Gentian—sufficient to make it of a proper consistence.

Mix well and divide the mass into 24 pills, two of which are to be taken twice or thrice a-day, or. Take of

Carbonate of Ammonia, from 5 to 15 grains
Common water, or Infusion of Spearmint—a wine glass-full. Drink this for a dose 3 times a day.

Carbonate of Ammonia is very excellent for acidity of the stomach, general languor, chilliness, hoarseness of the throat arising from relaxation, feeble pulse, depression of the spirits, unwillingness to take exercise, &c. It relaxes the skin, and exhilarates the spirits beneficially and permanently.

The compound infusion of Gentian of the Pharmacopœia is also an admirable medicine, being composed of Gentian root, dried orange peel, and fresh lemon peel.

By carefully studying the nature of each complaint, the medical man may successfully contend with every form and feature of disease, without the aid of alcohol, and thus avoid the awful responsibility which he now incurs, by prescribing medicines which perchance may lead his patient to the destructive habits of dram-drinking, and ultimately to irrecoverable ruin. Daniel Carr, M.D.

CAROUSALS POTTLE DEEP.

“Innumerable are the anecdotes that might be collected to illustrate the excessive indulgence in drink, now fortunately wholly exploded from all classes. Sir Jonah Barrington recorded some, in which he was an actor, which are so highly characteristic, that we cite two of them, though, perhaps, already known to most of our readers. Near to the kennel of his father’s hounds was built a small lodge; to this was rolled a hog’shead of claret, a carcase of beef was hung up on the wall, a kind of ante-room was filled with straw, as a kennel for the company, when inclined to sleep, and all the windows were closed, to shut out the light of day. Here nine gentlemen, who excelled in various convivial qualities, were enclosed on a frosty St. Stephen’s day, accompanied by two pipers and a fiddler, with two couple of hounds, to join in the chorus raised by the guests. Among the sports introduced was a cock-fight in which 12 game cocks were thrown on the floor, who fought together till only one remained alive, who was declared the victor. Thus, for seven days, the party were shut in till the cow was declared cut up, and the claret on the stoop, when the last gallon was

mulled with spices, and drank in tumblers to their next merry meeting. The same writer describes a party given in an unfinished, room the walls of which were recently plastered, and the mortar soft. At ten on the following morning, some friends entered to pay a visit, and they found the company fast asleep, in various positions, some on chairs, and some on the floor among empty bottles, broken plates and dishes, bones and fragments of meat floated in claret, with a kennel of dogs devouring them. On the floor lay the piper, on his back apparently dead, with the table cloth thrown over him for a shroud, and six candles placed round him, burned down to the sockets. Two of the company had fallen asleep, with their heads close to the soft wall; the heat and light of the room, after eighteen hours’ carousal, had caused the plaster to set and harden, so that the heads of the men were incorporated with it. It was necessary, with considerable difficulty to punch out the mass with an oyster-knife, giving much pain to the parties, by the loss of half their hair and a part of the scalp.—*Ireland Sixty years ago.*

DEPLORABLE DEATH OF A GENTLEMAN.—Yesterday a long enquiry took place before W. Carter, Esq., on the body of Mr. George Dutton, aged 56, who was found drowned, under most extraordinary circumstances. Mr. James Laland stated that on Wednesday night, at 9 o’clock the deceased left him at London bridge to meet his wife in Surrey Square. That he was never seen afterwards alive. They had been *having some wine*, and the deceased was *merry*, and *not intoxicated*. On Saturday the body was found near Taylor’s bridge, Surrey Canal. *Frequently, when he has taken a little wine, a stupor appears to have come over him.* It seemed the deceased had a sum of £2 6s. when he left the city, and as neither this nor his hat could be accounted for, the jury returned a verdict of Found Drowned, but there was no evidence to show how he came in the water.

The above unaccountable circumstance, which is related by a recent English newspaper, is certainly worthy the attention of drinkers, who are sometimes “*merry and not intoxicated*,” and to their intellectual *acumen*, perfected by a few glasses of Port or Sherry; we leave the investigation of this ‘werry hextraordinary’ affair. How it is, that after having “taken a little wine, a stupor appears to have come over” the unfortunate individual now defunct, and he “*not intoxicated*,” we couldn’t possibly imagine. It is by no means an uncommon occurrence in this country for gentlemen of no “moderate” character to be affected with stupor after “*having wine*,” and sometimes to be so unfortunate as to have their pockets picked, and their hats knocked off, and the life soaked out of their bodies by tumbling overboard,—and *they* are usually called *drunk*,—and it may be, that as the testimony in the above case went to show that this English gentleman was “*not intoxicated*,” he might have been nothing more than *drunk*. If this was the case, it may throw some light upon “how he came into the water.” *Connecticut Fountain.*

Intelligence.

MANCHESTER.—At the Roby Temperance Institute, on Sunday Afternoon, July the 25th., Mrs. Carlisle, of Dublin, delivered an interesting address to the elder scholars of the Roby Sunday-school. There were nearly 600 young persons present; and it is hoped, much good will be the result.—J. Lees, jun., W. Howorth, David Morris, and J. Riley, Esqrs. were on the platform.—After the meeting was opened with singing and prayer, the chairman called upon Mr. B. Glover, who, delivered a long and powerful address, on the moral bearings of the question. Mrs. Carlisle then arose, and made a powerful appeal to all present, to come forward and sign the pledge: 23 accepted the invitation. On the Tuesday following, Mrs. Carlisle delivered another excellent address, when 21 signed. On Monday, July 26th, the committee opened a branch meeting in the Independent School-Room, Ashby-lane, about 400 persons were present, and Samuel Fletcher, Esqr., presided. Mrs. Carlisle gave an interesting address, of upwards of an hour's duration, interspersed with striking anecdotes of her travels.—At the close, 72 signed the pledge. On Tuesday, August the 5th, another meeting was held in the same room, over which, W. Armitage, Esq. presided. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Lonsdale, Evans, Riley, Brooks, Wolfindale, and Fletcher; and at the close, 7 signatures were obtained. Thomas Wolfindale, Hon. Sec.

VARTAG.—We feel grateful to you for sending us Mr. Flinn. He attended two meetings.—The first was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Vartag, on July the 24th. The second, at the Methodist Chapel, Garn; Mr. Flinn spoke with much eloquence, and proved by reason and scripture, that, it is the duty of christians to become teetotalers. Since our last report we have had 7 more joined our ranks. Thomas Thomas.

WAVERFREE.—The temperance cause never was with us in a more promising condition than at present. Last Friday Evening we had a large, respectable, and interesting meeting. That benevolent gentleman, whom I may justly term the drunkard's Wilberforce; and to whom we owe a great debt of gratitude—Lawrence Heyworth, Esqr. opened the meeting, by showing the benefits to be derived from total abstinence from strong drinks, and afterwards, introduced your agent, Mr. Edwards. Mr. E. delivered an eloquent and humorous address, and showed the harmony existing between teetotalism and the laws of nature; and how well it was adapted to man under all circumstances. His words carried conviction with them, for at the close of the meeting, 24 signed the pledge. I should not omit to mention, that, a very respectable and influential Lady, who resides near this village, has acted on the abstinence principle for a length of time, from which, she has derived every satisfaction; on hearing of our meetings, signified her intention of attending them, and of using her influence to induce others to do so. Which she did, accordingly; and at the close of the meeting headed the list of 12 female signatures by her own. She has also become an annual subscriber to our society. Her example, I hope, will be universally followed, which would, without doubt, hasten the universal reign of true Religion, Temperance, and Peace. John Jones,

GORNAL WOOD.—We had a good meeting on Friday, July the 23rd.—The Chapel being closed for a fortnight, we were compelled to hold it in

the open air.—It was a very fine evening, and more than 200 persons were in attendance, who listened to Mr. Williamson with marked attention, and satisfaction. 16 signed the pledge. J. Fellows.

DERBY.—Mr. James Teare has been lecturing in this town to large audiences, making a deep impression upon, and giving the most lively satisfaction, to all who heard him. Much good is expected to result from his visit.

CHELTEMHAM.—The committee speak highly of the central Association, and they believe it has been the means of infusing new blood into the society. The Gazette is highly spoken of, and a number of copies will be obtained monthly, through a bookseller. On Friday Evening, August 11th, Mr. Williamson delivered an instructive lecture to 300 persons, 9 of whom, signed the pledge. J. W.

WORCESTER.—One of the largest meetings which has been held here for some time, was collected in the Athenæum, on August the 10th, to hear a lecture from Mr. Williamson, which appeared to give pleasure and satisfaction to all present.

GLAMORGAN AND MONMOUTH TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—The Annual meeting of this Association was held at Newbridge, July 29th and 30th 1847. The first meeting was held at 7 o'clock at the Calvinist Methodist Chapel, Mr. Watkins of Merthyr, in the absence of G. S. Kenrick, Esq., occupied the chair, who after a brief but appropriate address, called upon the Rev. Mr. Williams, Independent Minister Hirwain, who spoke with good effect in the Welsh language, and was ably followed by Mr. Flinn agent of the Central Temperance Association, in an excellent and animated address, replete with eloquence, philosophy, and fact; after which the Rev. Mr. Davis, Baptist Minister Swansea, wound up the evenings proceedings, in an excellent and lively address in Welsh. When after some delightful singing from the choir, signatures were taken, and the meeting adjourned until 10 o'clock the following morning. The adjourned meeting was held at the Independent Chapel, G. S. Kenrick, Esq., in the chair, who opened the business in an able and well timed speech, after which Mr. Watkins of Merthyr, Rev. Mr. Edwards Independent Minister Aberdare, Mr. Flinn, and the Rev. Mr. Rowlands Wesleyan Minister Tredegar, consecutively addressed the meeting, when a further adjournment took place until 2 o'clock, at the Baptist Chapel. At the appointed hour the people again assembled, when G. S. Kenrick, Esq. delivered another very convincing speech, in a very pleasing manner, after which the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Independent Minister, Glyn Neath, Mr. R. Sairs, Merthyr, and the Rev. Mr. Davis, Swansea, addressed the meeting a vote of thanks was unanimously voted to the Chairman for his kind services on the occasion, and appropriately acknowledged, when a final adjournment took place until 6 o'clock. At the time appointed, the large Calvinist Methodist Chapel was densely crowded, even to the grave yard railing. Mr. Jones of Newbridge, briefly opened the business, after which the Rev. Mr. Rowlands, Tredegar, addressed a few practical remarks. The principal speakers were Mr. Flinn and the Rev. Mr. Davis, Swansea, both of whom had reserved their master speeches for the occasion. A more glorious meeting could not be held. Better speeches could not be made. All was animation and joy. Mr. Flinn was loudly and repeatedly applauded, as was the Rev. Mr. Davis, who paid a high compliment to Mr. Flinn's excellent address, and concluded a noble appeal,

urging the people to unite and persevere in the good cause, 24 persons signed the pledge. A vote of thanks was given unanimously to Messrs. Davis, and Flinn, which was acknowledged by Mr. Flinn, who hoped that the future prosperity of teetotalism would date its commencement in South Wales from this the third annual meeting of the Glamorgan and Monmouth Temperance Association. Thus ended our interesting meeting to the high satisfaction of all parties, and the furtherance of our great moral movement. B. Howell.

MERTHYR TYDVIL.—This Town has been favoured with a visit from Mr. Flinn, the agent, on Wednesday Evening, July the 28th.—The people having manifested a reluctance to attend the Chapel, Mr. Flinn, accompanied by the committee, proceeded to the Glebeland; where he spoke for upwards of an hour-and-half, in a most eloquent and convincing manner, to about 500 persons. In the course of his address, a respectably dressed man, repeatedly insulted the meeting, when Mr. Flinn, in a most humorous and effectual manner silenced his opponent, by putting his presumption to the blush, and creating several hearty laughs at his expense. At the close of the meeting 21 signatures were taken, including a number of interesting young females. On Sunday, August the 1st., we were again favoured with the valuable services of Mr. Flinn. In the Afternoon, at Two o'clock, he delivered an excellent address at Pentrebach; after which, we adjourned to the Market-place, Merthyr; where he again lectured to a very numerous assembly with great effect. A further adjournment then took place until Eight o'clock, when the people again assembled in hundreds to hear him;—he spoke at considerable length, with great power, and concluded an address such as we seldom hear. This day's proceedings have created an unusual excitement in favour of teetotalism, adding 34 new members to our society, in addition to the 21 who signed at the close of the first meeting, making in all 55 principally grown persons, some of whom were puddlers, and miners.—Our only regret is, that Mr. Flinn cannot remain among us permanently, he having won the good opinion of all parties. His quiet and unaffected manner in private, his earnest, though unassuming zeal in public, combined with a remarkable indifference to popularity or praise, greatly enhances his moral worth, and associates dignity with the principles he propounds. B. Howell.

BRYNMAWR.—On Wednesday Evening, August the 4th, your agent, Mr. Flinn, visited this place a second time, we had an excellent meeting at the Market Hall; the attention of the audience was kept up to the last moment; and at the close of the meeting, several persons came forward to sign the pledge. On the next morning, Mr. Flinn visited the Farm School, and having obtained the permission of the master, he addressed the children on the important question of temperance. The result was, the formation of a juvenile society, with 32 members. David Edwards.

PONTYNEWYDD.—On Saturday, the 17th, Mr. Flinn lectured to a very numerous audience here; when, he was opposed by an individual, professing a knowledge of chemistry, who concluded a long speech, by challenging Mr. Flinn, or any other man, to a public discussion,—he, undertaking to prove that, alcohol is contained in every thing we eat, drink, and wear, and that man cannot live without it. Mr. Flinn then rose, and in an exceedingly able address, refuted every point his opponent

had advanced, and proved by scientific argument that alcohol does not exist in any living substance under heaven;—he then accepted the challenge, and requested his opponent to meet him on the Monday following, at Pontypool. So deep was the impression made by this able reply, that numbers came voluntarily forward and requested permission to sign the pledge. On this occasion, one of our teetotalers, a puddler, came forward, and boldly offered to work against any one in the habit of using intoxicating drinks, to prove who was the best man.—This challenge, however, was respectfully declined. On Monday, as appointed, Mr. F. came forward to meet his engagement; but his opponent not making his appearance, he delivered an eloquent lecture, to a numerous, and highly respectable audience. Denis Holmes, Sec.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—My dear Sir, I have great pleasure in informing you that, your agent Mr. J. P. Edwards, has given great satisfaction to the societies in this County, as an advocate of the temperance cause,—He has lectured with considerable success, to large assemblies at Welshpool, Newtown, Berriew, and Montgomery.

Perceiving from reports in the Gazette, that Mr. E. had been in the habit of addressing the teachers and scholars of Sunday-Schools on the subjects of temperance and peace; the committee of the society, at Welshpool, availed themselves of his presence, on Sunday, July the 11th, and convened a meeting in the congregational Chapel, of the schools belonging to the different dissenting places of worship in the town; about 400 persons were present; Mr. Edwards spoke upwards of an hour, and was listened to with marked attention; after singing and prayer the meeting separated, evidently well pleased. The Rev. J. Bowman, Wesleyan Minister, has since delivered a lecture on the same subject, to the school belonging to his place of worship, he proposes to follow it by others at a future period.

At Newtown, August the 8th, Mr. Edwards delivered a lecture to the teachers and scholars, belonging to Seven of the Sunday-Schools, of the town, assembled in the Baptist Chapel: from 1500 to 1800 persons were present, the lecture (which was a very interesting one) was well received, and the meeting broke up quite delighted with what they had heard.

We earnestly invite the attention of advocates and friends of the cause, to this important field of labour, the Sabbath Schools of our country may be made a fruitful source of our societies' prosperity, if judicious means be employed for that purpose.—

T. E. Rutter, Sec.

CLITHEROE.—On Saturday evening, June 31, the members of the Clitheroe Valiant for Truth, Tent, celebrated their eighth anniversary, by a spirited Tea Party, in the Primitive Methodist School room, followed by a procession through the town, and a public meeting of the most cheering nature.

Brother W. Gregson occupied the Chair in a very able and efficient manner. During the evening some excellent speeches were delivered by Messrs Knopp, of Chipping, {Gregson of Blackburn, D. Morris, of Manchester and R. Lambert of Blackburn. The last named Gentleman in a happy allusion to the name of the Tent, that the brethren of Clitheroe were valiant for truth and intelligence, the band were valiant for excellent music, and the women were valant for devotion to our cause.

The proceedings of the festival were much enlivened by the singing of Mr. Parkinson of Chipping, and the

juvenile Reçhabites, who so much pleased and delighted the audience with singing that part of their beautiful initiation service, commencing

Together let us sweetly live
 Together let us die,
 And each a starry crown receive,
 And reign above the sky.

As to draw down the hearty cheers of willing hearts and pleased ears.

We must not omit a deserved notice of the performances of the brass band, consisting of 12 players all consistent members of our cause, who after heading the procession through the town, played a number of overtures, airs, &c. from some of our best masters, in a style that would have done credit to the able leadership of that monarch of music, Julien, thus affording another fine proof, of the fact, that to be truly great in art or science, morals or philosophy, man need not drink of the enslaving bowl, considered so essential a few years ago, to attain excellence, as public characters either as poets or painters, musicians or ministers, politicians or philosophers

There is much reason for teetotalism in Clitheroe for out of a population of 6,000, there are, 1 porter warehouse, 2 public breweries, 3 spirit vaults, 12 beer houses and 23 public houses, total 41, while there are but 2 booksellers shops, against all these drunkeries. It is quite time for the teetotalers and Reçhabites here to unite hand and heart for the good cause and to cry with our Lancashire poet;—

Must we bear with these dens of polution, that stand Dark, frequent, and full o'er our once happy land;
 These temples of Bacchus where thousands are slain,
 By the poisonous cup on the ater of gain;
 Where the mind of the man is degraded and tame
 Where the cheek of the maiden grows callous to shame
 Let them cease to destroy, let them cease to deprave,
 And well blot out the name of the poor drunken slave.
 Cottonia.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

STATISTICS are generally dry and uninteresting, but an exception must be made in favour of some recent returns of the chaplain of the Aberdeen prisons.—This gentleman says:—During last quarter there have been 171 persons tried and convicted. I have minutely investigated every individual case, in order to ascertain the prompting cause of the offence committed. The following is the result:

In 104 cases	the prompting cause has been drunkenness
In 42	... idleness and bad company
In 17	... covetousness
In 8	... poverty.

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In connection with this statement, it is a striking fact that, about the beginning of this year, when the day was short, the weather broken, provisions dear, and money consequently scarce among the labouring classes, the number of female prisoners, was less than I had ever seen it; and as the day lengthened, the weather improved, and money became more abundant, the number gradually increased, and at this date (July 20,) it is higher than it has ever been since I was connected with the prison. Thus clearly establishing the fact, that it is not the want, but the abuse of money that makes the criminals.

Review.

Sunday School Teachers' Magazine,—Published monthly, by R. DAVIES, 60, Paternoster Row, London.—A Magazine of this kind, must be useful and interesting if well conducted; and we believe the one in question answers to this description.

The National Temperance Society has published the *Medical Testimony* in favour of our principles, with upwards of 1,200 signatures, of the first men in the profession. This is a most valuable document.

Also, *Total Abstinence from intoxicating Liquors, an essential element in the Moral training of the Young*. By the Rev. Wm. Reid. This is a valuable Tract, and deserves extensive circulation. No family should be without it, for it concerns all that the young should be kept from the contamination of strong drink.

An Address to Sunday School Teachers. By the Rev. B. Parsons. This is well adapted to influence the important class, of Sunday School Teachers.

The Model Parish: By a Clergyman of the Church of England. London:—Seeley, Burnside and Seeley. This is a proposal to form a Model Parish, in some part of England where there is an increasing population, where there shall be erected, a Church, Parsonage, Schools, and College. It is intended, that the minister, master, and mistresses shall all be abstainers, and it is justly concluded, that their influence would give a tone to society, in the parish, and would raise up a population, who, would be strangers to the drinking habits of our Country. To show the necessity of some such measure, the following facts are stated; which are surely sufficiently awful, to arouse all the benevolent feelings of our nature, of the temperance Reformation. We commend the Model Parish to the notice of our readers, The Rev. P. P. Carpenter, in a course of lectures, when referring to the social condition of Warrington, stated that, in this town there are twelve places of worship, and twelve schools open every Sunday for religious instruction. There are eighty public and fourteen beer houses also open, on the same day, sor intoxication. Three-fourths of the adult population, attend no place of worship. All that is raised by the inhabitants for educating the poor, is 300*l.* per annum, while nearly one thousand children are growing up in ignorance, and nearly two-thirds of the married people are unable to write their names. The whole town raises 3,200*l.* per annum for all its religious, benevolent, and literary institutions, including schools, Missionary, Bible, and Tract Societies, and ladies' charities; and the town spends *sixty-eight thousand pounds* in intoxicating drinks. There are at least, 1,500 drunkards in the town, and in one street alone, more than *forty drunken women*. Alas! alas! is this the condition of a parish in England—the land of churches and Chapels, of Bibles and every noble institution? But Warrington is not worse than other English parishes. Take another case, advertised in the *Record* paper, of March 22, 1847.

"It seems twenty Missionaries made a statistical inquiry respecting the condition of a provincial town. They visited 30,525 families. Of these, 17,575 were destitute of the Scriptures. The total number of adult persons, was 83,988; of whom, 16,120 were unable to read, and 57,136 attending no place of worship.

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 CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS AND ASTHMA, ARRESTED AND CURED, IN THE MAJORITY OF CASES BY INHALATION, & OTHER RATIONAL MEANS; containing all the remedies and plans that are necessary in every stage of those diseases. Also, the means of curing Influenza, Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Inflammation of the Lungs, etc. By DANIEL CARR, M.D., Author of "Advice on the Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, etc., arising from Indigestion."

London: E. Ingham Wilson, Royal Exchange. Edinburgh: Messrs. Fraser and Co., 78, George-street. Glasgow: Smith and Son, Manchester: LEBESCHE, and all booksellers.

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Monthly Notices.

AGENTS' APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

SEPT.	MR. GLOVER.	MR. HORN,	MR. FLINN.	Mr. P. EDWARDS.
Wednes. 1	Bilston	Macclesfield	Wolverhampton	Smethwick
Thursday. 2	Stourbridge	Knutsford	Wednesbury	Burton on Trent
Friday..... 3	Kings Norton	Wheelock heath	Horsley Heath	Tutbury
Monday..... 6	Newcastle	Rugeley	Nantwich	Uttoxeter
Tuesday 7	Goldenthal	Warrington	Market Drayton	Rocester
Wednes. 8	Penkhull	Manchester League	Ditto	Derby
Thursday.. 9	Trent Vale	Ditto	Welshpool	Bonsall
Friday.....10	Leek	Ditto	Newtown	Ripley
Saturday 11	Stoke			
Monday...13	Coventry	Crewe	Montgomery	Cromford
Tuesday 14	Leamington	Birmingham	Berriew	Worcester
Wednes 15	Warwick	Gloucester	Shrewsbury	Pershore
Thursday 16	Wellsbourn	Coleford	Wellington	Upton on Severn
Friday 17	Broadway	Newport	Ironbridge	Malvern Link
Monday 20	Stratford on Avon	Abersychan	Chester	Cheltenham
Tuesday 21	Hinckley	Pontypool	Lpool Elms Peel St.	Cirencester
Wednes. 22	Ilenley in Arden	Brynmawr	St. Helens	Fairford
Thursday 23	Droitwich	Beaufort	Liverpool Portico	Whitney
Friday 24	Redditch	Pontnewydd	Wavertree	Charlbury
Saturday 25		Varteg		
Monday...27	Stafford	Abergavenny	Lpool, Burlington-st.	Stow
Tuesday..28	Lozells	Merthyr Tidvil	Bury	Banbury
Wednes. 29	W. Bromwich Library	Ebbw Vale	Crumpsall	Ditto
Thursday 31	Yardley	Blaenavon	Foxhill-bank	Brailes
Friday Oc. 1	Gornal Wood	Abersychan	Ditto	

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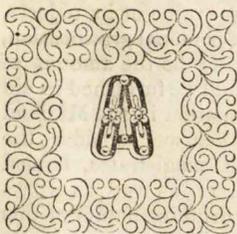
OCTOBER, 1847.

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MUSIC AND JENNY LIND.



ALL hail sweet Harmony! whether exhibited in the concord of sweet sounds, or the more spiritual accordance of congenial minds! Of all blessings which cause our cup of happiness to overflow, not the least is this universal susceptibility to the benign influences of Music—of that harmony of sound which is a type of that harmony of benevolence which should be recognised and felt throughout the world, and to which all hearts should be attuned.

What man has stood at the foot of the Corra falls, when swelled by the mountain torrents, and has not been arrested and awed by the mighty rush of its waters and the thunder of its voice? Who has stood at the foot of the lofty Goatfill by moonlight, and has seen the silvery waves rolling gently towards him, and breaking upon the rock bound island, and has not been soothed by the soft cadence of the pellucid water, and left it with his heart filled with grateful emotion? Who has listened to nature's own music, the Eolian harp, and has not been entranced by its mysterious breathings, when it swells to a full and thrilling note of surpassing beauty, and then dies away in plaintive cadences?

Even Philosophers have talked of the music of the heavenly spheres, and their chorus is audible to the devout and poet mind;

In reason's ear they all rejoice
And utter forth a glorious voice,
For ever singing as they shine
The hand that made us is Divine.

In all ages of the world, and in every varied climate under the sun, even among the most uncivilized nations, the power of Music has been felt and acknowledged. When the dark cloud came over the mind of Saul, it was dispelled by the harp of the sweet singer of Israel, and during the captivity of the Israelites, they sought consolation and sang to their harps by the waters of Babylon.

This love of music, this appreciation of harmony is not a useless gift, there is accordance in all God's works, and our minds should be attuned and governed by the same key note. There is a higher teaching in music than has yet been conceived, its latent power of awakening the dormant sensibilities of the depraved masses of society, living in the purlicious of our large cities, has not been sufficiently appreciated; music, may be made the means of softening the minds of men who are at war with law, order and morality; but for this purpose, the higher branches of the art must be cultivated, particularly sacred music.

During the performance of the "Messiah" in the splendid Town Hall of Birmingham, while the sufferings of our Saviour are depicted, we have seen the tears roll down the cheeks of hoary age as well as of tender youth. The religious, moral, and amiable character of the Swedish stranger "Jenny Lind," has given her a success and popularity, which all her artistic talent would not have gained for her without these qualities. The people have acted on an impulse, which has directed them aright, though all may not have analysed or been able to analyse the feelings which caused this impulse. It was not only the great compass of her voice, the clearness and sweetness of her intonation, the matchless perfection of her execution, but that all these were in per-

fect keeping with the individual being, Jenny Lind, who was standing before them; and to few persons are the words of the poet more appropriate

"The mind, the Music breathing from her face."

Such was the moral image which Jenny Lind presented to her audience, when she appeared in the Town Hall of Birmingham, on Thursday, the 9th of September. We understand her performance was partly gratuitous on this occasion, for the benefit of national education connected with Dr. Raphael, who is also a native of Sweden. The Hall was crowded in every part, and the echoes of her voice produced more lively raptures than the celebrated echoes of Dunlow, those heard from the Lake of Killarney, or the oft repeated reverberations near Loch Awe.

The enthusiasm was caused by the perfect harmony of all the parts of this great entertainment. First, there was a lady of virtuous and amiable character, with great artistic power, which she had cultivated with persevering labour during an unimpeachable life, her performance was a charitable object, the auditory, at all events many of them, were actuated by motives of benevolence, there were therefore no jarring elements within the Hall. But supposing half a dozen persons reeling drunk from the Red Lion spirit vaults, had been admitted to the orchestra, or to any part of the hall, the elements of discord would have jarred painfully throughout the assembly! every one would have stood aghast, the performance would have been at once arrested, Jenny Lind would have been petrified with horror, and unable to utter a note, while the fumes from those drunken men polluted the atmosphere. There would have been a universal cry of execration while they remained, nor would the performance have proceeded till their departure; but, neither Jenny Lind nor the audience would recover the shock to their feelings, which this five minutes introduction of discordant materials had occasioned.

Drunkness is discord, it is not in harmony with any part of God's creation—the introduction of a minute portion of it, one five hundredth part, as in the present instance, would be sufficient to disturb the unanimity and happiness of more than three thousand persons, and to change all their benevolent emotions and rapturous delight, into angry and revengeful feelings against these disturbers of the public peace, who, are not only out of time and tune themselves, but throw their jarring influence over every one within their reach.

Lovers of Harmony, whose minds are attuned to concord and peace, let us apply this illustration to the occurrences of ordinary life,

and remember that every tenth house in our land, contains one of these elements of discord who ruffles the spirits, and disturbs the equanimity of one family at least, often of more; that in many towns and villages there is one of these miserable men or women, to every house; that the children of these parents are following the law of assimilation and are losing the tone of virtue and honesty which you desire they should possess; consider that education, the cause which you encouraged by your attendance on Thursday, has not a greater enemy than drunkenness—reckon up the cost of travelling, tickets, refreshments and other expenses connected with one night's harmony with Jenny Lind (which we estimate in the aggregate at £2000.) and then tell us how much you are disposed to contribute to the far more important work of education, that of the drunkard and his children, in the principles of temperance and virtue.

Would mankind but fix their expenditure according to the relative value of its objects, instead of the amount of personal gratification, how large, how vast would be the amount of contributions which would be furnished in aid of the temperance reformation in the Midland districts! Whereas, when we consider the amount of injury which magistrates, landed proprietors, Manufacturers, as well as workmen suffer through the drinking habits of this district, we are struck with sorrow and surprise at the apathy with which this great cause is regarded.

The Central Association for the promotion of temperance, has thankfully to acknowledge liberal contributions, from three manufacturers, but it is not able to say the same of a single Ironmaster, though there are individuals among that influential body, who lose more in one year by the drunkenness of their men, than all the gratuitous subscriptions that have been made to the association from its first commencement till the present moment.

It is a source of regret to us that the importance of our movement is so little known and appreciated, and we do not see how to make it more so, unless we engage Mademoiselle Jenny Lind, to sing for the Central association, in behalf of the thousands of poor drunkards in this district, for the support of their suffering wives, widows, and orphans, and for the education of their neglected children. We think such a proceeding would answer the object we have in view, and Gentlemen and Ladies would allow us to sing them into sympathy with our benevolent purpose, though they may not listen to what humble individuals may urge in plain prose—it would also give rise to inquiry as to the condition of

the country, and as to the efficacy of our remedy.

This matter however, we must defer till the Swedish Nightingale returns from the continent next season. In the meantime we counsel all Teetotalers to study music—particularly sacred music, both by ear and scientifically. It is a pleasing study, it is an agreeable recreation, it is an innocent enjoyment. It would be a useful adjunct to our temperance meetings, and cause a more thorough union and sympathy among the members of each society. If there were a good instrumental or vocal choir, both would be still better, to each society, they would be the means of attracting many strangers to the meetings, and many who are members would attend, who now are absent, from an impression that they have heard all the arguments which can be used in favour of our cause.

To Teetotalers we say especially, let harmony prevail among you, let no discord or dissensions arise, live in peace with all men, and in close sympathy with your fellow abstainers, that it may be said of you as of the early Christians, "see how these temperance men love each other;" live in accordance with the laws of nature and of God, and be earnest and persevering advocates of Temperance. Be not content because you have no discord in your own families, but induce your neighbours to follow your example. Encourage mental and moral improvement, establish reading societies, mutual instruction societies, Mechanic institutions, and let no teetotaler remain incapable of reading entertaining and good books with facility—above all, his Bible.

CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS.

If it be a fact that a large number of christians (estimated by the Rev. W. Reid at 100,000) annually make shipwreck of their faith and are excluded from communion by various religious bodies in this kingdom, owing to their drunkenness, who should feel a greater interest in adopting a remedy than the ministers of the gospel? No class of men can be so deeply interested in providing a remedy for this wide spread evil, for it is a part of their mission to preserve the flock which is confided to their care; and we know that the drinking habits of people in the humble walks of life are the cause of more sorrow and perplexity to the pastors than any other vice to which they are exposed. In the districts occupied by the Iron manufacture, the publicans, maltsters, and their associates, form so powerful and wealthy a body, as to overawe and silence their minister, if he be a timid man—

indeed it requires a man of no ordinary courage and virtue, to resist the combined ignorance and insolence of the publican's phalanx in many towns and villages of this district. Often the minister is overwhelmed with the difficulties of his situation, he feels deeply the coarse remarks of those with whom he is obliged to associate, his lessons of self-denial and abstinence meet with no response from his hearers, he feels isolated and unhappy, and yielding to the pressure cries, peace when there is no peace. Ministers who have signed the pledge from conviction, and have been abstainers for years, have broken their pledge when they have come among us from this cause alone; while many others, who have refused to yield so far to evil influences, have made peace with their consciences, by keeping their teetotalism in the background, and taking no steps to promote its progress. Public house law and public house influence exert, an undue supremacy in too many parishes and too many congregations in the country, and we therefore rejoice to see that a convocation of ministers is advertised to be held, for the purpose of considering the present position of the cause, and what measures can be adopted to remove the obstacles which through the prevalence of drunkenness, stand in the way of human improvement, and the spread of christian truth. From the names of the provisional committee which have already been given, we augur well for the success of the meeting; and we trust that all teetotal ministers will attend who have the power of doing so, that the demonstration may be a decided one, and may carry with it the power of numbers, as well as the force of truth, and the spirit of christian benevolence.

THE TWO BLACKSMITHS.

On Monday morning, the first of February, in the present year, two blacksmiths were standing at the entrance of a dark court, in one of the narrow and dirty streets of W———. Both looked ragged, filthy and dissipated. A vacant stare was stamped on the face of one, the other looked more intelligent, but appeared no less wretched. Yet were they constant companions; for however great may have been the natural or acquired qualifications of the drunkard, the vice and the agent in producing it, will put him on a level with the weakest, the lowest, the most depraved, and ignorant of his fellows. But these two men were fellow workmen, and next door neighbours, as well as pot companions, and both had young wives and families. They had been all the Saturday night drinking, and on the Sunday night they were confined in the lock-up, for creating a disturbance in the street. They had not long left the Police office, and were now endeavoring to ascertain how they could raise sufficient money to carry on their "spree." They surveyed each other's coats, but on these, they felt convinced, the pawnbroker would not advance a

stiver; indeed a rag-man would scarcely have soiled his hands with them. They next in imagination, surveyed their furniture in their respective homes, but the whole of this was not much, and what there was, was quite worthless. They might steal something they thought, and not be discovered. But they were not as yet known as public thieves, though they had robbed their wives and children not a little. They could take something from their master's shop, and he be none the wiser, but then they wanted a drop to screw up their courage; and how was this to be obtained? They were debating this important and momentous question, when the loud jingle of the crier's bell attracted their attention, and the announcement that a temperance meeting would be held that evening in the Town Hall, happily, turned their attention, from their villainous purpose, and their steps towards their deserted homes. On that evening they attended the temperance meeting, and with their tottering hands signed the temperance pledge. Each felt in his heart he had performed some commendable service, and so he had, he had overthrown appetite, and had gained a victory over himself! It was this feeling which not only prevented the approach of the "horrors," which would otherwise by this time have overtaken both, but it made both of them comparatively happy, because they felt conscious they were on the highway to happiness. Both fell on their knees that evening, the first time for many years, and asked the forgiveness of God for their past misdeeds, and prayed for strength to keep the solemn promise they had made. On the following morning their wives and children all signed the pledge; and hope cheered the hearts and brightened up the faces of all. There had not been time to increase their comforts, and improve the furniture of their homes, but the cheerful words and looks of the women and children, made their homes look comfortable and the furniture also. As after a long, dark, cold and dreary winter the very first day in spring will throw light and loveliness on every thing around, fill the air with music, and make the old hedge-rows insinuate with beauty and life, so did this first sun-shining day, in the lives of these poor people, inspire them with love and music, and throw warmth, light, and gladness upon all.

I have heard the history of these two men, but I cannot stay to give it here. Both when young cared nothing about strong drink, and one of them could not even bear the smell of it. Both up to eighteen years of age, were steady, sober men, and the more intelligent looking of the two, who was also the more intelligent in reality, was a member, and a class leader of a religious society. Both acquired the craving for the excitement of intoxicating drink, and the habit of frequenting the public house by slow and almost imperceptible degrees. Before they had attained their majority, both, unknown to themselves were bound in the drunkard's fetters; and both, when they signed the pledge had been drunkards more than eight years, and nearly that time husbands and fathers. Their wives and children—but I will not attempt to describe the intense wretchedness of the first, nor the ignorance, poverty, brutality and vice of which their poor offspring were the victims. The pledge was signed, and they were all happy! The men found they could not only do their work as well, but that they could do it with much more ease, and much better than they could ever do it before; and the two poor women surrounded their partners with all those little comforts and enjoyments, which the gentler sex

know so well how to discover and to apply. The children instead of hiding themselves, and trembling through fear, on the approach of their fathers, ran to meet and to kiss them, ere they had reached the threshold of their homes. On the second Sunday after the pledge was signed, the men could not wait till their new clothes were finished (they had already been ordered of a teetotal tailor) but induced their wives to repair their old ones that they might go to chapel. And it was truly surprising, what clean, tidy garments, the women managed to make for their husbands; but then their hearts were in their work, and this is the grand, true secret of success. The Rev. J. Bill was the only teetotal minister in the place, so it was to this minister's chapel the blacksmiths went, and at this place, they were regular in their attendance. After a time they were made members, and baptised according to the rites and ordinances of the Baptist church. Every day brought with it some new pleasure, while every evening seemed to promise a brighter morrow. The more intelligent of the two purchased the Temperance Gazette, and other teetotal publications, and by lending them to his neighbours, gained several converts to the cause of total abstinence; but the other would not so much as buy one temperance periodical, saying he had not much time for reading, and when he had, he should read the Bible. They both however continued firm to their pledge, and both were fast rising in the social scale; though the least liberal, intelligent and zealous teetotaler was apparently making more rapid strides in worldly importance than the other. The wives of both, now clean, well dressed, cheerful, and contented, were regular in their attendance at chapel, as were their children at the Sabbath School. The conduct, manners, and appearance of these two families, seemed to improve, and adorn the neighbourhood in which they lived. There was not so much open vice as formerly, nor near so much drunkenness, filth, rags, and wretchedness to be seen in the streets. In their immediate locality, their weight and influence were so great as to cause one low public house to be closed, and the beer of another to turn sour for want of customers. The more intelligent man soon got a good library in his house, the other, two fat pigs in his sty, and all things promised well. But unfortunately for the cause of religion, temperance, and every christian virtue, they were doomed to hear that their pastor was not in reality, a teetotaler, and being determined to know whether this report was well or ill founded, they called upon him one Sunday evening, for the purpose. They saw him sitting by the table, with a tumbler of Port wine negus before him. They first asked him whether he was a teetotaler, he asked them why they wanted to know; when they had told him, he said he was a teetotaler, but drank a little Port wine and water for the purpose of recruiting his strength after the labours of the day. They told him, that they as blacksmiths could do without it; he replied, perhaps so, but he could not. Then the two men left the house, and they were very sorrowful. The Rev. J. Bill was a fat, red-faced, strong-built man; and the more intelligent teetotaler believed that *such* a man did not require *such* medicine. The other reasoned differently, and thought that if a strong unworked man, like Mr. Bill, required a little, he who worked so hard also required some. On the next night, he ordered a pint of ale as a medicine. The day after he thought he required two, but would never exceed that quantity. On the third day he was sitting, swearing in a public

house. Since then he has had two of his teeth knocked out, and his upper lip cut open by a blow from a woman! He is now in jail for deserting his wife and children, and they are in the Union Workhouse! The intelligent teetotaler believes it was the minister's example which induced his companion to drink, but, he at the same time believes that if he had strengthened his mind, and increased his knowledge by reading teetotal works he would not have fallen so readily, perhaps not at all. He is himself as good a teetotaler as ever, as zealous in the cause as ever, and he goes on his way rejoicing! In his own house, with his wife and little ones, he daily worships God; and out of the house, he does all he can to serve Him by rendering his fellow creature service. But he says he believes, it is the bound duty of all ministers of Christ to uproot the drinking system, and has resolved, therefore, not to attend any chapel, at which the minister is not a pledged teetotaler. I asked him to re-consider the matter, and said, "that it was perhaps conduct like his, which had given rise to the observation of some of our religious opponents, that teetotalism led to infidelity." "Yes," he replied, "it will at the same time explain what they mean by infidelity, show them the cause of it, and point out to them the remedy." A.

MEMOIR OF THE REV. R. BARHAM.

Having continued, in consequence of his youth, for two years "Captain" of St. Paul's, he entered as a gentleman commoner at Brazenose College, and was speedily elected a member of the well known Phoenix Common Room, at that time one of the "crack" University clubs.

College life, more especially at that day, was likely to present numerous sore temptations, to one who was overflowing with good nature and high spirits, and whose early loss, had not only placed a perilous abundance of funds at his disposal, but left him utterly unchecked by parental counsel and authority. It was scarcely to be expected that he should pass through the ordeal unscathed. His reply to Mr. Hodgson, his tutor, afterwards principal of Brazenose, will convey some notion of the hours he was wont to keep. This gentleman who, doubtless discerning, spite of an apparent levity, much that was amiable and high-minded in his pupil, treated him with marked indulgence, sent, however, on one occasion, to demand an explanation of his continued absence from morning chapel. "The fact is sir," urged his pupil, "you are too late for me." "Too late," repeated his tutor in astonishment. "Yes, sir, I cannot sit up till seven o'clock in the morning; I am a man of regular habits, and unless I get to bed by four or five at latest I am really fit for nothing next day.

An impertinence better rebuked by the look, more of sorrow than anger, which it drew forth, than by any amount of punish-

ment that could have been inflicted. All affectation was cast away at the instant—an apology sincerely offered and silently accepted.

Most men have their seasons of late hours, and among undergraduates especially, there are not wanting those, who, after an evenings dissipation esteem it passing "fast" to sit up half the night, nodding over their books, with wet towels tied round their heads; such facts at least, if not reduced to common practice, are spoken of among a certain class, as those fearful and mysterious ceremonies, yeleft "Collections," "Little go," and the "Great" draw nigh,—as mere matters of course, and elementary indications of spirit.

Of artificial aid to composition, he thus speaks, in a letter addressed to an old friend, of whom we shall have occasion to speak hereafter, "You ask me if I think locomotion favourable to composition. I answer decidedly "yes," the best thing in the world for it. Others prefer gin-and-water; the latter taken hot on the box of the Worcester Mail, "I certainly have found efficacious, perhaps as containing both of the grand requisites.

"The force of genius will no further go;

To make the third, then joins the other two."

Byron loved gin-and-water and galloping. Your friend Tom C—drinks gin-and-water, and rolls in the gutter. Hook likes brandy better, but despiseth not "toddy," with the easy motion of a cabriolet. M—runs up and down stairs at Bowood and Holland House, and though restricted to coffee, sighs in his heart and soul for poteen. That his mind has been less prolific of late, I attribute solely to the deprivation."

It would be too much, perhaps to assume that he was in any degree influenced in his determination to enter the Church, by an occurrence which took place during the latter part of his residence at Brazenose, no other than the death under most distressing circumstances, of a young man with whom he was more than slightly acquainted—but he was beyond question seriously and permanently affected by it. A death at the University, at least among the junior members, always seems to produce an effect more solemn and appalling than elsewhere. Much of this may be attributed to the youth and parity of age, in the circle that is broken; much to the course of folly, if not sin, in which too often the victim is arrested; but most of all, perhaps, to the comparative rarity of the event, and to its being in general of a sudden, if not violent nature. A gloom however, unusually heavy, hung round the fate of the individual in

question. He was the only son of a gentleman of respectable standing, but straitened means. Regardless, and probably not altogether aware, of the difficulty his parent experienced in supplying the means of qualifying him for a liberal profession; he launched into the expensive gaities of College life. His demands upon his father's purse becoming larger and more frequent, the latter at length, on inclosing a considerable sum which he could ill spare, positively refused to make any further sacrifices on his behalf.

It is, however, by no means an easy matter for a young man to stop short in a career of extravagance, without possessing the means of discharging the debts he has already incurred. At the universities, in particular, his resources are gauged with the nicest accuracy, and the unhappy victim is allowed no peace till all are exhausted. It may be a hazardous matter to lay the hand of legislation upon so delicate a fabric as that of credit; but some restriction is urgently demanded with regard to the disastrous system pursued at Oxford, and though to a less extent, at Cambridge also. To many the accumulated debts incurred in that residence of a year and a half, (for in point of fact it amounts to no more,) if not of weight to crush them at once from the nucleus of an incumbrance which presses upon and impedes them through life.

Having availed himself to the utmost of the usual expedients, such as increasing his orders, borrowing of his companions, and raising money on accommodation bills, in a fit of utter desperation he again applied to his father, laid his case fully and fairly before him,—pledged himself to a thorough change of life in the event of being released from his embarrassments, and concluded by stating that his existence depended upon the reply, which he should look for by return of post.

There was no mistaking the intimation conveyed in the latter part of the letter; and the fond parent, in an agony of alarm, at the bare possibility of losing his child, hastily penned an answer, forgiving all, and undertaking that the sums necessary to set him once more in an independent position, should be forthwith placed at his disposal. Fearful of trusting so important a missive to the chances of the post office, he unfortunately gave it into the custody of the mail-guard, seeing the man with a sovereign, on his engaging to deliver it with his own hands, as soon as the College gates should be opened. Eagerly on the following morning did poor ————rush towards the porter, who was going his usual round with the letters—fruit-

lessly he searched the packet again and again —there was not one for him. He returned to his room, whither the guard, reeling drunk, made his way late in the afternoon, only to find a coroner's inquest being held over the body, of their former occupant. His head was shattered to atoms by a pistol-ball!

* * * * *

His appointment in the Chapel Royal, led to an acquaintance which quickly ripened into a warm friendship with the late Rev. E. Cannon, also one of the priests of the household, and who for many years had been on intimate terms with the family of Mrs. Barham. This singular being, introduced to the world under the name of Godfrey Moss, in Theodore Hook's celebrated novel "Maxwell," claims some slight notice, the more so as he has scarcely met with justice, at the hands of his facetious friend. Brought up under the immediate care of Lord Thurlow, his brilliant wit, his manifold accomplishments, and as may be hardly credited by those who knew him only in his decline, his fascinating manners, procured him a host of distinguished admirers, and proved an introduction to the table of royalty itself.

Want of exercise, at length, *and the slow poison he became a slave to*, did their work. As with Swift,—to whom in the general structure of his mind, in the power of his reasoning, and in the peculiar bent of his humour, he bore no little resemblance...his last hours were such as might well have roused,

"The bitter pangs of humbled genius."
they were those of one,

"Marked above the rest,
For qualities most dear, plunged from that height,
And sunk, deep sunk, in second childhood's night."
He died forgotten, and almost alone; and it was left for a comparative stranger, to raise the simple tablet which pleads for the memory of Edward Cannon.

*Alas! there is no station however high,
which has not furnished victims to the love of
strong drink—The most exalted talent, and
genius have been blighted by this fell destroyer.*

EDITOR.

JOHNNY FINCH, OR WAR AND DRUNKENNESS.

CHAP. IV.

One cold but clear day, our young traveller was toiling along the frozen road. when the smoke of London was seen looming in the distance, and the beautiful dome of St. Paul's stood out in bold relief. By and by, the country youth was tramping a stranger

through its streets, friendless and forlorn. His enquiries for his sister were all useless, and after begging about for some days, he at length found himself by the river side, gazing with stupified wonder on its long lines of ships. At last an old tar, with a wooden leg and rubicund countenance came up, with "Come cheer up my hearty." John saw he wanted to talk with him, so he asked him where those were going and how far they were from the sea, then came the enquiries for his sister, and his desire to find her, as he was very hungry. The old pensioner soon discovered that he was a friendless boy, and that he knew nought of the residence of his sister, and that he could make a little profit by him, so he seemed very kind, bought him some food, and no doubt thought he was doing the best for him, when he took him on board the King's ship, which served as a tender or prison for pressed men. Here he received a premium of Twenty shillings, and John Finch was no longer a wandering vagabond but a little English sailor boy. At present he had very little of the appearance of the sailor about him, for his clothes were ragged in the extreme, but as he was attentive and respectful to the men, and sought to make himself useful, he was soon a favourite on board the frigate to which he was drafted. Here a kind hearted woman, the wife of a marine, took him in hand as only woman could, she soon contrived a pair of trousers and a jacket, out of some old things given him by the men, and a couple of little checked shirts, were her own gift, he now strutted forth in all respects a miniature sailor.

His first voyage was to the West Indies. Here he was again brought into contact with drunkenness and cruelty; though the officers were in the habit of drinking hard themselves, and ever prided themselves on their powers of imbibing large quantities of intoxicating drinks; yet, they would not tolerate it in the men. The first flogging he ever witnessed, was on this voyage, and as a punishment for drunkenness. The hands were piped on deck, the culprit stripped, and lashed, or tied to the grating, the boatswain flourished the cat, and brought it down, with strong force, on the poor wretch's back. John Finch looked upon the writhing flesh, till he saw it covered with wounds and blood, and feeling sick at heart, he turned his head away, and fell in a swoon upon the deck. When he recovered, he found the men swilling away the blood, from the stained planks, and many were the rude jokes, he had to endure, for his faint-heartedness. "Ah!" said one "he'll soon

become used to it, on board this ship, or my name is not Dick Appleton."

The next flogging was in Kingston harbour, and round the fleet, a horrid mode of torture, and often fatal in its effects. Some rum had been smuggled on board, and a party were singing and drinking, as they thought in full security. One bottle had been emptied, and another produced, when a petty officer forbade their drinking more, and seized upon the full bottle, and was carrying it up the ladder to the deck, when a sailor feeling disappointed, snatched up the empty bottle, saying it was "no use now," and dashed it against the ladder. The noise and the act, startled the officer, who, went forward, and reported that the man had aimed the blow at him. The order was given for the man's arrest, and in a few minutes, this jovial unthinking fellow, was a sorrowful, dogged criminal, in irons. The court martial sentenced him to be flogged through the fleet, as a warning to others. From ship to ship was the poor wretch carried in the boat, and flogged, in sight of their crews. His groans passed unheeded by the authorities, his imploring looks were unavailing, he must go through the whole, the example must be made, for the sake of discipline. Poor fellow, he never recovered, fever followed, and in five months he was resting a martyr to drink, in the grave yard, at Kingston.

On the return of the frigate, they put into Dublin harbour, and as John had been elevated to the position of a sort of servant to the Lieutenant, he accompanied his master on shore. Strolling about the streets, they called at an hotel, the master passing into the traveller's room, the boy staying in the lobby. In a short time the bustling landlord called out, "Are you lieutenant Duckworth's servant?" "Yes," was the answer. "Then follow me," and he led him to the kitchen, "Place some mate before this boy, and let him have what he wants to ate." It was done, and John sat down with a keen appetite. When the cook turned her back, he stole a look around the place, and saw all the preparations for the traveller's dinner. A turn-spit dog was working with steady regularity, to keep the meat on the spit from burning, whilst the various servants were busy passing in and out, and the cook was running here and there, now and then sipping at the whiskey bottle, and pouring forth her words, with a cataract of sound. When the lad had finished picking a bone, he threw it sllily under the table, and the poor turnspit who had been watching for such a result, instantly left his

charge in order to make a feast. The spit of course came to a stand, the meat crackled and burned, and all things else were quiet, as though no harm was being done, till the cook burst into the room, with a shout in Irish to the dog, who rushed to the spit and began to turn as dog never turned before, the fat flew into the fire, and the whole range was in a blaze, servants poured in, soot poured down, the landlord was in a rage, and poor Johnny was in a sad perplexity. The lieutenant was called and pretended to be angry with his servant, and threatened to have him flogged on board. Johnny looked frightened and sorrowful, and really expected a beating with a rope's end, but when they reached the street, his master made him repeat the scene and laughed heartily at the trick. It was told many a time after this, in the cabin when the sea was smooth, and the officers enjoying themselves over their wine, were doing that for which they frequently flogged, or otherwise punished the poor men under their command. So inconsistent are human beings.

J. G. B.

FASHIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE CENTURY.

Oh, how well do I recollect the victim of the duel which occurred forty years ago, and has suggested these remarks! In my Sunday excursion to Hyde Park, I had always admired Colonel Montgomery's figure, as he careered up and down upon his beautiful white Arab, skirting closely the principal promenade, evidently seeking to "witch the world with noble horsemanship;" and not less evidently succeeding in his object, if conclusions might be drawn from the eyes of the fair pedestrians. His dog, and that of Captain Macknamara, became engaged in a fierce fight, each owner desired the other to call off his own animal; high words were exchanged; a duel was the consequence; and Colonel Montgomery was killed! If my recollection fails me not, he was in the wrong; but, as he was generally known and admired, while his opponent was a stranger, he won all the sympathy of London. Captain Macknamara, in the manly speech that procured his immediate acquittal from a jury, declared that he would willingly have avoided the duel if the world would have let him.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

WAYSIDE GATHERINGS.

BY B. GLOVER.

STRETFORD.—About two miles from Manchester, on the road side, stands a large stone that has stood there for many years. In this stone are two square holes, each capable of containing about two gallons. A long, long time ago, Manchester was visited with a plague, during which the people from the town, and the people from the country, met at this stone to deal with each other; the holes in the stone were filled with vinegar and water, into which all money passing between the people, in their dealings, was placed; and this precaution was taken to prevent

the spread of the plague. Two miles beyond this stone is the village of Stretford, and no town and village, in England, has suffered more through the plague of intemperance than the busy town of Manchester, and the beautiful village of Stretford. But the old plague is now a matter of history, that we seldom think upon, excepting when we meet with such old vestiges of the past, as the stone already named. And a time shall come, when the plague of drunkenness shall be a matter of history likewise, and our children's children, meeting with some of its old vestiges, shall drop a tear for the folly and suffering of their fathers. The present condition of Stretford, contrasted with the past, proves that intemperance is passing away; already, the bull-baiting and dog-fighting, for which this village was notorious, are gone, places of worship and schools are better attended, the people read more, think more, and drink less than they used to do.

The population of Stretford is 3,000; the number of teetotalers, 500; reformed drunkards, 100; Rechabites, 240. The male tent is worth £140; the female tent, £100; the juvenile tent, £10. A temperance hall has been built and paid for, which cost £300, and a news room and library are to be shortly opened. These are signs of the "Good time coming."

THE YOUNG.—A temperance society has been formed in connection with Roby Sunday school, Manchester. The number of scholars in the school, is 1,200, of which 500 have signed the pledge; and the society is in a prosperous condition. At a branch of the above school, a society has been formed, and nearly 200 of the children have signed the pledge. Sunday school teachers possess great power for doing good; their influence would soon induce the children, under their care, to take the pledge, and such a step would save many of their children from sin and sorrow.

DUBLIN QUARTERLY MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Extract from an article on Scurvy, by
J. C. Curran, M.B.

Ireland, which for centuries has been, as it were, the laboratory of political economists, where experiments in government have been continually under trial, has of late years become equally interesting to the physiologist and physician, from the medical phenomena which it has presented to their observation. In the course of a few months, six millions of people abandoned, completely and at once, the uses of intoxicating liquors, to which many of them had been accustomed from their very infancy; whilst, a few years later, the entire population were compelled, by a dreadful visitation of Providence, to make still more suddenly, one of the most thorough and decisive changes that could possibly be imagined in their articles of diet. The first only illustrated, by a new and truly grand experiment, which it was impossible to cavil at, what had already been long and abundantly proved, namely, that intoxicating liquors are not merely totally unnecessary for the support of man in the most perfect state of health and vigour, but that, in almost all cases, the habitual use of such excitants may be very suddenly abandoned, without producing any of those alarming consequences which were once deemed almost inevitable.

Answers to Correspondents.

E. W. Pershore, is arrived, but we do not know of any opening at present.

Fred Hopwood shall be attended to.

We are obliged by R. Hughes' communications.

Dr Lees, Leeds.. Glad to hear of his recovery. His advertisement shall be inserted next month.

B. H. Merthyr Tydvil. Too late this month, his request shall be attended to.

Temperance Gazette.

Birmingham, October 1st, 1847.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

Last month we noticed with pleasure the comparative sobriety with which elections were conducted, the instances to the contrary serving to show the great improvement which has taken place in the moral sense of the nation during the last few years. In former times a scene of drunkenness and political profligacy was exhibited to the people of these realms from the influence of which they scarcely recovered before, the impression was reborn by the ensuing election.

Society is now alive to an evil which it is our object to abate the drunkenness which arises from the drinking customs of the country, and we are glad to see that at the last license day, in many districts, the respectable portion of the inhabitants waited on the magistrates and besought them not to grant any additional licenses for public houses. A deputation waited on the Magistrates at Birmingham and were favorably received, no new licenses being granted. At West Bromwich a memorial was signed by the clergy and dissenting ministers and influential inhabitants, which was presented to the notice of the Earl of Dartmouth and other Magistrates by a deputation of which the Rural Dean was one, setting forth, that drunkenness abounded in the parish and was the cause of much crime, pauperism, and desecration of the sabbath, and praying that the public houses might be reduced to the smallest possible number consistent with public convenience. The Magistrates agreeing in opinion with the memorialists refused numerous applications, and did not grant one application for a new house. In Bolton a petition was presented which represented the feeling of the most respectable inhabitants of the borough, against fresh licenses. And Mr. Taylor, the Coroner, makes the following important observations.

"In one case it was said, there were large works erected in the neighbourhood, and that a public house would be a convenience to the work-people. Now, so far from this being the case, we should say it was quite the contrary. If there were a number of work-people in the neighbourhood, the best thing that

could be done would be to keep the public houses away from them. Let it be proved how much better a work with 700 hands can prosper without the adjunct. Besides additional public houses were quite uncalled for. There were 117 public houses; 211 beer shops selling on the premises; and 15 selling off the premises;—making a total of 343. It was known that if the Magistrates were to have granted the applications the number next year would be increased fourfold. The Mayor had already stated that the beer houses, had been weighed in the balance and found wanting. They brought ruin, desolation, and degradation upon thousands. In 1846 there were taken up by the police for being drunk, and disorderly 637 males, and 164 females: whereas in 1847 the number had increased to 715 males and 176 females. Such being the state of things now, what might they expect if an addition of 15 were made to the number of public houses. In the borough there were from 7000 to 8000 inhabited houses, so that they had one house for the sale of liquors to every 25; and taking the population, they had one to every 200 persons. Of the inquests he had held during the year 14 of them were caused by drunkenness." The magistrates decided that no new licence should be granted.

Further evidence of the advance of public opinion in the true estimate of the character of intoxicating drinks, is evinced by the very important fact that Government proposes to prohibit in future the sale of intoxicating liquors in the canteens.

These facts are evidences of a great and most salutary change which is taking place throughout the country and may be considered a harbinger of better and happier days for the man of toil as well as the man of leisure.

These acknowledgments of a great truth from different parts of the country and in various forms and conditions of society, prove that the seed we have sown, has taken root; the facts we have brought forward, the principles we have laid down are beginning to produce conviction in the minds of men. When we look to the sources from which these expressions of opinion have emanated, we find they embrace large and influential classes, beginning with the respectable classes of society the clergy and ministers, the Magistrates, and finally Government itself. When surrounded with difficulties and beset by an almost universal opposition, we dared to proclaim that "Truth (our truth) was great and it would prevail", it is now a delightful contemplation to observe, how largely it already prevails and to look forward to the day of its final success.

We refer to the two extracts from Bombay, exhibiting the lamentable effects spirit drinking produces upon the health, and moral condition of the soldiers in India, and the beneficial results of reducing their allowance, in preventing disease, and lessening crime. This perfectly agrees with the experience which we have had of the baneful operation of drinking in England.

Where benefit clubs are held at public houses, the operation of drink produces similar results—these meetings, often result in the destruction of health and respectability of character—but it is seldom we have such a disgraceful scene as the female bacchanals exhibited at one of their meetings which our correspondent reports in Wales.

Teetotalism is not progressing too fast or too far, when such scenes are enacted by women, it is high time that men of influence should give their aid to temperance societies in that neighbourhood. At Monmouth we are glad to find there was a successful meeting when Mr. Flinn was there, and the society is determined to make every effort to put the cause on a firm footing there. The friends at Newport require no exhortation from us, for they are doing their duty and pressing forward. Kidderminster is likewise filling its ranks with fresh converts to the principles of total abstinence. At Wavertree excellent meetings are being held with very pleasing results, and an interesting tea party has been held at Rugeley. We have not room to refer to all the good meetings which have been held during the past month, but upon the whole the result is cheering.

BENEFIT CLUBS AT PUBLIC HOUSES.—That so many provident societies, established for the ostensible benefit of the people, should be held at houses which are almost exclusively supported by the improvidence of the people, is a matter both of surprise and regret; but that these societies should not answer the purpose for which it was supposed they were founded, but, on the contrary, prove ruinous to most of the members, can surprise no one who has taken the trouble to examine the matter, however much he may feel regret at the consequences which so often ensue. The fact is, most of the public house benefit clubs, at present in existence, had their origin in the cupidity of publicans, and the benefits they have conferred have hitherto fallen to the publican's share. A change in the constitution of these societies is already being loudly called for, and will no doubt soon be effected; but the greatest evil connected with them, is the encouragement they give to drinking and drunkenness, which can only be effectually removed by removing them from the public house, and purging them of their drinking regulations and drunken festivities. The following communication exposes some of the frightful evils

which flow from them as at present conducted:—
 "There are four benefit societies held at one public house in this neighbourhood, which are the cause of much drunkenness and other evils. At Nantyglo ironworks, a little time ago, they had their annual feasts. The male societies behaved with as much decency as could be expected on such an occasion, but the females (for they likewise hold their society there) behaved very unseemly; and while it was quite early in the evening, they became so unmanageable, *through the influence of strong drink*, that the landlord was obliged to stop his tap. War ensued, which was carried on with such rage and fury, that the constables had to be sent for. Many had their faces half flayed by the nails of their antagonists, (as drunken women generally make use of these natural instruments as their weapons of war,) others had their bonnets torn, others their caps ripped up, others their gowns, with half of their skirts torn away, while other deeds were perpetrated which decency will not permit me to mention. Blasphemy and bloodshed seemed the order of the night, and all the proceedings were characterised by the grossest debauchery and obscenity—the most outrageous uproar and disorder. And *women* were the chief actors in this horrid scene! But why did they act thus? Because they were members of a drinking club, and allowed strong drink to mingle with what would have otherwise been their innocent festivities! Who are they that will not come forward with all their zeal and energy to wipe this foul blot from the character of the people? That will not unite with the Temperance Society in its glorious efforts to banish strong drink and drunkenness from the land, and to raise out of their miserable state, those degraded men and women whom drink and drunkenness have debased and made wretched?"

T. T., *Varteg.*

DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY.

Under any circumstances, public flogging is detestable, but carried to the length it is in the army, it is horrible. Drunkenness in a private soldier, is visited with the lash. It is a great crime, and there is no lash of any number of thongs, which can make atonement for a drunkard. The soldier is flogged, he is stripped before his comrades, his commanding officer is near him, the surgeon is present, just to say how much, without danger of death, the man can bear. As if the disgrace of a few lashes, were not as effectual as when the flesh is deadened by the repetition of blows! or the moral degradation of exposure not enough, until the punishment comes within an inch of death.

The common soldier is thus punished for drinking. It is an abominable vice, but the man who has suffered the lash for it thinks the crime atoned for. Pray what does the officer deserve, when he, whose province it is to set the men under his command a good example, is seen, staggering into the barracks, and led by a few of his inebriated brother officers to bed—the victim of some jovial

carouse, where, amidst spirits as high and wild as his own, he has felt himself obliged to conform to the rules of the society of which he is a member.

Is the gallant officer led up to the halbert? If the private deserves one hundred lashes, what amount of stripes ought to be accorded to the man who commands him, if he be guilty of the same offence? he is a man of education—a man who knows better—a man who ought to have a higher character! But, and this is the great argument, he is a man of a tenderer skin; and, therefore, whenever he has disgraced himself more flagrantly than usual, is quietly permitted to sell out, or be dismissed the service.

Rev. R. Cobbold, Rector of Wortham.

[We agree with Mr. Cobbold that drunkenness in a private is bad, but in an officer is doubly disgraceful. Yet the moral sensibility of regiments varies exceedingly, in some few drunkenness would be considered a mean and degrading act, unworthy alike of an officer and a gentleman, in others, the officers forming the mess, are so thick skinned, as to be insensible to shame, and get drunk with as much regularity as they attend parade. Fortunately the number of this class is rapidly diminishing.]

Editor.

DRINKING AND DEATH IN THE ARMY.

Let us view the effects of this system *physically*, and we shall find it still more destructive and ruinous, to the British Soldier, and fearfully expensive to the Government. The following is extracted from the returns of *one* regiment—the *Cameronian* regiment in Bengal,—and was published in our Journal in January 1846. The facts cannot be too often laid before our readers.

“The remarkable influence of the abridgement of the quantity of alcoholic fluids, in diminishing the occurrence of liver complaints in India, is strikingly exhibited in the following return, from the *Cameronian* regiment in Bengal.

Liver Complaint.

1832....111	} Consumption of Spirits,	10,000 to 14,000 Gallons.
1833....140		
1834....135		
1837.....82	} 2 to 3,000 Gallons.	
1838.....50		

“The mean of three years, when the large quantity of Spirits was used, is 128 cases: while in the two years of temperance, the mean number of cases was 66, or about *one half*.

“To exhibit the effects upon the mortality, of diminishing the employment of alcoholic fluids, it is only necessary to examine the following report of the troops in Bengal, out of a population of 45,067.

Mortality.

1832 } 10,000 to 14,000 Galls.	} 76
1833 }	
1834 }	
1837 } 2,000 to 3,000 Galls.	} 26
1838 }	

Here it appears, that diminishing the consumption of Spirits *one fourth*, reduced the mortality to less than *one third*. What would have been the result had *Cameronians* totally abandoned them?

Bombay Temperance Advocate.

DRINK AND CRIME IN THE ARMY.

BY MR. MARSHALL, THE ARMY PHYSICIAN.

“Military discipline, in all its branches, becomes deeply affected by habits of intemperance. To the generally prevailing vice of drinking are to be attributed almost every misdemeanor and crime, committed by British soldiers in India. The catalogue of those, unhappily, is not a scanty one; for by rapid steps, first from petty, and then more serious neglects, and inattentions, sloveniness at, and absence from parades, follow disobedience of orders, riots, and quarrels in barracks, absence from guards, and other duties, affrays with the natives, theft, and selling of their own and their comrades necessaries, robberies, abusive language, and violence to non-commissioned officers, insolence to officers; and last of all, desertion, mutiny, and murder may be traced to this source. This frightful picture is not exaggerated. *I have seen thirty-two punished men in the regimental hospital at once.* Perhaps not a single individual, of that number suffered for a crime, which was not a direct or indirect consequence, of the immoderate use of spirits. I recollect attending at the punishment of seven men, of the same regiment, who, received among them 4,200 lashes. They had been all tried for crimes arising from intemperance.”

Bombay Temperance Advocate.

A TEMPERANCE SOCIETY IN PRUSSIA.—We read in a Berlin letter of the 31st ult.—“A singular scene took place yesterday. On an invitation of the Temperance Society, there was a meeting of 3,000 boys of from four, to sixteen years of age. They are to compose the *band of hope*, for the complete abolition of the use of spirituous liquors, and the propagation of gymnastic exercises. After singing some hymns, the band of hope separated in the midst of loud huzzas.”

Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper.

TEMPERANCE AND PEACE.

Remarks on the article "Johnny Finch."

Having met with observations, in the article "Johnny Finch," by J. G. B., on soldiers and on war, contrary in my opinion to a sound philosophy; I wish to address a few respectful remarks, and give my view of these important matters.

While I admire the motive which influences your correspondent, and honour him for the object at which he aims, I am of opinion that his observations and thoughts have not gone far enough for the subject, and that, in consequence, he has not properly treated it. I allude in particular to what is said of the position of a private soldier, in the following words, expressed in the character of a private retired soldier, who had been in battle, to a company of recruits.

"There was I,—a tool in the hands of the general of the army, a mere instrument, marching and counter-marching, wheeling and firing, at I knew not whom and for I knew not what, and at last pouring out my blood for the glory and fame of another." "Such young fellows is the glory of war. It is murder on a large scale." All this I consider incorrect in the sense intended. The soldier is an instrument in the hands of the general, in the same sense as a stone-mason, painter or carver is an instrument in the hands of an architect, or as a curate is in the hands of his bishop. To be an instrument in this sense implies no degradation. And the advantages and necessity of the subordination of labourers, of departmental labour, with one responsible head, for the production of any great work are now better understood than formerly. In what respect the soldier under his general differs from the workman under Sir Charles Barry, in his great national undertaking I cannot see. When the work be done or the victory achieved, the name of Sir Charles Barry, or the general, will be extolled, not that of the workman, or the soldier. But, has the workman or soldier therefore no glory? He has glory. The workman will be able to point to the Palace and say, I was engaged upon that, and the soldier may refer to the victory and say, I belonged to such a regiment, which fought there. Adapting Shakespear's form of putting this truth to modern times, I would say,—That aged nobleman dosing on his seat in the House of Lords, is not the Wellington of history. The Wellington of history, is the Commander-in-chief of that name, with his brave Generals, his Infantry, firm as a wall, his brilliant Cavalry,

and his powerful Artillery—these, *these together* are the Wellington of history, to whom Statues are erected, and whose fame will exist to many generations.

The glories of war consist not in the sound of the trumpet, the clash of the sword, the shouting of the captains and garments rolled in blood; these raise the animal spirits and call forth the physical energies; but the glories of war are seen in the maintenance of liberty and just right, in the protection of people and territory, and the establishment of honourable peace. In the prosecution of war and on the field of battle, have been manifested some of the most noble qualities of the human mind; courage, patience, fidelity, mercy, friendship, magnanimity, and—though some may sneer at it—humble trust in God and faith in the Saviour.

Although I hold these views, yet am I no advocate for war. I would there were never another battle to be fought, never another man slain. The evils of war are but too well known: the worst of them are committed by the drunkards of the army. In no profession or labour, is a sober, smart and attentive man, more valued than in the army. Here then is work for teetotalers. How greatly would the comfort, respectability, and efficiency of the army be increased, if the men were teetotalers.

For temperance and peace I would labour, and am glad to see others labouring for the same objects: but when I see, or think I see, their labour ill directed, I would endeavour to shew them where they are wrong, and put them in a better way. And should others think that I am wrong, and give me the benefit of their counsel I will endeavour to profit by it. Now I think that to disparage the soldier's calling, to withhold from him the honour which is justly his due, is not the way to win any man or any class of men. Much less by offensive and insulting remarks, as the following,—“So you think yourselves brave men, clever men, do you, ah! ah! ah! clever enough to be shot at for a half-penny an hour, and to wear a coat the colour of brick dust.” The writer may say that they are true to the life of the time; that may be; but what a writer allows to triumph he must bear the paternity of. No one compelled him to write. Ever, in my humble opinion, should the advocates of peace be peaceable in their spirits, and peace-makers. Everything calculated to give offence and raise quarrels, should be sedulously avoided by them above all men.

Belle-vue, Shrewsbury.

J. S.

Intelligence.

COVENTRY.—We have this week been favoured with two very important lectures upon the Temperance Question, which has ended by the decision of some to adopt our principles, who have long been hesitating about it, and has also set many others seriously thinking upon the subject. The first, on Monday evening, by your valuable agent, Mr. B. Glover, who, in a most powerful and argumentative address, proved clearly, the claim, the moral bearing the Temperance Question had upon the religious and all other classes of society. On Tuesday evening, Dr. Carr, of Birmingham, delivered a most intelligent lecture upon the "Physical Evils Produced upon the Human Constitution, by the Use of Intoxicating Drinks." Both lectures were listened to by a large audience with a marked attention. Ten additional pledges were taken. N. Goodridge.

KNUTSFORD.—I am happy to inform you, that on Tuesday, the 7th inst., we had a very respectable meeting in the Parochial school-room, when Mr. Thomas Roscoe took the chair, and stated, although he did not act upon the principles of abstinence, yet, seeing that abstinence had been the cause of so much good, in planting peace and happiness in the place of misery and poverty, he had been induced to occupy the chair that evening. He then called upon the Rev. W. Wight, author of "Common Sense," "The Model Parish," and other excellent teetotal works, who, in a very able manner, showed the impropriety of doctors recommending intoxicating drinks, and of ministers and others using them; and proved how easily we might do without the Union workhouse and prison, if teetotalism was generally embraced. He then alluded to the beneficial effect that the Model Parish would have, in showing to the world the effects of total abstinence.—Mr. Joseph Jackson proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and hoped that the day was not far distant, when he would embrace that principle, the adoption of which he acknowledged was productive of so much good.—G. Gadd.

WARRINGTON.—A lecture on the "Model Parish" was delivered on Monday evening, August 31st, in the lecture hall of the Mechanics' Institution, by the Rev. W. Wight, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The Mayor presided on the occasion, and the attendance was very numerous and respectable. The lecturer began by relating several facts, with the view of showing the real condition of the country, and the evil tendencies of its drinking customs. In this land of unparalleled wealth, there were 944,295 paupers. According to parliamentary statistics, there were 1,114,193 children without education in the country. In one of our provincial towns, 13,000 persons were taken into custody in 1841; and 16,000 in the following year. The Bishop of London said very justly, in the House of Lords, that the mere erection of churches and schools, and the employment of clergy and masters, would do very little good till the physical condition of the people was improved, and this was impossible while the drinking system continued. But, while clergy and magistrates had failed to meet the evil, a remedy had been discovered and partially applied, which even the youngest child could feel to be effectual. If we never took intoxicating drinks, we could not become drunkards. The most learned doctor of divinity could not gainsay that philosophy. Yet, strange to say, the temperance reformation met its greatest opposition from the practice of the Chris-

tian church; just as it had opposed Wilberforce in the emancipation movement, so now it is arrayed against the temperance cause. Christians searched their bibles, not for liberty to abstain, but for liberty to drink. They knew all about the miracle at Cana, and the wine for Timothy's stomach, but nothing about self-denial and avoiding causes of offence. A moderation society in Devonshire had been patronised by all the good people, and in seven years had reformed *one* drunkard. When the teetotal principle was adopted, the good people left; but, notwithstanding, seventy drunkards were reformed in a single year. It was calculated that the *communicants* of England spent £11,200,000 in intoxicating drinks, and only £500,000 on benevolent and religious institutions. After answering some of the common objections to total abstinence, the rev. lecturer made an appeal in favour of its principles, and then proceeded to explain the object of his Model Parish.—At the conclusion, Mr. Councillor P. Rylands proposed, and Mr. Carpenter seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Wight for his lecture.—After acknowledging it, Mr. Wight moved a vote of thanks to the Mayor, for his great kindness in presiding; this was seconded by Mr. Alderman Hadfield, and carried by acclamation.—The lecture, although of considerable length, was listened to with deep attention.

PENKIBULL.—It is with feelings of great pleasure I send you a report of our two last meetings, which I am happy to say have been good ones. The first was addressed by Mr. Edwards, the second by Mr. Glover. Mr. Glover's name is enough to secure him a good meeting here; but, in addition to that, the Stoke Temperance Brass Band kindly gave us its services, and our usually quiet village became all bustle and excitement. The Primitive Methodist chapel, where we hold our meetings, was crammed as full as it would hold, to the number of at least 400, and many went away that could not get in. He was listened to with breathless silence, except when greeted by the rapturous applause of his audience. The impression his lecture made will not be soon forgotten. J. D.

PURTOX, WILTS.—On the 24th ult., a very interesting open-air meeting was held here for the first time. S. C. Sadler, Esq., J. Lovett, Esq., the Rev. P. Coles, and other gentlemen were on the platform. The chair was taken by Samuel Sadler, Esq., a magistrate, who, after a few appropriate remarks, introduced Samuel Bowly, Esq., who gave a clear and forcible statement of our principles, backed by powerful arguments thoroughly adapted to his hearers. Mr. Flinn finished with an eloquent appeal to the working classes to leave off their drinking habits, and raise themselves to cultivate the social and moral duties of man. The people were very attentive, and the interest of the meeting was well kept up till nine o'clock. Many respectable gentlemen from the neighbourhood were present, who appeared very friendly to our cause, and who seem able to say "almost thou persuadest me;" but whose habits of life cling too closely to them to be able yet to throw them off entirely.

MANCHESTER.—A public tea meeting was held at Mather-street Temperance Hall, on August 28th. About 400 persons were present. Mr. W. Howarth, of Crumpsall, presided. An address was presented by Mr. W. Grimshaw, in the name of the society, to Mr. Charles Mason, of Longsight, (who has devoted thirteen years of his past life to the promotion of true temperance) as a mark of their friendly regard and unqualified approval of his public ser-

vices and private conduct. Speeches were afterwards delivered by Messrs. W. Bradley, J. Edgar, Luke Seddon, and others, when the meeting broke up highly gratified with the evening's proceedings.

BANBURY.—During the past year, a supply of talented agents has been provided monthly, by the central association, who have turned their attention more especially to the juvenile part of society, and several thousand juvenile publications have been distributed through the schools of the town and neighbourhood. These pleasing monitors being conveyed home, it is believed have found a response also in many of their parents' hearts, as well as fortified the young teetotaler, (200 of whom have taken the pledge this year,) in the blessed truths and habits of sobriety.—*Twelfth Annual Report.*

STRETTFORD.—A festival of a very interesting character was held in the temperance hall, on the evening of Saturday, the 21st of August, 1847.

The principal object being to attract public attention to the importance of combining education with temperance and Rechabatism, by the means of a library, reading rooms, and various classes for mental improvement.

After the audience had partaken of tea, David Morris, Esq., was called to the chair; and, in his opening remarks, congratulated his sisters and brethren, of Stretford, in having at length commenced operations for the improvement of themselves and neighbours. After showing some of the advantages of knowledge, and giving some encouraging examples of its power, in elevating many to wealth and honour, who were once poor and unnoticed, he introduced one of the juvenile Rechabites, who recited with considerable effort, "An Appeal on Behalf of the Uneducated," by J. C. Prince. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Messrs. W. Howarth, R. Horn, J. Taylor, J. Gaskell, and J. Litchfield. The speeches were pleasingly interspersed with some excellent glee singing by three of the brethren, and the performance of the band.

In closing the meeting, the chairman made some practical remarks on what had fallen from the previous speakers, and concluded by appealing to all present, to use every effort to forward the interests of the Stretford mental improvement society. And, as a proof of the interest he felt in its welfare, he would present twelve volumes to the library, and called upon others to come and do likewise, which call was liberally responded to; for before the meeting separated, there were given 130 books, and £3. 10s. to purchase more.

One noble instance of self-denial and devotion to our cause should not go unnoticed. The secretary of the male adult tent, although a poor man, gave his year's salary from the tent, (£2) for the purchase of books for the library.

The brethren were much pleased with this liberal deed, and encouraged to perseverance in the work of reformation; for it is evident to those who notice the signs of the times, that there is indeed a good time coming, and that

"The dawn of truth, long overcast,
Shall kindle into day at last,
Bright, boundless, and divine;
And man shall tread the fruitful sod,
A being worthy of his God." [Cottonia.

RAWTENSTALL, a small town in Lancashire; population, 4,000; public houses, 6; bookseller, 1; a mechanics' institution, with a good library, and 170 members; a temperance society, which has

done much good, is well supported, and makes steady progress, has 600 members, and about £25 per year is contributed for its support; in 1836, a savings' bank was formed, which has succeeded well, most of the depositors are working men, about one-third teetotalers. In April, 1847, the bank contained the following sums:—

In deposits under £20 ..	£2,500
Do. do. 50 ..	10,000
Do. do. 100 ..	8,000
Do. do. 150 ..	1,680
Do. do. 200 ..	800
Friendly societies, ..	4,000
Sick societies, ..	200
Total ..	£27,180

TRENT VALE.—For some time, during the spring, we were reluctantly compelled to forego our usual meetings, in consequence of being deprived of a room, through the calumnies of some of our professed friends; but, by steady perseverance, we obtained the use of the Wesleyan school, and also the national school, whenever we may require it for a special occasion. On the 15th of June, Messrs. Horn and Black delivered powerful addresses to a large and attentive audience. On the 1st of July, we had another visit from our friend Horn; and on the 26th of August, Mr. Edwards lectured to a tolerably numerous assembly. We never can raise so good meetings as when Mr. Glover is to be the speaker. Hence, on the 9th inst., there was a crowded meeting, and all paid the greatest attention to the eloquent and pathetic address delivered by Mr. G., who had also crowded and enthusiastic meetings at Penkull and Stoke. J. P.

WELLINGTON.—I beg to inform you that we held our anniversary, on the Wrekin Hill, on the 10th of August, and, although the day was wet and unfavourable, upwards of 220 sat down to tea; after tea was over, the evening cleared up, and we held a public meeting on the terrace, when our worthy president, the Rev. H. Gwyther, took the chair, and opened the meeting with a very appropriate speech. Mr. Marston, of Shrewsbury, the Rev. J. D. Thomas, Welsh independent minister, of Shrewsbury, the Rev. F. J. Falding, M.A., vice-president of the society, Mr. Randle, of Coalport, and Mr. Passmore Edwards, afterwards gave most interesting addresses. Nine signed the pledge. On the Thursday following, Mr. Edwards delivered a lecture, on temperance and education, to a crowded audience, when eight signatures were obtained. A mechanics' institution has since been established, which already numbers forty members. W. Peplow, Sec.

SHELTON.—Meetings have been held regularly every week, since April last, at the house of Mr. John Lester, an old and zealous member of the Shelton temperance society; and on the 5th inst., a tea party took place, which was well attended, and in which, both males and females took a most lively interest. Forty-two persons have signed the pledge since the commencement of operations, and forty of that number still continue teetotalers! Mr. A. Ball has also opened his house for meetings on the Sunday afternoon, at which several signatures have been obtained. The whole of the members are showing, both by precept and example, their desire to benefit their fellow man. Our friend, John Lester, has now the satisfaction of knowing that all his sons, sons-in-law, and daughters, are members of the temperance society. The committee meet every Saturday night, at Mr.

Cape's coffee house, and some of the members state, that it is because they are thus taken out of temptation, on the Saturday evening, that they have been enabled to keep the pledge. T. Lester, Sec.

VARTÉG.—With the greatest of pleasure I have to give a brief statement of our festival, which was held on the 6th inst., at the Calvinistic Methodist chapel, Garddiffith. Our meeting commenced at ten o'clock, a.m., by the Rev. Mr. Davies, of Llanelly, he delivered an excellent discourse on the occasion, both in Welsh and English.

At twelve o'clock we formed our procession, took our route over the Varteg, down the railroad, towards Pontypool, through part of Abersychan, accompanied by some of our friends from Beaufort works, who kindly assisted us with their excellent teetotal band. Several of the female friends, of the Rechabite tent, also were present. On our route back, we went by the Abersychan Ironworks, to the chapel, where tea was provided; about eighty partook of this excellent beverage. After tea, the band played several tunes suitable to the occasion. The chair was taken, to our joy and satisfaction, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, tutor of the Baptist

academy, Pontypool. Much praise is due to Mrs. Vipond and Mrs. Jones, for their zeal, their exertions, and good management on the occasion. We have every reason to believe that a great impression has been made on the minds of many in this neighbourhood, at the close of the meeting; and, the following evening, fifty-one signed the pledge of total abstinence. Thomas Thomas.

THE CHELTENHAM HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION

AT Sherborne Villa and Sherborne House, is now reopened, with considerable improvements in the Baths, Doucltes &c., under the direction of Dr. Lovell, who has spent a considerable time at Graefenberg, to make himself acquainted with the treatment as practised by Vincent Pressnitz. Board, &c., in the Establishments, with the treatment, medical attendance &c., £2 12s. 6d. per week. Out Patients will receive the full treatment at the Establishment from £1 1s. to 12s. per week. Single Baths, Douches, &c., may be had. There is also employed at this Institution, in all cases where it is applicable, the celebrated *Hemospasique Appareil*, invented by Dr. Junod, and recommended by the principal Physician in Paris &c., for local inflammations, and complaints arising from fullness of blood and obstructed circulation, giving instant relief, without pain or inconvenience; and supersedes bleeding, blistering, leeches, &c. September 23, 1847.

CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF RELIGION, CONVENED BY THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF TEMPERANCE.

PRINCIPLE.—That the use of Intoxicating Liquors is entirely unnecessary to the healthy human system, and is productive of a frightful amount of social and moral evil.

AT the Conference of the British Association for the Promotion of Temperance, held at Bolton, in July last, it was unanimously resolved to invite all the Ministers of Religion, in the United Kingdom, who abstain from intoxicating liquors, to meet in Manchester, during the month of April, 1848, for which meeting extensive preparations are now being made.

The principle on which the Conference is convened, is exceedingly broad, and one it is presumed in which all abstainers can heartily join. The immediate objects of the Conference will be—1st, To devise means for aiding the effort to obtain the prohibition of the "Sunday Traffic," should that regulation not be previously attained; and, 2nd, To adopt measures for securing the co-operation of Christians generally, on behalf of the Temperance Reformation.

The importance of this movement can hardly be too highly appreciated. It will, doubtless, exert an influence in our own country and the world, and be the means of securing respectful and prayerful attention to the Temperance Question, which it is to be regretted has hitherto, to a lamentable extent, been refused.

The following Ministers have kindly consented to act as the Preliminary Committee, and will meet in Manchester the day preceding the Conference to arrange the business for the general meeting. In the mean time all correspondence, &c., will be conducted by the Lay-Secretaries.

- Rev. P. Benson, Vicar of St. Oswalds
- J. M. Holt, Vicar of Fulstow
- W. R. Baker, London
- W. J. Shrewsbury, Retford
- Richard Tabraham, Reeth
- Aquila Keene, York
- P. Carpenter, Warfington
- Thomas Savage, Bedale
- Henry Hebron, North Shields
- W. Wight, B.A., Newcastle-on-Tyne
- B. Evans, Scarbro'
- R. H. Hare, Brigg
- Joseph Thompson, Eradford
- Henry Solly, Cheltenham
- W. Patterson, Liverpool
- J. L. Poore, Manchester
- Joseph Handley, Stockport
- Wm. Reid, Edinboro'
- F. Howorth, Bury
- Joshua Priestly, Wath
- Hugh Bourne, Tunstall
- R. Martin, Heckmondwike

- Rev. Dr. Bates, Glasgow
- J. M. Saul, Manchester
- E. Darke, Manchester
- George Lamb, Hull
- T. G. Lee, Manchester
- Enoch Griffiths, Necton
- Walter Scott, Airedale College
- Newman Hall, B.A., Hull
- Wm. Morgan, B.A., Bradford
- Wm. Roaf, Wigan
- John Peters, Manchester
- Wm. McKerrow, Manchester
- Owen Jones, Manchester
- T. A. Bayley, Manchester
- J. Gutteridge, Manchester
- Wm. Johnson, Limekilns, Scotland
- Mr. John Candler, Chelmsford
- Rev. W. J. Stewart, Hull
- Edward Weeks, Dewsbury
- Theophilus Pugh, Dover
- John Jenkinson, Kettering
- John Ritchie, M.A. D.D., Edinburgh

The Committee will feel obliged if such Ministers as practise the principle of abstinence, will transmit their names and address to the office of the Association, 3, Low Ousegate, York, stating also the denomination to which they belong. As, however, it is possible this address may not meet the eye of every Minister it will be esteemed a favour if the Secretaries of Temperance Societies, throughout the United Kingdom, will forward the names of the respective Ministers, in their respective localities, who are known to abstain from Intoxicating Liquors.

FREDERIC HOPWOOD AND THOMAS MONKHOUSE, YORK, } Secretaries.
ROBT. JONES, WM. GRIMSHAW, AND WM. HOWARTH, MANCHESTER, }

A Special Subscription, for defraying the expense connected with the above meeting, has been commenced, and the under-mentioned sums have been received or promised. Further assistance is urgently solicited, and will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretaries, at the office, 3, Low Ousegate, York.

N. Y.	5 0 0
Leeds Society	5 0 0
York do.	5 0 0
Manchester do.	5 0 0
Barton do.	2 0 0
Bradford do.	2 2 0
Bury do.	1 0 0
Wigan do.	2 0 0
Doncaster do.	3 12 6

Thirsk Society	0 10 0
Grimsby do.	0 10 0
Bolton do.	3 0 0
Bridlington do.	1 0 0
Hull Christian Temperance Society	2 2 0
J. W. Miatt, South Shields	0 10 0
Frederic Hopwood	1 0 0
—Campbell, London	5 0 0

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An enquiry into the effects of Alcoholic Drinks,
 on the Human System, in Health and Disease.

Reprinted from the British and Foreign Review.
 EDITED BY JOHN FORBES, M.D.F.R.S.

Monthly Notices.

AGENTS' APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

OCTO.	MR. GLOVER.	MR. HORN,	MR. FLINN.	Mr. KEMP.
Friday..... 1	Gornal Wood	Abersychan	Foxhill-bank	
Monday 4	Wellington	Pontypool		Newcastle
Tuesday 5	Coalport	Beaufort	Bury	Warrington
Wednes. 6	Shrewsbury	Blaenavon	Chapel en le frith	Knutsford
Thursday.. 7	Welshpool	Pontynewydd	Ditto	Macclesfield
Friday..... 8	Berriew	Abersychan	Leek	Monmore Green
Saturday 9		Varteg	Stoke	
Monday...11	Montgomery	Abergavenny	Penkhill	Kidderminster
Tuesday 12	Newtown	Brynmawr	Stafford	Worcester
Wednes 13	Brymbo	Merthyr Tidvil	Rugeley	Pershore
Thursday 14	Ruabon	Ebbw Vale	Uttoxeter	Redditch
Friday 15	Wrexham	Abersychan	Tutbury	Ditto
Saturday 16	Gwersyllt	Garndiffth		
Monday 18	Chester	Newport M	Cromford	Coventry
Tuesday 19	Runcorn	Cirencester	Ditto	Leamington
Wednes. 20	Manchester	Cheltenham	Derby	Stratford-on-Avon
Thursday 21	Liverpool Portico	Upton-on-Severn	Burton	Henley-in-Arden
Friday 22	Wavertree	Malvern Link	Smethwick	Kings Norton
Monday...25	Burlington Bridge	Crewe	Yardley	Birmingham
Tuesday..26	Lpool Elms Feel St.	Nantwich	West Bromwich	Lozells
Wednes. 27	Trent Vale	Wheelock heath	Greatbridge	Bilston
Thursday 28	Wolverhampton	Market Drayton	Wednesbury	Lye Waste
Friday 29	Oldbury	Maer	Coseley	Tipton

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO AGENCY FUND.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gornal Wood..... 0 10 0	Penkhill	Newcastle	Trent Vale
Bury..... 1 5 0	Chapel en le frith	Wheelock Heath..... 0 17 0	Worcester
Coleford..... 0 7 6	Rawtenstall	Stoke	Cromford
Kidderminster .. 0 10 0	Manchester	Wavertree	Horseley Heath
Droitwich	Warrington	Macclesfield	Malvern Link
Wrexham	Merthyr Tidvil		

All Contributions and Communications to be Addressed—not later than the 15th of the month—to Mr.
GEORGE SMITH KENRICK, West Bromwich.

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WEST-BROMWICH:—RICHARD WAKELIN, to whom all Advertisements and Orders for the Stamped Edition must be
 sent, and through whom all societies and Wholesale Agents can be supplied.

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ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

No. 23. VOL. II.—New Series.

NOVEMBER, 1847.

[Price 1d., Stamped 2d.]

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IS ALCOHOL PHYSICALLY INJURIOUS.



WE have received the subjoined letter from an unknown correspondent, but though we know not the writer, we recognise the spirit of a sincere enquirer, and desire to remove those doubts which prevent his

making those decided efforts in favour of teetotalism, which its important bearing on the welfare of mankind deserves.

Sir, that the use of intoxicating drinks is prejudicial to morality, and to our advancement in social happiness—to our onward progress in intellectuality, and the security of our eternal welfare, would seem to need little proof, but whilst this part of the temperance question, even to the most critical analysis, is within the reach and comprehension of every working man, there is one division, and an important one to the success of the temperance reformation, which, except to the initiated, does not admit of that clear and satisfactory evidence, essentially necessary to ward off the attacks of the sophist and remove the doubts of honest and well-meaning objectors; I allude to that division, which declares that the use of intoxicating drinks, is injurious to the PHYSICAL man. Whilst the working man has every opportunity, equal to others, of whatever class, of witnessing the direful effects of the custom, in the sickening wretchedness and pauperism, of thousands of its victims, on this point he is left to grope his way in the dark. I, like many others, feel anxious to see the cause go on and prosper, believing that it cannot but effect a wholesome reform, in the habits of all classes of society, but am prevented, on many occasions, from doing what I might, towards its support, through a feeling of weakness in this particular.

If, sir, you could advise me, with regard to the best means of arriving at a just conclusion, in respect to this position, I should feel at once pleased

and grateful, for I am decidedly averse to resting my faith on the positive, but often the erroneous allegations of other men. I am often alarmed, for my more adventurous friends, who, though hearty well-wishers of their fellows, risk the most daring assertions, in their blind earnestness to benefit society. I think such a course much to be regretted. I hope the time is fast coming, when our friends will see and feel the necessity of understanding *thoroughly*, the why and wherefore, they are teetotalers, and till they do, wear that modesty which should, at all times accompany the learner's progress. A word in reply, through your "Gazette," will much oblige.

Yours obediently,
An Enquirer.

Before we enter upon the question at issue, we may as well observe, that the admission which Enquirer makes in the first part of the letter, that the use of intoxicating drinks is prejudicial to morality, social happiness, mental progress, and our eternal welfare, should lead him to be content with the proof, that these drinks are not absolutely necessary to our bodily health. For while the eternal interests of man are in jeopardy, nothing should induce him to make use of those beverages, but the impossibility of maintaining the body in a state of health without them, and we consider this question to be set at rest for ever, by the memorable declaration of 1,300 of the most talented physicians and surgeons in the kingdom, who have declared "that, the most perfect health is compatible with total abstinence, from all such intoxicating beverages. That total and universal abstinence from alcoholic liquors, and intoxicating beverages of all sorts, would greatly contribute to the health, the prosperity, the morality, and the happiness of the human race." The enquirer's belief in the moral evils of these drinks, and the sincere (because unpopular) declaration of these eminent me-

dical men, that they are not necessary, for one in health, appear to us to be sufficiently strong inducements, to make him a zealous, untiring advocate of teetotalism, even though temperance agents, should occasionally make rash assertions, and alcohol not be positively injurious to the physical health; — only unnecessary.

But it is injurious: all chemists and physiologists of the present day, who take any high rank in these sciences, have found that intoxicating drinks contain no appreciable amount of nourishment, that no sane man would make use of them for the nutriment they possess, they can only be used for their stimulating and intoxicating properties. No enquirer after truth will take them for the latter quality, but he may take them perhaps as a stimulant. But stimulants are not necessary to a person in health, because his pulse is firm and good, he digests his food well, his heart forces the blood, in pure and healthy streams through the arteries, at proper and regular intervals, and furnishes a due and sufficient quantity of blood, for the supply of the brain, the nerves act faithfully, and do the bidding of the directing mind, and immediately give motion, or repose to the eye, the hand, or the foot. The whole system is in equilibrium, and endowed with sufficient force, to perform the various functions of the body, in perfection—the body is in a healthy state. Under these circumstances, three men meet together, to enjoy themselves, but are not satisfied with perfect health, nor the happiness which may be enjoyed, under that condition of the body, therefore one of them drinks a pint of beer, another a pint of wine, and the third a pint of brandy, to increase their enjoyment—the result is that the pulsation of the heart, the rush of blood through the vessels, the action of the brain, the excitement of the coats of the stomach, is at once increased in every case, in the beer drinker the difference is slight, in the wine drinker, it is quite perceptible, accompanied by a throbbing of the temples, and the spirit drinker feels in addition an unsteadiness of vision, an incoherence of ideas, and an imperfect control of his limbs. They have all sought for stimulation and excitement, and are feeling its natural effects, in different degrees, but the usual effect of stimulants soon takes place, the glass of beer, fails to produce any stimulus to the system, after it has been used for some time, the wine in time ceases to produce the necessary excitement, and the quondam beer drinker, cannot raise his spirits to the required point without resorting to the brandy.

Before he arrives at this stage, various changes have taken place in his system, the stomach has lost its original sensibility, the coats have been thickened, and often ulcerated, digestion is greatly impaired. From this source it follows that all the other parts of the body, will be supplied with food of a deteriorated quality,—the liver is indurated, the air vessels become injured, the heart therefore no longer receives pure arterial blood, the brain is affected, and the shattered nerves are bad directors of the debilitated body. Such are the effects of the stimulating practice carried on to its full extent; and in proportion to the stimulus given is the evil produced. Some persons at short intervals during their life take arsenic, digitalis, laudanum and other strong medicines, and if the quantity be small, and the times remote, it is difficult to trace the evil which has been caused by their use, though some has undoubtedly been done. So it is with intoxicating drinks, these unnatural stimulants produce disease—not health.

Our hospitals furnish abundant proofs of dreadful effects, produced on the organs of the body by drinking largely of intoxicating drinks, and the physician to the London fever hospital stated before the Committee of the House of Commons, that four-fifths of the patients were brought there from this cause. But we have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with these effects in small quantities, in two remarkable instances. The one, which we shall adduce is the important case of St. Martin, who, by a gun-shot wound, had an opening made into his stomach, which still remained after the wound was healed. This remarkable case furnished to Dr. Beaumont the opportunity of observing the interior of the human stomach, while the function of digestion was proceeding. When spirits, beer, or any other intoxicating drinks had been used for a few days in succession, the coats of the stomach assumed a diseased appearance; as red or purple spots upon the lining membrane of the stomach, from some of which exuded small drops of grumous blood, aphthous, or canker patches on the same membrane; the gastric fluids mixed with a large proportion of ropy mucus, and muco-prulent matter slightly tinged with blood, resembling the discharge from the bowels in some cases of dysentery. It is worthy of remark that the *beginnings of disease were not always accompanied by external signs or symptoms of disorder*, but the free use of these drinks for some days, invariably produced these morbid changes.

In page 155 of our October number, we showed from the report of the troops in Bengal, that when a reduction of the spirit rations

took place to one-fifth of their previous amount, the deaths underwent a corresponding diminution, and instead of 76 there were only 26, a clear proof of the injurious effect of the old practice. In the British and Foreign Medical Review it is stated, from returns drawn up by the Inspector General for the first six months of 1838, that the average daily per centage of sick belonging to the temperance society (about one-third of the whole strength) was only three and two-thirds, whilst the daily per centage amongst the remainder was ten and one-fifth. We have had a return by a medical gentleman, of two clubs in this country which he attends, the one an ordinary club, the other a teetotal one, and the amount of sickness in the former is more than double what it is in the temperance club. When the Victoria iron works were first established, several streets of workmens' houses were built in great haste, and the workmen hurried into them while the mortar was quite wet, the consequence was, that a large portion of these people were attacked with fever. Several of the sufferers were teetotalers, some drank moderately, the remainder followed the custom of the trade and drank immoderately. The surgeon to the works informed us that the teetotalers recovered very shortly, the moderate drinkers followed next, and the drunkards suffered severely, and were long in gaining their usual strength. Liebig has shown that alcohol has a most pernicious effect upon the blood, by abstracting from it the oxygen to which it owes its red colour, and thereby rendering it unfit for the important office it has to perform; this fact alone, is sufficient to remove all intoxicating drinks from our tables, as an article of daily use. We will cite one case among many which occur to us, showing the effect of alcohol on the body, and its direct influence on the mind and temper. A gentleman who was in the habit of drinking moderately, was subject to considerable irritability of temper, he scarcely eat any breakfast, the dinner was scarcely ever cooked well enough to please him; and from morning to night he was at war with those with whom his business brought him in contact. He was persuaded to abstain from alcoholic drinks, and in a few days his habits were entirely changed,—in a week he enjoyed his breakfast, and was satisfied with his dinner, and in good humour with all around him. His digestion was good and his temper improved with it. After a while, he was persuaded to drink a little wine again, and the old symptoms immediately returned. He abstained, and his health of body and mind were restored to him. No doubt a large amount of crime, and a great deal of domestic unhappiness is

caused by this irritability of the stomach and nerves, caused by the use of alcoholic stimulants; and this direct action of the body on the mind is worthy of consideration. We have witnessed this relation of body to mind, and the action of alcohol upon them, among large masses of workmen; we have seen in Wales, the workers in iron, in Ireland, the miners, both of whom were quarrelsome and brutal while in the habit of using intoxicating drinks; become peaceable and amiable, as soon as they abandoned these irritable fluids.

In conclusion—that which inflames the coats of the stomach, that which (as in India) causes death, that which deprives the blood of its proper amount of oxygen, is a poison, and is therefore “physically injurious,” and the effect produced, depends upon the quantity taken.

PHYSIOLOGY FOR THE PEOPLE.

By William B. Carpenter, M. D. F. R. S.

DEPENDENCE OF LIFE UPON LIQUID.

As a continual supply of liquid is requisite for the maintenance of life, the question arises, What kind of liquid is the most beneficial, or may a mixture of different liquids be employed with advantage? This question we propose to discuss. It is one of vast importance; because, upon its determination rests the propriety or impropriety of the habits of a large proportion of the population, both rich and poor, of this and almost every other civilized country, whose accustomed beverage includes a liquid, alcohol, the properties of which are altogether different from those of water, and are such that it must do positive harm if it does not do good.

A large quantity of liquid exists in the organized textures of living beings, and the proportion is greater the more active are the functions of those textures. This liquid is invariably *Water*. If we dry a Sea-weed or a Mushroom, a Moss, or a Fern, a Grass, or a Rose-tree,—any kind whatever of vegetable fabric,—we drive off nothing but Water and Volatile Oil, leaving the solid matters behind. True it is, that Alcohol is obtained from vegetable substances;—that beer is brewed and gin distilled from the sugar yielded by malted barley, rum from the sugar of the sugar-cane, and brandy from that of grapes and other fruits. But the Alcohol could not be *directly* obtained from these sources; for it does not exist in them. The nearest approach to it which they present is sugar; which substance is prepared in the plant, for the nourishment of growing parts. It is only by a process of decomposition or decay, (for this is the real

nature of fermentation,) such as never takes place in the growing plant, that this solid substance is converted into the liquid, alcohol. A further change of the same nature would change it into vinegar; and the putrefactive fermentation which corrupts this, is nothing else than the last stage of the process. If either of these changes were to occur in the sweet juices of the living vegetable, it would speedily be fatal; for alcohol acts as a decided poison to the plant, even when considerably diluted with water. No other liquid than water can afford that which is necessary for the seed to germinate, for the leaves to unfold, for the branches and roots to shoot forth, for the flowers to expand, and for the fruit to swell. It is water that is taken in by the roots, holding dissolved in it certain mineral substances of the soil; it is water which forms all the liquid portion of the sap that rises in the stem and branches to be perfected by the agency of the leaves. It is water which unites with the carbon derived from the atmosphere, to form the various compounds that contribute to the extension of the fabric of the tree, or that are stored up in its cavities. And even when other liquids are produced within the vegetable,—such as the fixed oils, (rape, linseed, walnut, &c.) or the Volatile oils or essences, (Otto of roses, Essence of lemon, Oil of cinnamon, &c.) these owe their existence to water, being formed by the combination of its elements with carbon, through the agency of the green cells of the leaves

It may be further remarked, that the activity of all the processes of vegetation corresponds with the amount of fluid exhaled from the leaves, by the function resembling the perspiration of animals. If a plant, perspiring actively under the influence of a bright, warm sunshine, be carried into a dark room, the exhalation of liquid ceases; but the absorption by the roots ceases also, (or at least is very much diminished) until the light and warmth is restored, and the loss of liquid by the leaves recommences. The larger the quantity of water which thus passes through a plant, the more solid matter does it gain; since, although the amount dissolved in it be exceedingly minute, it is enough to be of consequence to the plant, which thus extracts for itself in a short time, that which is yielded by many times its own bulk of liquid. As long as the plant is freely supplied with water, it may continue to exhale to any extent without injury. It is only when the quantity exhaled exceeds the supply which the plant can gain by absorption, and the proper quantity of water in its tissues is thereby diminished, that

the loss of fluid from the leaves is really weakening and injurious.

Now, with regard to animals, precisely the same holds good. Whatever animal tissue we deprive of its liquid by drying,—whether the soft mass of a Jelly-fish or the hard shell of a crab,—the soft nerves and muscles of a human body, or its hard bones and teeth,—we drive off nothing but *Water*. It is through this liquid alone that all the active functions of animal life are carried on. It is water alone that can act as the solvent for the various articles of food which are taken into the stomach;—the gastric juice itself being nothing else than water, with a small quantity of animal matter and a little acid, which form with the albumen, &c., of the food new compounds that are capable of being dissolved in that liquid. It is water which forms all the fluid portion of the blood, that vital current which permeates the minutest textures of the body, and conveys to each the appropriate materials for its growth and activity. It is water, which when mingled in various proportions with the solid matter of the various textures, gives to them the consistency which they severally require. And it is water which takes up the products of their decay, and conveys them, by a most complicated and wonderful system of sewerage, altogether out of the system. No other liquid naturally exists in the animal body; save the oily matter of fat, which is derived from the plant, and which is stored up chiefly to serve as respiration-food.

It might be inferred then, that water, in addition to properly-selected articles of solid food, would constitute all that the wants of the system can ordinarily require. And there is abundant evidence that the most vigorous health may be maintained, even under very trying circumstances, without any other beverage. This is demonstrated, not merely by the experience of individuals amongst civilized communities, who have purposely abstained from every other kind of drink; but by the condition of whole nations, previously to their acquaintance with fermented liquors. Where, for example, shall we now meet with greater power of endurance than was displayed by the North American Indians, before their race became deteriorated by the introduction of European vices? The question cannot be decided by the amount of strength which can be put forth at a single effort. It may be freely admitted that when the body is exhausted by fatigue, an alcoholic stimulus may impart temporary strength, which shall enable the next effort to be successful in doing that which could not have been accomplished without it. But there is strong reason to believe

that the power of *sustained* exertion is thereby impaired; and that those who habitually have recourse to this stimulus are really doing themselves a great deal more harm than good. In like manner it may be admitted, that many of those mental productions, which are most strongly marked by the inspiration of genius, have been thrown off under the stimulating influence of alcohol. But it does not at all follow that the individual who produced them or the world at large, have benefitted thereby; for all experience shows that steady and prolonged mental labour is better borne, the more completely all stimulants are avoided; and in every case (I believe) in which genius has depended for its power of exertion upon alcoholic excitement, it has been short-lived, so that though it may shine with a soberer lustre without such aid, the light is steadier and not so early quenched.

In considering, in the next place, the effects of the various beverages of which alcohol forms the principal ingredient,—such as distilled spirits, wines, beer, cider, &c.—we may leave out of view the amount of solid, nutritious matter which is dissolved in them; for this is so extremely small, as not to be worth consideration. The greatest quantity exists in malt liquors; but a gallon of the most potent of these, contains far less albuminous matter (or tissue-food) than a penny roll; so that they cannot be at all compared in this respect to milk, soup, &c. The influence which these beverages exert upon the system is attributable, therefore, almost solely to the alcohol they contain; and we shall now inquire into the mode in which this liquid operates on the body.

In the first place, then, it may be stated as an unquestionable fact, that alcohol cannot be converted into muscular tissue or flesh. Alcohol, like sugar, starch, &c.,—consists of the *three* elements, Oxygen, Hydrogen, and Carbon, alone; and we have no reason whatever to believe that any of these substances can be united with Nitrogen, in the animal body, so as to become tissue-food: this being furnished, either by the flesh of other animals, or by substances having exactly the same composition which are prepared by the agency of plants. Now the muscular force which man (or any other animal) is capable of exerting, depends upon two conditions—the size and vigour of the muscle, and the strength of the influence sent into it from the nerve. We are all conscious, of greatly-increased power, in making an effort when we are confident of success: whilst a doubt serves to unnerve us. We see the extraordinary force which even a weak female is able to put forth under the

excitement of maniacal rage, of self-defence, or of desire to protect her helpless offspring; whilst, on the other hand, we see the finely-developed muscular system of the most athletic man become almost powerless by some injury to the nervous system which prevents it from calling the muscles into play. The degree of force which can be put forth *for a short time* seems to depend chiefly upon the amount of nervous energy which can be called up. But the power of *continued exertion* depends in great part upon the due nutrition of the muscular system. Every moment that we make involves the death and decay of a certain amount of muscular tissue: and if this be not replaced by a new growth, the muscle gradually loses strength, so that no exertion of nervous power can in the end call forth a vigorous action. For this new growth, *rest* and *material* are required; and alcohol can supply neither of these. If, under its influence, the exertion be prolonged for a time, then a greater quantity of muscular substance is destroyed, and a longer rest and a larger supply of material become necessary for its re-placement. Hence the supposition of the influence of alcohol in *sustaining* the muscular strength is altogether unconfirmed by scientific enquiry; nor is it borne out by experience, when its results are carefully tested.

The action of alcoholic or other stimulants may be compared to the influence of the spur upon the horse. The racer is excited by it to put forth his utmost speed, and the jaded roadster is goaded to a temporary improvement of his pace. But the spur *gives* no strength. It merely excites the animal to put forth all that it can possibly exert. And the greater the exertion made under its excitement, the greater is the subsequent fatigue, and the longer the period of repose needed for the renovation of the worn and wasted machinery and the consequent recovery of its pristine vigour. Such extraordinary efforts cannot be frequently repeated without deranging the whole order and harmony of the nutritive operations, the perfection of which can only be maintained by the avoidance of excess in every kind of exertion. That in producing such effects, alcohol acts like the spur, as a *stimulus*, and not like solid food as the *material* for the support of the strength, appears from the well-known fact, that, where habitually employed, the quantity taken must be increased from time to time, in order to produce the same effects. It is this which constitutes the peculiar distinction between these two agents. Of the *food* which nourishes the body, restores that which has decayed, and thus sustains its powers, the same amount

serves at one time as at another,—the circumstances being the same. We require more food when we have made more exertion; but we do not require more because we are accustomed to take it daily. Of any *stimulus*, on the other hand, on which we are dependent for our power of exertion, we require a larger quantity the more frequently we have recourse to it. The country labourer who begins with his half-pint of beer at dinner and supper, finds after a time that it has no longer its wonted effect, and is tempted to increase it; and the London artisan, who has his gin or porter brought to him two or three times a-day whilst at his work, seldom continues long on the allowance with which he commenced, but gradually increases it until a large proportion of his earnings are thus wasted. So the more wealthy wine-drinker, who makes a practice of drinking three or four glasses after dinner, seldom stops short at this quantity (unless restrained by motives of prudence or economy), but increases it glass by glass until his allowance is to be reckoned, not by glasses, but by bottles. The state of depression which is produced by this excess leads to the increase of the craving; and fearful is the number of those who commenced with the idea that a small quantity of some alcoholic liquor would keep up their strength, and who fully intended to restrict themselves to it, (ignorant as they were that they *must* increase it, if they would look for the same effects from its continued use,) but who have been led on, step by step, to confirmed and almost unredeemable drunkenness.

We find, then, that the ordinary notion that the habitual use of alcohol sustains the muscular strength, is unsupported by Physiological science. It has been imagined, that when exertion is called for in a high temperature, the aid of alcohol is especially necessary to support the system under its excessive loss by perspiration. Now it is a complete fallacy to suppose that copious perspiration in itself really weakens the system. It is nothing more than the exhalation of an increased quantity of watery fluid; and this drain is to be made good, in the animal as in the plant, by an absorption of an additional supply into the system. There cannot be a greater absurdity than to imagine that, because water is drawn off from the blood, through the pores of the skin, alcohol must be taken into the stomach to replace it. The fact seems to be, that the peculiar fatigue resulting from muscular exertion in a high temperature is set down as a consequence of the excessive perspiration; and thus, the temporary increase of power which is derived from the use of alcoholic stimulus

is supposed to result from the repair of this loss. But the fact is, that perspiration, however abundant, has in itself no weakening effect; as is proved by the fact, that if persons exposed to a very high temperature, make no bodily exertion, they feel no loss, except such as is restored by copious draughts of water. This system, indeed, has frequently a remarkably invigorating effect. All travellers who have tried the Russian baths, speak of the feelings of renovation which the copious perspiration, and the subsequent plunge into the cold water, produce in the wearied frame. And those who have given a fair trial to the Hydropathic treatment, in appropriate cases, are unanimous in the same testimony. I have myself known cases in which delicate females remained for half an hour or more, in a room heated by a stove to a temperature of from 140 to 170 deg., until their wrappings were saturated by copious perspiration, the material for which was supplied by the water which they drank from time to time; the cold plunge which immediately succeeded having an invigorating influence, which was often quite extraordinary, and the whole treatment having quite the opposite of an exhausting effect. It is only when muscular exertion is called for in a high temperature, that exhaustion follows; and this is not a result of the loss of fluid by perspiration, but of other causes. We feel the same exhaustion when we are called upon to make exertion on a damp day, in which the fluid exhaled from the skin is not carried off from the surface, but accumulates upon it in drops, though there may be no great increase in its amount; and precisely the same feeling has arisen from the foolish attempt to wear waterproof garments, made after the fashion of ordinary clothes, so as not merely to keep out the rain, but to keep in the perspiration. Let it be remembered, that the exhalation from the skin, is, in every respect, a salutary process; that it is the great means by which the temperature of the body is kept down to its proper standard; that the small quantity of solid matter which the perspiration contains, is not increased by the increase of its fluid portion, so that, however copious it may be, it cannot draw from the body any of its solid constituents; and that all which is lost by perspiration may be repaired by water, and that alcohol cannot restore it. With regard to the copious perspirations which are often seen in disease, it will be enough to say that they are frequently of most salutary character, assisting to remove from the blood, some noxious matter which is the cause of the malady; and that where they are connected with a very exhausted state of the system, they

are by no means to be regarded as the *cause* of the exhaustion, but rather as the *sign* of it.

There are many persons who find themselves unable to digest what they really require, without an alcoholic stimulant; and to whom it appears to be a necessary of life. But what is the real fact in almost all such cases? There either is or has been some gross error in the general management of the health, which weakens the natural powers of the stomach; and it is to the correction of this error, rather than to the spurring of stimulants, that we must look for their restoration. One man leads too sedentary a life, and scarcely knows the invigorating influence of air and exercise. Another is habitually over-fatigued by an amount of bodily labour which his frame is not adapted to bear; and his state of exhaustion prevents the due performance of the digestive function. Another leads a life of continual nervous excitement; and it is not surprising that if his brain is over-worked, his stomach should not be able to do its duty. Another keeps late hours; and depriving nature of her necessary repose, is angry with her, for not supplying him with the power of digesting a hearty breakfast, the best preparation for the labours of the day. And another, inhabiting close and heated rooms, pervaded (it may be) with the effluvia of some neighbouring cesspool, finds himself unable to eat until he has awakened his torpid stomach by a dram. Now, in all these cases, the habitual use of alcohol is positively injurious, in two ways. It has all the bad effects of a stimulus upon the stomach itself; weakening its power of future exertion, by tasking it beyond its present strength. And the temporary benefit derived from it, draws away the attention from the real source of the evil, which thus continues to act unchecked, and perhaps with increasing power. For it is certainly one of the effects of the habitual use of alcohol, in large quantities at least, that it deadens all the perceptions, and thus renders a man careless of what he would otherwise feel most obnoxious. The only cases in which, medically speaking, the use of alcohol can be justified on account of the aid which it affords to the digestive process, are those in which some *extraordinary* and *temporary* depressing cause is in operation, which cannot be removed, and against which it is of great importance to sustain the powers of the system. But such cases fall within the province of the physician and surgeon; our present concern is with the means of preserving health under all ordinary circumstances

Abridged from Howitt's Journal.

A DRUNKARD'S FATE.

When residing some five years ago, in one of the towns of Western Pennsylvania, I had occasion to visit a tavern, in the immediate vicinity of the town in search of a young man, an acquaintance of mine. While there, I was introduced to a fine healthy looking man, about forty years of age, who told me that he was from the same part of England as myself, and invited me to take a glass with him, but being a teetotaler, of course I refused to do so. After leaving the tavern, my young friend, (who at that time was not a teetotaler, but has since become one, and is now I believe zealously labouring in the cause,) gave me a brief history of the man's life, which in substance was this. When he left England, for America, he was a respectable young man, a good mechanic, and a local preacher among the Wesleys. He very soon procured employment in one of the iron works, of Pennsylvania, and connected himself with the Wesleys there. He lived to be highly esteemed by the people of the place, and his preaching was acceptable and profitable to not a few.

In the course of a few years, he was induced to abandon his mechanical labours, and devote himself entirely to the ministry. He was appointed to a station in the state of Ohio, and there laboured with some success; but, calling in the assistance of alcoholic drinks, to enable him (no doubt as he thought) to prosecute with greater assiduity, the work of calling sinners to repentance, he was deceived thereby, was detected in a state of intoxication, cited before his brother ministers, censured, and suspended. In the course of a short time, he acknowledged his folly with humility and contrition, and promised well for the future, he was restored to the confidence of his brethren, and was removed to a station in Pennsylvania. After labouring there a time, he again became the victim of alcohol, was again cited before his brethren, tried, found guilty, and expelled from the society. To obtain bread he resumed his labours as a mechanic, but continuing to indulge his appetite for intoxicating drinks, he got from bad to worse. He was the constant patron of the taverns, where he quoted passages from Holy Writ only to torture and ridicule them, to the amusement of his companions. A few weeks after my interview with him, he was heard to say "they are after me," alluding to those imaginary supernatural beings, which dance before the vision of those affected with delirium tremens, "they are after me, but they shall not take me alive." He crossed over the Ohio river to visit a friend residing on the other side, taking with him his work-book for his friend to examine, and inform him how he stood with his employers, while in the house of his friend, who had gone into an adjoining room for an ink stand, he took a razor from his pocket, and put it to his throat! and fell weltering in his blood!

Such was the end of one, who after preaching to others became himself a cast-a-way.

"Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."
J. A. N.

A CHANCE FOR TEETOTAL IMMIGRANTS.—One thousand workmen are wanted at the Central Railroad in Michigan, west of Talamazoo. No liquor is allowed on the road, and no labourers are employed who are liquor drinkers.—*Boston Traveller*, United States.

LETTER FROM AMERICA.

Lynn Mass, October 1, 1847.

Dear sir,—First let me say that even in making my passage home, I had a fine opportunity to see the beneficent workings of Washingtonianism. Our ship,—like all the ships, which sail from the United States, was a Washingtonian ship. If you could have seen how bravely the hardy sailors performed their duty: with what steady foot they mounted the dizzy heights of the ship, or ran out upon the extended yards, and with what cunning hand they set loose, or gathered in the flowing canvass, you would have seen a fact, a 'great fact,' of our enterprise, worth noting. The brilliant success which of late years has crowned the commercial enterprise of America, is to a great extent owing to the improved character of our seamen, as effected by the operation of the temperance movement. Instead of intoxicating liquors a superior quality of food has been substituted; so that American ships are noted the world over for being 'well found,' while before they were more likely to be well *founded*.

A few days ago I attended a Temperance Convention in Norfolk county, where I gave a brief account of my teetotal experience in Great Britain. When I told the people how unpopular our movement was with you, they seemed astonished! And how it happened that the church should be so hostile to it, was quite a mystery. We assembled together in one of the best churches in the town, and at Ten o'clock in the Morning.—just think of it—every pew was occupied, and by noon some of us had to trespass upon the pulpit. The audience was mostly composed of farmers' and their men, (you would say their *servants* in England,) together with their families, there was not an unclean ill-clad person among them; and yet ten years ago not a few of the healthiest, happiest, looking people there were in the gutter. I tell you, friend Kenrick, it would have made your heart leap for joy, to look up at that joyous crowd. Their uplifted faces, beaming with the sunlight of cheerful and contented spirits, seemed to illuminate the room, and fill it with an atmosphere of beauty. The village itself, too (Walpole, Mass.) would surprise your soul with the same feeling. You might pace every street, and thread every lane in it, and not meet with half a dozen houses in all the place, which did not give evidence of prosperity and peace. If you wanted a glass of grog you would be at a loss to find it: but if you wanted a bountiful board, or a comfortable bed, you would find it beneath almost every roof. The same is true of this good old town of Lynn. Two English friends who were visiting me yesterday, expressed their utter astonishment that, among a population of 10,000, they could not find any poor folks. Nearly every man owns his own house; lives under his own vine and fig tree, and three out of four of our people are working shoemakers. This is easily explained by the fact, that there is not a dozen houses in the town, where you could get a glass of intoxicating liquors.—In fact the custom of family drinking is abolished among us: and the same is true of nearly every country town in New England. These are still private drinking, of course, but having purged and purified the domestic altar, we have faith that the rest of the work is fast hastening to a blessed consummation.

Mr. Gough is extending his labour into the dominions of *Victoria*. Who knows but she will give him a pension.

H. Clapp Jun.

TEMPERANCE AND TEETOTALISM.

Reprinted from No. 48 of the *British and Foreign Medical Review*.

LONDON: John Churchill, Princes Street.

FROM the hour that we assumed the awful functions of Reviewer, and passed our imperial judgment upon the works of our contemporaries, no work has appeared from the press to which we give so hearty a welcome as, "*Temperance and Teetotalism*." In the work wherein it originally appeared, it would be read chiefly by medical men, and would meet the eyes of few of our readers, the author therefore, kindly, and considerably consented to have it reprinted, in the form of a pamphlet, at the moderate price of sixpence, which brings it within the reach of all men who can read.

The work is characterized by a philosophic spirit, the subject is investigated in a calm and scientific manner, by a Doctor of Medicine, and a writer of great reputation, on subjects connected with the sciences. He has the advantage, therefore, of viewing the subject with an impartial mind—not carried away by enthusiasm, but deducing his conclusion from facts, in a logical manner, it is therefore, with great satisfaction we hail a work which will penetrate far and wide among medical men who have hitherto paid too little attention to teetotalism, and it will probably awaken enquiry, and give rise to controversy, which we welcome as the means of testing the truth of our principles, and purifying it from any particles of error, with which it may be combined. Referring our readers to the work itself, we give the following extracts.

"We believe that no physiologist of repute would now be found to maintain any other doctrine, in regard to the materials of the albuminous tissues of the animal body, than that propounded a few years since, by Mulder, and Liebig; namely, that they are derived exclusively from those alimentary substances, whose constitution is similar to their own, so that the non-azotised compound cannot enter into the composition of more than a very small part of the animal fabric. This doctrine, when first put forth, was received with a degree of hesitation, and distrust, proportioned to its novel and startling character; but the testimony in its favour has been greatly, but gradually accumulating, so that it now commands very general, if not universal assent."

"All our present physiological knowledge, then, leads to the decided conclusion that, alcohol cannot become the pabulum for the renovation of the muscular substance, which process can only be effected by the assimilation of albuminous materials in the food; and that the habitual use of alcohol, therefore, cannot add anything to the muscular vigour. And, this conclusion receives most striking confirmation from the well-known fact, that, in the preparation of the body for feats of strength, the most experienced trainers either forbid the use of fermented liquors altogether, or allow but a very small quantity to be taken; their trust being placed in a highly nutritious diet, active muscular exertion, and the occasional use of purgatives, which purify the blood of the products of decomposition, or draw off superfluous alimentary materials."

As a medical agent, the writer would use it in rare instances as he would various other poisons, such as arsenic, corrosive sublimate, &c.

Answers to Correspondents.

Mr. E. H. Swanwick is received.

J. R. Welshpool, and others. We hope the festivals to be held at Montgomery on the 5th, Trent Vale on the 15th, and Derby on the 17th inst., will be well attended.

Mr. Hopewood's and Mr. Cassel's advertisements were too late; the first can be inserted next month.

On the First of January, the Gazette will come out in an improved form, and will go post free to all parts of the Kingdom. By this means our readers can obtain it punctually, and societies will be relieved from the expense of carriage, which in some instances, amounts at present to nearly as much as the cost of the paper. Application to be made as usual to Mr. Wakelin, Westbromwich.

Temperance Gazette.

Birmingham, November 1st, 1847.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

The world is certainly becoming wiser, and we trust in a proportionate degree, it will become better also. This autumn is remarkable for the support which has been given to the great temperance movement, by Forbes' Medical Review; it is a new era in our history, when a work of such long established reputation and scientific ability, deems the principles of our cause of so much importance in a moral and physical point of view, as to deserve investigation, and the result of that enquiry is, an article which strongly enforces all the main positions which we have, from time to time advanced. After the working men have by incessant toil and generous self-denial, proved teetotalism to be a great fact, the philosophers will make good its claim to be ranked as a science, and one of the most valuable, on account of its relation to the moral and physical improvement of man. We are much indebted to Dr. Forbes, and the talented writer of the article, for their generous assistance and powerful advocacy of our cause, and for those much needed cautions on the use of alcoholic liquors as a medical agent in the cure of disease. We were once told of a young man, who was so much given to drinking that he sold all his goods for drink, he was constantly ill-using his wife, and for some years he was a plague to his neighbours, and a disgrace to his friends. He was persuaded to sign the pledge, and a speedy change was observed in his circumstances, his house was furnished, his table well kept, and it was a pleasure for his friends to visit him, because the wife was so happy and the family lived so comfortably together. This state of things continued for seven or eight years, when the man became unwell and consulted a surgeon, who ordered him to drink intoxicating drinks, he objected to do so, as he had a horror of them on account of his previous sufferings from their use, but determined to consult his uncle, who

was my informant, and he told him to take them by all means as the doctor ordered it, for he need not take much. The poor man had some misgivings, but was persuaded to drink a little, the old appetite returned, and it was lamentable to see the sudden destruction which swept over the family from that moment—in a few months, upwards of seventy pounds, the savings of teetotalism, all his furniture and clothing, excepting one suit were swept away, he was obliged to leave his house, and came to the uncle with his family to seek relief, through drunkenness he lost several situations, and at last he went to Ireland, alone, and has not since been heard of. We mention this case for the information of those of the profession, who are not aware of the dangerous character of these drinks, to those who have once been hard drinkers.

The admirable article by Dr. Carpenter in Howitt's Journal, is of equal value with the foregoing, and perhaps it will be still more highly appreciated, by the majority of the readers of that publication. As a most appropriate illustration of these expositions of teetotalism. Cruickshank has engraved the "Bottle," a series of pictures from real life, which are the cheapest that have ever been published, whether we regard their execution, or the moral lesson which they teach. Hundreds will have their attention aroused, and will be reclaimed by those engravings, who would not listen to a lecture or read a pamphlet, and Cruickshank has done much for humanity, and for his lasting fame in this work. At the suggestion of a friend, we recommend that barbers' shops be furnished with these engravings, numbers come to be shaved who have to wait their turn, and will see in these prints their own image; the class of men who frequent these places require, and will benefit by this reading-made-easy. Mr. Flinn, during the ensuing month, proposes to take the "Bottle" with him to illustrate his lectures, and we think he may employ it usefully in this way.

We are happy to find that the Chester society is doing well, and the friends are active in the cause. The society at Waver-tree has prospered much since its re-establishment, the meetings are always numerously attended, and the number of signatures satisfactory, at Mr. Flinn's last meeting there were twenty-five. The Burlington society also had a good meeting, with twenty signatures. Chapel-en-le-frith and Foxhill Bank are doing well. The intelligent and respectable society at Crumpsall, is making rapid progress and effecting a great improvement in the condition of the place. At Halifax,

there was a pleasant and interesting meeting. At Bury, great exertions are made to enlist the young in the teetotal army, and with great success, we wish all advocates to devote as much attention as they can, to this important branch of their mission. At Newport and Lidney, good meetings have been held. We are glad to perceive that our friends at Merthyr, are determined to carry on the warfare against strong drinks with vigour, both in English and Welsh, they have a great work to perform, but there are also able and indefatigable men among them to carry it out. At Penkhull their festival was most numerously attended and the proceedings were very encouraging. It is very gratifying to find that all the recent meetings at Stafford, have been well attended, and a number of signatures obtained on each occasion; at the last meeting, of the sixteen who signed, two of them were the most notorious drunkards in the place, we trust they will be enabled to keep their pledge, as long as life shall be prolonged; it is the glorious privilege of our society to be the means of reclaiming the confirmed drunkard, who has been given up by every one else, but it is a still more pleasing and grateful task, to stop the progress of intemperance, by training up the child, from his youth, in our principles so that he may never experience the pangs, the disgrace, the despair, of the drunkard.

TEETOTALISM AND THE PRESS.

There is no agent in society, whose attributes so powerfully influence our National character, as the press. Our commerce—our religion—our social and political relationship, are subject, in a measure, to its dignified and potent sway. The rapid advancement of civilization—the progress of the arts and sciences—the demand for an enlightened freedom, so characteristic of Europe, in the past and present centuries, are mainly attributable, to the intelligent use of this mighty instrumentality. To its aid are all organizations of modern times, chiefly indebted for their respective successes, and, without its assistance it may be safely affirmed, that no class of principles, however sound, can by possibility succeed in making a permanent impression upon the public mind. The arguments upon the platform—the eloquence of consistent example, are powerful modes of action, but unaided, they are insufficient to overcome the difficulties presented by the conventional distinctions of life.

It is essential to the healthy excellence of an institution, that it have a widely diffused,

and an energetically conducted literature, a fact which is too generally overlooked by teetotalers as a class, and hence, the striking contrast which teetotalism presents, to past and contemporary movements. With the latter the press is the great idea, and other agents have ranked as secondary. This error however cannot longer exist consistently with the hope of final triumph. To remove it, must be made a matter of special concern, by the leading minds in the temperance movement. Probably no moral step of equal moment, and intertwined so closely with the future destiny of the nation, has ever claimed attention from the philanthropist. Social amelioration, and civil liberty must stand still, until the adjustment of this great anomaly. A central committee composed of influential members from the respective executives whose duty it should be to attend exclusively to this matter, might, or might not be the wisest method to be adopted, at the present time, and involves considerations, too numerous for discussion in the present article. Committees in their individual capacity, should at once commence the work of universal enlightenment, on this momentous subject. The formidable character of the attempt should not deter them. The magnitude of the cause, should inspire them with a glow of lofty enthusiasm and a calm inflexibility of purpose; only let an amount of energy be expended, commensurate with the importance of the object, and success is certain.

That man must be profoundly ignorant of the state of society, and public feeling, viewed in reference to the temperance question, who does not foresee the glorious issue of a comprehensive attempt to diffuse temperance evidence. The feeling of determined hostility, once so prevalent, is now superseded by one of toleration. Recorded thought has now access to our drawing rooms, the Aristocracy and the great majority in the professional walks of life, can now be assailed by the battering-ram of truth. Teetotalers then must move forward, and take permanent possession of the ground, thus ceded by their opponents; destroy the mere passive feeling of toleration, and build upon its ruins, an enlightened public opinion, in favour of universal abstinence. The scattered rays of truth, Chemical, Physiological, and Moral, must be gathered up into one bright and burning focus, and by means of the press, borne into the heart of every family in the Kingdom. An important step, in the way of accomplishing this object, would be taken, if every committee would record a resolution,

that, henceforth, £1. per annum shall be transmitted to the office of some accredited organ, for its gratuitous circulation, by means of the post, amongst the *Members of both Houses of Parliament*, ministers of the Gospel, of every denomination, and other influential and professional men in all our localities. A moral power would then be exerted, sufficient to attract their attention to similar views, and to force under their notice information of which they are now destitute. If we estimate the number of teetotalers, in England and Wales, at 2,000,000, or nearly one eighteenth of the whole population, which will be below the actual number, if we permit the returns to the late Worlds Convention, to guide us; and allowing such convention to represent, on the average 1,000 members, and we have realised for this noble purpose £2,000. Many questions of detail, which would arise, might be considered here, did space permit, but as most of these would be purely local, and dependent upon the position of the respective societies, they would best be disposed of when developed.

While, however, respectful remonstrance is urged in high quarters, there must be no lack of effort, to proselytise in the humbler walk of life, for after all, the temperance question is emphatically the working man's question. The good old plan of tract distribution if vigorously carried out, would soon produce desirable results.

It is important to observe, before closing this subject, that in order to the ultimate success of any great movement, it is necessary that those taking part in it, should fully understand the length and breadth of the principles it involves. Can this be said of the teetotalers? To a reflecting mind it is deeply painful, to witness the apathy and indifference, which the majority exhibit, towards the cause they profess to have espoused.

How is it possible, that we can be efficient for any great work, while such a want of spirits exist? The minds of teetotalers however, it should be remembered, are susceptible of the same influence as others; diffuse information amongst them—make them thoroughly acquainted with the philosophy of temperance, and you destroy this poverty of feeling: fed with the substantial realities of truth, and acting from an intelligent motive, they will display that manly energy of spirit, which is essential to force of character, and to the success of any great enterprise. Until this is done, we can never be powerful, nor operate with force upon public opinion. A vast amount of responsibility, then rests upon those to whom is committed the special

guardianship of total abstinence. Committees should take the circulation of the periodical press, under their own immediate management, there would be no pecuniary risk attending this, a person should be appointed by each committee, to superintend this matter, send all orders in the committee's behalf, receive parcels and distribute their contents, to those parties, whose names should be stated in a book, provided for that purpose. By these means, the demand for literature would increase amazingly. Thousands who never dream of going to a bookseller's shop, would have enkindled within them, a thirst for knowledge, a desire for improvement; an elevation of motive, and a generosity of feeling would soon be developed, and, guided by patriotism and benevolence, the spirit of true wisdom would inspire their hearts, and make their power irresistible.

G. Joynson.

SALES BY AUCTION.

The most respectable solicitors and auctioneers in Birmingham, called a meeting a few days ago, to correct the abuses connected with sales of this kind, and to make a regulation that all sales should commence at or before two o'clock in the day, and that they should begin to sell at the time named in the advertisement of sale. It was not without reason that these alterations were proposed, at present the sale begins at a late hour, the auctioneer's health suffers from the heated, crowded rooms, made worse by the heat of the gas lamps and the late hour to which his business is protracted—thus turning night into day. Men of humanity and respectability at once concurred in the proposed change, but an objection was made by another class who declared that *their property should not be sold with dry lips*, and their sales should be carried on as heretofore.

There are some men who care not what evils arise to the community, so that their private interests are promoted, for this purpose they will have a sale announced at three o'clock, the people will assemble accordingly, but there is no auctioneer; refreshments are provided, and wines or spirits are on the side-board, and being pressed to eat and to drink, they are at last prevailed upon to do so, as a means of wearing away the time. When the drink has done its work, and the people are giddy and excited, the sale (we will not say robbery) commences and perhaps the property is knocked down to a purchaser who is ruined by the exorbitant price which he has covenanted to pay. This is no crime at the

Central Criminal Court, it is not punishable by act of Parliament, but it is a crime against the moral law, the universal sense of right, and also in the court within a man's own breast, the court of conscience. We have heard men boast of delaying the sale till the majority of those present were intoxicated, and by this means they obtained more for the property than its value—for our own part we should think better of the fool who was cheated of his money, than of the cunning man who defrauded him.

This is one of the drinking usages of society which calls aloud for reformation. Another equally absurd but not so wicked, is the sum spent in drink on the sale of a horse, another silly custom is the payment of wages at a public house, when each man has sixpence deducted from his earnings whether he is thirsty enough to drink the beer or not. There is also a disgraceful custom of drinking at funerals, and on these solemn occasions, the living show their respect to their departed friends, by concluding the ceremony with a scene of brutal intoxication. Happily for us the dark ages are passing away, and in a few years the selfish declaration will not be tolerated "my property shall not be sold with dry lips," and the other absurd customs must betake themselves to a more congenial climate.

Intelligence.

OXFORD TEMPERANCE AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—On Sunday, Sept. 26th, 1847, Mr. Passmore Edwards, one of the agents of the Central temperance association, addressed the Sunday schools in connexion with the Wesleyan, Independent, and Baptist congregations, in the Baptist chapel, New Road, in this city, on the moral influences of the temperance movement, and its beneficial bearings on Sunday school education, and religious instruction. There were a great many adults present in addition to the children of the schools; and great attention was paid to the address, which was ably delivered. The speaker showed the close connexion which existed between pure and perfect temperance, and the prosperity of the great moral movement, and the general advancement of the people of our country. If the Sunday school teachers throughout the land, sanctioned and co-operated with the temperance reform, and did their best to indoctrinate the mind of the rising generation with such a salubrious principle, a moral revolution would be effected in the course of a few years; and consequently, it behoves all interested in the promotion of education, and the moral and spiritual welfare of the people, to lend a helping hand to such an important movement. Mr. Bartlett conducted the proceedings by introducing the speaker, and afterwards implored the Divine blessing on the occasion.—Mr. Edwards, also delivered an interesting lecture at Witney, in the same county, which was also respectfully reported in the "Oxford Chronicle" of the same week.

J. S. Faulkner.

UTTOXETER.—During the busy time in the wake week, while the public-houses were filled with drunkards, and crowds were posting their way to the races, I was much delighted to see a race of sober men, preparing for an afternoon's real enjoyment—a temperance tea party. It was truly delightful to see men who once wallowed in the mire of drunkenness, now engaged in the work of bettering the condition of their fellow-men, and conducting their children, instead, of to the common pot-house, to the temperance tea meeting. I am happy to say the meeting was a good one. It was held at the Wesleyan School-room, and the utmost order and unanimity prevailed. Mr. Riley, Timber Merchant, was called to the chair, and he said that, he was thankful he had become a teetotaler, and had resolved never to taste intoxicating liquors again. Mr. Redfern, followed, with a very excellent speech; after which, Dr. Warham, who had been invited to attend, arose amidst loud cheers and delivered a suitable speech, bearing on the physiological part of the question, which he illustrated by a variety of well-executed drawings. At the conclusion, a vote of thanks was given to him, and several signatures were obtained.

T. B. Gregory.

MERTHYR TYDVIL.—The deeply absorbing question of teetotalism is taking deep root, and its benign principles are spreading in this town; and the cry—"Come over and help us" is responded to by many who treated our cause with contempt, but who look upon it now as a mighty effort for promoting the happiness of their fellow-countrymen. A vigorous effort has just been made to revive the cause by a series of interesting meetings in connection with the formation of an English total abstinence society, the want of which, has been deeply felt by the English brethren of this town. We have lately received two visits from Mr. Horn, who delivered two humorous and excellent addresses to a numerous and respectable audience, at the temperance room; at the close of which meetings, 22 signatures were obtained. The English society now consists of 100 members, and unity and love prevail among them all. Every one is working his part towards bringing about this great reformation.

B. Howells, jun.

PERSHORE.—Mr. Kemp was with us on Wednesday evening, the 13th, but owing to its being the day on which the annual statute fair (or mop as it is called) for the hiring of farm servants is held, the public-houses were more crowded than usual, and the lecture at the temperance hall was rather thinly attended.—However, we had a most excellent lecture from Mr. Kemp, who handled the subject in a very able and interesting manner. The lecturer was listened to attentively throughout, and a good feeling was evidently produced. On leaving this meeting of the friends of peace, sobriety and good order, our better feelings received a shock—drunkards were reeling and staggering about the streets. In one house out of every twenty, in our usual quiet little town, the god, Bacchus, had erected his shrine, in which his miserable and deluded devotees were with oaths and curses holding a jubilee. The town seemed wholly given up to drunkenness, and yet professors of the religion of Jesus Christ look coolly on, or while they lament over the awful state of the drunkard, refuse to deny themselves for his sake. "To him that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is sin."

W. Conn, jun., Sec.

HALIFAX.—It had no sooner become known that our old favourite, your talented agent, Mr. Flinn, (who had won for himself golden opinions whilst

among us,) had arrived on a visit to his relatives, than a deputation was sent from a meeting of the friends of temperance, which had been convened for that purpose, requesting Mr. Flinn to honour them with a lecture, to which he readily assented; and on Monday, the 4th instant, Mr. Flinn delivered a pleasing and instructive lecture in the Working Man's Hall, to a numerous and respectable audience, the effects of which will long be remembered in Halifax. A vote of thanks was awarded by acclamation to Mr. Flinn, for the important services rendered by him to the people of Halifax, in advancing the cause of temperance.

George Webber, Sec.

WAVERTREE.—The cause of true temperance is here doing well. Men and women, gentle and simple, are combined together to promote its interests. Some of our christian friends have lately joined us, and though it is to be regretted there are not more of them with us, we do not despair. It is our object to live in peace and charity with all men, and at the same time, both by precept and example, to throw as much light as we can upon the temperance question.

"It is drunkenness only we seek to destroy,
And truth is the weapon we intend to employ."

The cause received an impulse at the onset from our joining your association, and it is now moving onwards. Mr. Horn had an excellent meeting, which he humourosly entertained for nearly an hour and-a-half. Mr. Mundy, from Liverpool, occupied the chair; and at the close, 26 persons signed the pledge. Our last meeting was the most crowded we have hitherto had. Lawrence Heyworth, Esq. presided, and Mr. Flinn delivered an eloquent address, which was listened to with great attention. Twenty additional signatures were obtained.

John Jones.

MADELEY.—Alas, for the good old times when bear-baiting—bull-baiting—badger-baiting—dog-fights—and cock-fights were the order of the day! The spirit of the times in which we live, forbids us to discountenance holidays for the people. While therefore we would not discourage holidays for the people, let us strive to turn them to a good account. Actuated by this spirit the Vicar of Yardley, the Vicar of Madeley, the Churchwardens, and others, gave their sanction and countenance, to the holding of a Temperance Festival, in the National School Room, in Madeley. Nearly 200 availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of blending with amusement and recreation, the higher enjoyments of the mind, for while there was present 'the Cup that cheers but not inebriates,' there was also the true 'feast of Reason and the flow of Soul.' A Public Meeting was held in the lower room, which became very much crowded, with an attentive and apparently a deeply interested audience. The Vicar of Yardley occupied the chair, and the Rev. E. Wilton, Curate of Broseley, and others addressed the meeting.

HINCKLEY.—I feel great pleasure in having to announce to you the success we met with at our temperance festival on Monday, the 21st inst. We had an excellent tea meeting, no less than 200 sitting down to partake thereof; after which, the Rev. Wm. Salt was called to the chair, who, after briefly addressing the meeting, requested myself, as secretary, to read the report, which I did, after which he introduced Mr. French, of Brinklow, (a reclaimed drunkard,) who gave us a history of his adventures, &c., whilst he addicted himself to the use of the "bottle." Then Mr. Pritchard, of Coventry, who spoke for a short time; and after him

your agent, Mr. B. Glover, who spoke long and well, and it was remarked that his words sunk deep into the hearts of many who were present. After him, Mr. Barlow, of Birmingham, enlivened the meeting with anecdotes, &c., and concluded by calling upon all to come forward boldly and join so glorious a cause. Our own advocate, Mr. Clarke, concluded by a brief address. At the conclusion, 34 signed the pledge—amongst whom were the 4 managers of the tea table. The hall was densely crowded during the addresses, so much so, that many were obliged to be refused admittance. The members of the committee were arrayed in rosettes, medals, &c., and presented a very interesting appearance; and such was the general satisfaction given, that every one hoped it would not be long ere such another meeting occurred again.

S. Preston, jun., Sec.

LEAMINGTON.—The total abstinence cause is still advancing at this fashionable town. The *Temperance Gazette* is highly valued; and the agents of the association give great satisfaction. A week or two ago, we were favoured with the services of Mrs. Stamps, who gave two exceedingly eloquent lectures, at large and enthusiastic meetings, at the conclusion of which, there was quite a rush to the platform of persons anxious to sign the pledge. On the next evening, she lectured at Warwick, with the same effect. Mr. Carter occupied the chair; and at the conclusion of Mrs. Stamps' powerful address, he said, that for some time he had not been so active as he ought to have been, but now he felt more vigorous in the cause than ever; and as he had come to live in the parish of Warwick, he would lend his assistance in carrying on the good cause they had, that night, heard so ably advocated. This gentlemen, having just built a large iron foundry, at Emcote, being anxious to show to his workmen the satisfaction he felt for their valuable services, invited them, and their wives, to a first-rate teetotal supper. He addressed the party in a speech, which did him credit; and said, that he was thankful to say, that the buildings had been erected, and completed, without any accident occurring; which he attributed to the goodness of God, and, to the fact, that there had never been allowed any intoxicating drinks to be brought on the works. And as he felt certain that any kind of work could be done without the use of such drinks, and their use being productive of so many varied and extensive evils, he should always think it his duty, to forbid their use on his premises. He had not, for many years, drank intoxicating drinks himself, and he never intended to drink them again. He rejoiced to see, this evening, about 100 workmen, with their wives, enjoying themselves, in such an innocent, and agreeable manner. This was as it should be. Men should indulge in no pleasures in which their wives could not join. The party broke up early; and next morning, the men were all at their work, and in sound health. W. Colley, Sec.

STAFFORD.—The friends here had feared, for some time, that the society would have to be put in the *Gazette*, as a bankrupt concern, but recent events have altered the aspect of affairs, and they now claim to be *Gazetted*, but from a far different cause. On Monday, Sept 27th, we had a very spirited, and successful meeting, in the British school, the Rev. W. Ford, M. A., in the chair. About 150 sat down to tea, and, after tea, the room was filled with a very respectable company. The chairman, on opening the meeting, alluded to the unfortunate absence of our president, the Rev. E. Whitney, of Cresswell hall, who was kept at home through ill-

ness. He regretted the absence of the Rev. L. Panting, also, but from a card he had received a few days ago, signed, Mr. and Mrs. Panting, he should judge he had just entered the holy state of matrimony. After making some striking, and well-timed observations, he called upon the secretary to read the report, from which it appeared, that the society was free from debt, and in a much better condition than formerly. The donations included £5 5s., from David Urquhart, Esq., M. P., for Stafford; £1, from the Rev. E. Whitley; 10s., from the Rev. J. Sedger, gael chaplain; and 5s., from R. Hughes, Esq. Mr. Wilson, of Rugeley, Mr. B. Glover, and others, addressed the meeting with great effect. Several temperance hymns were sung at intervals, and, at the conclusion of the meeting, 15 signed the pledge. On Tuesday, Oct. 12th, Mr. Flinn gave a lecture, to an attentive and delighted audience, when 16 more signatures were obtained.

E. Halden, sec.

DINAS COLLIERY, CARDIFF.—A Rechabite Tent was opened here, on Tuesday, Sept. 14th, which has given an impetus to the movement in this district. Mr. Ching addressed the members in a very eloquent manner, and urged upon them to set an example to other clubs, of brotherly love, and decent christian behaviour, as well as of true sobriety.

BURY.—The Bury Youths' abstinence society was recently favoured with the valuable services of the Rev. R. G. Mason. On Sunday, Sept. 26th, Mr. Mason preached in three different places of worship, to large and attentive congregations. On Monday, the 27th, he had been advertised to deliver a lecture in the Brunswick school-room, but as the religious tract society's anniversary was also announced for the same night, the temperance friends kindly gave up their meeting, and Mr. Mason, with many who would otherwise have heard his temperance lecture, went to the meeting of the religious tract society, which was, on this occasion, better attended than had been the case for many years. Mr. Mason addressed the meeting, and, indirectly, introduced the importance of temperance efforts, to many who would never give their presence to a temperance meeting. On the Tuesday, and the three following nights, large congregations, averaging 700 persons, each night, met in three chapels, and one large school-room, to listen to Mr. Mason's interesting, and elevating lectures; and at each of the chapels, a different minister of religion presided; there are eight ministers in the town, all zealous, united, pledged teetotalers. The Youth's society, on this occasion, made collections at each of the four chapels, and obtained nearly £11, which, considering the general depression of trade, and that several cotton mills, in the town, are entirely stopped, is an encouraging evidence of the goodwill of the public. Mr. Mason produced a very favourable impression on the minds of the religious public of Bury, by his preaching, and the lectures here at a former visit, and by a letter received from him, it appears, that like success has attended his labours in other places. 'Since my last visit to Bury,' he states 'which embraces the interval of three months, I have enjoyed the privilege of preaching forty-five sermons, in thirty-nine of the principal dissenting chapels, at the following populous towns—Mosley, Heywood, Oldham, Bolton, Wigan, Grimsby, York, Pontefract, Stockport, Rochdale, Clithord, Macclesfield, Ashton, and Bury. And it may be added, that I have not only preached three sermons, in each of these places,

but delivered the amount of six lectures, had the average of 700 at each meeting, and obtained upwards of a hundred adult signatures per week. It is pleasing to know, that by proclaiming the glorious gospel, in the various chapels, on the Sabbath, the audiences during the succeeding weeks have been, almost without exception, more numerous, respectable and attentive, than at any previous period. This is the invariable testimony of the societies associated with all the above towns, where, I am happy to say, the temperance cause is in a healthy condition." Thinking that facts of this description may be cheering to the friends of temperance, I send this account for insertion, in your useful periodical.

F. Howorth.

PENKHULL.—We had the pleasure of hearing an excellent lecture, from your respected agent, Mr. Flinn, on Saturday, the 9th, at Stoke, and although the night was exceedingly tempestuous, the attendance was good, and several signed the pledge. On Monday, Mr. Flinn visited Penkull, for the third time, when nearly 200 attended our tea party. After tea, a public meeting took place, in the national school-room, which was densely crowded, and between 400 and 500 having assembled, to hear the great truths of teetotalism propounded. The meeting was addressed by several local speakers, and enlivened by a number of songs. Mr. Davenport recited an original poem, written by himself, expressly for the occasion, and the Stoke brass band generously gave us their services. Mr. Flinn wound up the evening's proceedings with an address, remarkable for eloquence and pathos. Numbers signed the pledge.

J. Davenport.

Advertisements.

CHEAP TEMPERANCE PUBLICATIONS.

J. LIVESEY Printer, Preston, is selling off his stock of Temperance, and other publications, at about half-price; consisting of 18,000 *Standard Temperance Papers*; 9,000 *Tracts*; 21,000 *Hand-bills*; 12,000 *Letter Lines*; 16,000 *Back Numbers of the Preston Temperance Advocate*, and the *Moral Reformer*; 1,000 *Economy of Human Life*; and 400 *Wesley's Primitive Physic*. Also on Sale, 70 Sets of Stereotype Plates, for temperance tracts and Bills.

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London, published for the Proprietor at 171, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers.

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The *Christian Penny Record* will be published on Wednesday, as before.

The charge for Advertisements will be the same as for the *Penny Record*. Post-office orders to be made payable to Henry Stanley, Jersey.

Testimonials.

(From the Rev. S. G. Morrison, Presbyterian Minister, Dublin.)

"I am greatly obliged to you for sending me the first number of your interesting little newspaper. I have read it attentively, from your prospectus, which is beautifully written, to the advertisement of 'The Wet Sheet'; and to say, that I approve of the entire, would but faintly express the satisfaction and delight with which I perused it. The objects which you contemplate are benevolent and christian. The unprecedented cheapness of the humble, yet not inelegant sheet, insures its entrance into the poorest habitations. A newspaper on the peasant's table was a desideratum which you have supplied. I trust that Ministers, especially, will recommend it, and secure its spirited originator a sale remunerative of the expense,

and trouble incident to its production. I shall promote its circulation among my congregation as much as I can; and although this metropolis is not wanting in daily and weekly papers, your *Penny Record* must be regarded as a necessary and valuable addition. So far as leisure from ministerial avocations permits, I shall, most cheerfully, contribute to your columns. Of course, you may consider me a subscriber from the beginning."

(From the *Baptist Magazine*, Oct., 1846.)

"This paper continues to be conducted with great propriety, and deserves that patronage from Dissenters to which it aspires."

(From the Editor of the *Christian Witness*.)

"Dear Sir,—For many weeks I have purposed sending you a line, acknowledging the regular receipt of the *Christian Penny Record*, which, from the first, you have so kindly sent me; and in now doing this, permit me, at the same time, to express my great interest in the publication itself, and the entire satisfaction every number has given me. It does great credit to all concerned. In point of editorial conduct, it is all I could wish; it is generally admirable; and the printing would pass as highly respectable even in the metropolis. The paper also is all that could be desired. I have no hesitation in saying, that you are doing very substantial service to the cause of liberty, humanity, and religion. I claim you as one of my numerous progeny, and the most meritorious of the line—most in unison with the paternal mind! Rejoicing in your success, and with hearty wishes for its constant increase, I rest your friend and fellow-labourer, "John Campbell.

"To the Editor of the *Christian Penny Record*."

As an advertising medium, the *Record* cannot be surpassed. The circulation in the united kingdom—exclusive of the Channel Islands—is much greater than that of any religious paper published; while the charge for advertising—2s. for eight lines, 2d. for each additional line, and half-price for every subsequent insertion—is scarcely half of what is paid to other publications.

The *Records* are published simultaneously in London, by Patridge, and Oakey, and in Jersey, at the Office of the *Christian Record*, every Monday, and every Wednesday morning; may be sent free of postage, and may also be re-posted, to any part of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and France.

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Monthly Notices.

AGENTS' APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

November.	MR. GLOVER.	MR. HORN,	MR. FLINN.	Mr. KEMP.
Monday 1	Coventry	Chester	Kidderminster	
Tuesday 2	Brinklow	Wrexham	West Bromwich	Leamington
Wednes. 3	Yardley	Clwydd	Willenhall	Stratford-on-Avon
Thursday 4	Wednesbury	Ellesmere	Wolverhampton	Henley in Arden
Friday 5	Greatbridge	Montgomery	Gornal Wood	Redditch
Monday 8	Upton-on-Severn	Bishops Castle	Crewe	Newcastle
Tuesday 9	Worcester	Knighton	Warrington	Penkhull
Wednes 10	Pershore	Newtown	Knutsford	Stafford
Thursday 11	Malvern Link	Berriew	Chapel en le frith	Rugeley
Friday 12	Cheltenham	Welshpool	Ditto	Leek
Saturday 13				Stoke
Monday 15	Fairford	Shrewsbury	Crumpsall	Trent Vale
Tuesday 16	Cirencester	Wellington	Manchester	
Wednes 17	Newport M	Market Drayton	Derby	
Thursday 18	Abersychan	Liverpool Portico	Ripley	
Friday 19	Ebbw Vale	Wavertree	Cromford	
Monday ..22	Merthyr Tidvil	Burlington Bridge	Ditto	
Tuesday ..23	Brynmaur	Lpool Elms Peel St	Burton	
Wednes. 24	Beaufort	Bury	Rocester	
Thursday 25	Abersychan	Acrington	Uttoxeter	
Friday 26	Varteg	Foxhill-bank	Tutbury	
Monday 29	Pontypool	Rawtinstall	Birmingham	
Tuesday 30	Cardiff	Runcorn	Lozells	

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO AGENCY FUND.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Miss Kenrick, Chtr. 2 0 0	Runcorn	Brynmaur	Uttoxeter
Penkhull	Cirencester	Blaenavon	Lozells
Derby	Lidney	Foxhill-bank	

All Contributions and Communications to be Addressed—not later than the 15th of the month—to Mr.
GEORGE SMITH KENRICK, West Bromwich.

BIRMINGHAM:—Printed and Published by RICHARD CYLES TOMKINSON, jun., of 39, Snow-hill, in the parish of
 Birmingham, November, 1st, 1847.

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 sent, and through whom all societies and Wholesale Agents can be supplied.

THE TEMPERANCE GAZETTE.

ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

No. 24. VOL. II.—New Series.

DECEMBER, 1847.

[Price 1d., Stamped 2d.]

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THE PAST AND FUTURE.

Time has passed away rapidly since we first assumed the responsibility of editing a Temperance Periodical. The first attempt was made in our native village, and the type, the paper, and the printing were on a par, the performance was rude, but still, it was far better than could have been expected, in any village a few years ago. We did not then calculate upon a large circulation, but as our subscribers increased, we improved our paper by transferring it to Leicester, where it continued as long as our printer was in a condition to execute the work for us. When we removed to Birmingham, a further improvement took place in the printing of our periodical, this is however the last number which will be printed in Birmingham; and we shall seek for further advantages for our subscribers, by sending our herald of peace and good will, to the old world and the new, from the sea-girt coast of the Isle of Man.

The change of place, to ourselves will bring no advantage, but will cause us more trouble, it will however enable us to give additional facilities to our subscribers. We shall increase the number of our pages from 16 to 24, the pages will not be so large, but each page will contain as much matter as before, so that the quantity of reading will be increased 50 per cent.

Societies have long complained of the expense and delay which attends the sending of parcels by coach, waggon, or rail;—in future all the papers will be conveyed by her Majesty's Mail—all delays will be avoided, and for one shilling's worth of postage stamps, any person may have the Temperance Gazette

delivered at his own door, on the first day of every month for a year. We will not say that this will be the best and cheapest periodical ever published, but we maintain that it is very cheap, and we will endeavour to make it good; at all events it shall be conducted in a kindly spirit, for while we burn with zeal to promote the great temperance reformation as the means to a still greater end, the universal improvement of mankind in physical comforts, intellectual power, and spiritual life—yet our warmth will not scorch those who are opposed to us; we desire to conquer, but it must be by the power of love alone—we would not achieve a victory even in a cause so momentous as this, with the unchristian weapons of bitterness and hate.

Having made the foregoing arrangements for the convenience and advantage of Temperance Societies, and the public at large, we shall feel obliged to societies, secretaries, committees, and individuals, to support and encourage us by a large circulation. The object we have in view, and the tendencies of our periodical, will be to raise the moral standard of the people, and to give them a literature, which will entertain and instruct them at the same time. Mr. R. Wakelin, of West Bromwich, will be glad to receive early communications, as all parties will naturally desire to begin the year with the first number of the new Series.

We have received promises of contributions for our periodical from divines and literary and scientific men, alike distinguished for 'christian virtues and intellectual attainments.' We have also arranged for a glimpse of temperance proceedings in America, from a devoted friend of the cause, who is a Washingtonian.

We are deeply obliged by the kindness of the gentlemen, who have thus favoured us, and we trust they will be rewarded, by the amount of good effected by the extensive circulation of their cherished thoughts, by means of the Temperance Gazette.

DRINKING CUSTOMS.

Custom is the plague of wise men, and the idol of fools.

The indefatigable friend of the temperance cause, John Dunlop, Esq., has been recently exerting himself to check the drinking customs among the working classes, and a public meeting has been held in Worcester, to consider what would be the best means to adopt for the purpose of removing these evil habits; the meeting passed three resolutions, which we commend to the serious attention of our readers.

Public houses have long ceased to be houses for the refreshment of the wearied traveller, they are now receiving houses for all the superfluous cash of the people, a modicum only of his earnings, just sufficient to keep body and soul together, being all that is set aside for the home department, by a large portion of our operatives. The publicans are now the great tax collectors of this country, and every street has one of these large Bastilles, besides little ones innumerable for the purpose of securing the cash, but it must be observed that these places are banks of deposit, not of issue. Some of these seem very like sties, where unclean animals delight to follow their animal and sensual propensities; and however low and filthy their pursuits and pleasures may be, they will find a lower deep still, opening to receive them, a beer-house kept by a human being, more sensual and degraded than these victims, as is shown in Rev. J. Clay's report of the Preston House of Correction, and we know of cases still more revolting than any to which his report refers: they are vile beyond description.

Yet, for the support of these houses and their owners, a net-work of habit and custom has been woven, in the meshes of which all run-a-way mechanics and labourers are ensnared, how sad to think of the small number who entirely escape these perfidious machinations! The ramifications of this plan extend to all the events and business of life, but one of the most successful and specious traps which they set is the benefit club, and it is truly a club to benefit—the landlord; and the man who succeeds in attaching several of these to his house, is indeed in the receipt

of custom—his fortune is made, he grows fat on the misfortunes of his dupes. To show the object for which these clubs are established, it is only necessary to say that the universal law is, that each member shall expend a sum of money for strong drink, every time he meets his club—so fatal to the well-being of the members are these public house clubs, that the health of many is undermined by that which professes to be an alleviation for the sick, and we never knew one of these clubs, which had not several drunkards attached to it, who were made drunkards by the operation of the club rules.

The payment of money at public houses, is a crying evil; it is in vain that an act of Parliament has been passed to restrict this practice; those who disregard the laws of God, will contrive to evade human laws, and this act is mere waste paper as far as any beneficial purpose is concerned, for the butty colliers sell beer to their men in utter contempt of the law, and discharge them if they do not drink largely of the liquid poison, children and women imbibe the fatal thirst for intoxicating drink, by the custom of the pay night, and every man in the iron district, with very few exceptions pays 6d. to a publican for beer before he can receive his wages. We need not add that men do not confine themselves to the penal quart of the stern custom, but that most of the public houses on "pay night" are a scene of drunkenness and disorder. Why do not men throw off the yoke? the fetters of custom are too strong for them.

Again, the public house windows are ornamented with MONEY CLUBS. Tailors receive their orders for clothes at public houses. There are shoe clubs, and stay clubs, building clubs, and betting clubs, glee clubs, and burying clubs; no society is too low for the publican, he welcomes tramps and beggars, who after foraging successfully on the benevolent, order for their refreshment after the toils of the day, game and all the delicacies of the season, washed down their seasoned throats by gallons of rum or gin.

In some parishes the paupers are required to meet the board of guardians and seek for relief from positive want, at a gaudy public house, and may chance to see one of the board, sipping his glass of brandy and water at twelve o'clock in the day. Magistrates hold their petty sessions at public houses, and punish men for assaults arising out of public house tipping, and the disputants are detained so long before their cause is heard, that they are led into a second offence of drunkenness, by the temptation of public house justice. Did it never occur to

magistrates that punishing people in a public house, is as bad as paying them at one? Both are cases of compulsory drinking usage.

How are all these abuses to be remedied? We answer by every one refusing to sanction the pernicious custom of transacting business at the public house; magistrates as highest in the social scale, should set the example by holding their meetings elsewhere. Masters should not allow their men to be paid at a public house, nor should they employ a man who keeps such a nuisance. They should call their men together, and explain the folly and danger of fines, footings, &c., being spent in drink, and suggest other more useful purposes to which the money might be applied, such as a mechanics' institution, a factory library, or a fund to provide against accidents and sickness. In one colliery it is the custom for the men to pay a fine for every oath spoken in the pit, and the money is spent in drink, so that the more profane swearing is, the more drink must be swallowed; this is reversing the usual course of events, for the drink generally takes the precedence, and the curses follow as a matter of course.

A great effort should be made to break through these drunken customs, and it will be well for lectures to be delivered on this special subject, and that employers be invited to attend, and afterwards meet together to act upon some combined plan, for abolishing these fines, footings, and mischievous payments at the public house.

TO THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

RESOLUTIONS.

I.—The Meeting having considered and discussed the subject of artificial and compulsory drinking usages in workshops, factories and elsewhere, in various departments of business and domestic life—declare their opinion that a special movement is necessary, to lead to the abrogation and removal of a system so tyrannical and dangerous to our country; so hostile to the spread of teetotalism; and so perfectly subversive of what amount of national temperance, the societies may have been the means of establishing in the land.

II.—The Meeting having heard various statements as to the medical temperance movement,—declare it is as their opinion that it ought to be earnestly encouraged and assisted by all individual teetotals throughout the kingdom, especially in procuring additional signatures to the medical certificate.

III.—The Meeting conceiving that the anti-usage, and medical temperance movements, are not of a local but a general nature, —are of opinion, that their prosecution and encouragement would appear to be, peculiarly the office and duty of the more general teetotal unions throughout the kingdom. They therefore suggest immediate and careful attention to these subjects, to the executive committee of the British temperance association, the National temperance society, the Central temperance association, and the Scottish temperance league, with a view to special funds being laid aside for the movements in question, and that agents be employed for the particular purpose of conducting these movements.

At a Meeting convened the 25th of last month, at the request of John Dunlop, of the members of the total abstinence society of this city, with a deputation from Malvern, and Freshore, he introduced the foregoing subjects at considerable length, when the preceding resolutions were moved and passed, copies of which I was requested to take, and forward to the four societies mentioned above.

S. Darke, Sec

CLERICAL INFLUENCE.

Vicarage, Nov. 1847.

A tutor of a college at Cambridge remarked to me, there is a vortex in this college, into which, if a man be drawn it will prove his certain ruin. I often reflect with horror, how frequently whilst at college, I reached the verge of the gulf of intoxication; and I am sure, that it is extremely dangerous to send a son to college, except he be a pledged and firmly resolved total abstainer from wine and strong drinks. Most young men however little they may have drank of the drunkards cup before they entered college, after a few weeks residence there, and a few strong temptations, learn to drink freely; and in most cases, add drunkenness to thirst. From this school of intoxication, many enter the sacred ministry of the Church, and commence their responsible duties, lovers of strong drink. These are heavy charges, but they are true; it is useless to deny them, they may give offence, but they cannot be refuted. After 30 years attentive observation I affirm that these things are so. My brethren meet each other once a year, at the visitation of our Bishops or Archdeacons, and on these occasions, ale and wine are freely drank, and their effects are of course in proportion to the quantities used. The churchwardens follow the example of their vicars and curates, and few return to

their home unaffected by the cup or the glass of which they have drunk. I have for many years past withdrawn from these feasts of wine, but every year I have to lament the doings at visitation. Now mark the influence of these ministers and officers of our Church in their parishes, temperance societies are formed in many of these parishes, the ministers are frequently invited to join these useful societies, and to direct their proceedings, this is usually declined. Now and then a few are prevailed on to attend, and to preside, but this frequently injured the good cause, for excuses are generally made for their moderate drinking. On one occasion I presided at a meeting, at which, both the clergyman and the dissenting minister attended, and recommended total abstinence only to the drunkard, the effect was, that several of their congregation who came with the intention of signing the temperance pledge, left the meeting without doing so. The churchwardens usually follow the example of their vicar and curates, and give no support to the temperance reformation. Mark the present state of some of our parishes, with regard to the temperance societies, they are sometimes supported by the national school masters and mistresses, the day assistants and a few Sunday school superintendents and teachers, and much credit is due to these devoted men and women for their courage, their zeal, and their self-denial, and they should be encouraged to go on and prosper, but their difficulties are great, their discouragements many and powerful, their ministers are reserved, and although they may grant the use of their school rooms for their meetings, this is not done with cheerfulness and good will. The churchwardens stand afar off and dare not venture to sanction the meetings with their presence or, their influence, the principal inhabitants hesitate, they wonder, they look to their pastors, and to the officers of the Church, and except they will come forward and lead them to the temperance meetings they will not go. The drunkards triumph and laugh at the feeble efforts, which are made to destroy their Idol, strong drink! But mark the difference which would take place, if the clergy and churchwardens would patronize temperance societies. Take for example, a parish of 6000 persons, suppose there are two churches, four clergymen and their wives, two dissenting ministers and their wives, four churchwardens and their wives, four national school masters and mistresses, fifty Sunday school teachers, and forty district visitors, and 100 members of saving clubs; these, amount to more than 200, all

having influence in the parish. Ministers influence their wives, the churchwardens their school masters and mistresses, their teachers and district visitors, and the members of their clubs, churchwardens have influence with their parishioners, school masters and mistresses have influence with the children, district visitors have influence with the poor throughout the parish, and the members of the church clubs have influence to a very large extent with their children and neighbours. I desire to have all this influence used to promote temperance societies. The drunkard is our brother, we are required to love him, and to give him such things as he needs. He needs to be warned of his wicked ways, and of his danger of never entering the kingdom of his God. He wants a safe example to follow. We propose a simple temperance pledge, as sufficient and safe, both to redeem the drunkard, and to preserve the sober. If ministers, churchwardens, and other influential persons in a parish, will not adopt the temperance pledge, what will they do for the drunkard? I know one such parish as I have been supposing, in which the gospel has been faithfully preached more than half a century, schools well taught and well supported, but drunkards increase, and a volume might be written of the accidents, loss of lives, poverty and misery occasioned in that parish, by the free use "of that with which the devil makes drunkards." Ministers in that parish, have preached with the zeal of St. Paul, and have laboured night and day with untiring efforts to convert the people. Much good has been done, and thousands we may hope have been prevented from becoming drunkards, by their ministry. But as for drunkards, hundreds and thousands have lived and died drunkards. A drunkard's career marked their lives, and a drunkard's doom is now their portion. But shall nothing be done for the present race of drunkards? shall they go on without a tear of regret, without a hand to rescue a fallen brother, without an effort to save their souls from death eternal, and without a prayer to the God of mercy? Dear brethren, come, stoop to raise a fallen brother, the brother of your charge, the brother you promised at your ordination to seek after and bring back to the fold. "The Lord of hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge." Believing in the love of our heavenly Father, to the drunkards of our land, and relying upon His blessing, we proceed with pleasure and confidence to establish and support temperance societies, and could we but obtain clerical influence, drunkenness would receive its death blow, no

new licenses would be granted, the inhabitants would be ashamed to recommend the opening of beer shops, publicans would engage themselves in some useful trade or profession, drunkards would become sober, the soberer would have no temptation to become drunkards, our churches and schools would be filled, our union workhouses would have fewer inmates, poor rates would scarcely be required, our labourers would be industrious, frugal and comfortable, the more wealthy would encourage the labourers and their families, the blessings of sobriety and the peace of God would rest upon our parishioners. The prospect of our usefulness would be greatly brightened, a stepping-stone to the Church and to piety would stand at every cottage door, and the sound of the sabbath bell, would call willing worshippers to the House of God.

M. A., of Cambridge.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This is one of the most interesting and important reports which has been published on prison discipline, and it deserves the attentive consideration of the country at large, and especially of the legislature, of magistrates, and of the clergy.

It is a remarkable and encouraging distinction of our times, that great attention is paid to the effect which is produced by our laws and institutions on the masses of mankind. Careful observation has been recently directed to the subject of our present mode of punishment, as the means of checking crime, and reforming the offenders. Several meetings have been held in America, and on the continent of Europe, to consider whether the plan hitherto adopted be the best—and at a meeting recently held at Brussels, which was attended by benevolent men from all parts of the world, our enlightened countryman, B. Rotch, Esq. took an active part. The most judicious mode of treating the criminal, with the two-fold view of preventing crime and reclaiming the individual, is worthy of grave deliberation, but at present, the members of conference appear to agree only in one conclusion, viz. :—that the plan hitherto adopted has been most pernicious in both these respects. Our old prisons are no terror to habitual thieves; but, they act as a nursery for juvenile offenders. The improvements suggested, are, the silent and cellular (or separate) system, with various modifications; and they all appear to be preferable to the mode previously adopted, by which the old thief became a schoolmaster to unfledged juveniles.

As in the old days of quackery and empiricism in the medical profession, the surgeon or physician attacked the local symptoms of disease, and was satisfied to alleviate those, without seeking to penetrate its real nature, and the deep-seated causes which produced the outward development—so legislators with the same kind of shallow quackery, have prescribed the dose of fourteen years transportation for one class of symptoms of moral disease, two years imprisonment for another, and three months for a third; and this prescription has eradicated the disease in some few instances, but in a far greater number, the disease has become chronic, and the patient has sooner or later become a victim to it, and the remedy intended.

The distinguishing feature of the Rev. J. Clay's report, is, that he goes to the root of the evil, he penetrates the causes which lead to crime, the practices and habits which are most congenial to its growth, and arrives at two conclusions which should never be forgotten by our legislators. First, that the most important thing to be done, is, to remove the causes which produce and nourish crime. Second, to take care that while the punishment keeps offenders in awe, it shall be so administered as to improve the character of the offender. The first proposition is infinitely the most important of the two, for if the cause be removed, the effect will cease, and every one will allow, that it is more desirable to prevent than to punish crime.

In looking over this report, which should be a text book for philanthropists and the leading men of the age—the great thinkers—it will be found, that though many and various causes incidentally lead to crime, one accessory is rarely absent—strong drink. This is the moving power which puts in operation most of the thieves of the metropolis; which causes the greater part of the brutal assaults and murders in the country; and without which, *none of the assassinations in Ireland are committed*. All thieves are more or less drunken. During particular operations which require great nicety and care, they continue to drink moderately for some time, but when the feat has been accomplished, when the plunder has been secured, their basely acquired wealth is expended in brutal excesses. We must cure the evil not by multiplying jails, but by closing public-houses. We must teach the ignorant self-denial, not merely by preaching but by practice. We must induce the multitude to abstain from all intoxicating drinks, not only by precept, but by example. When it is proved that strong drink is the great enemy of the working man, that it de-

stroys the morals, and saps the energy of the people—it follows of course, that the man who makes it his daily beverage, is a traitor to his country, is in close league and alliance with its direst enemy, and even takes it under his patronage and protection. England expects every man to do his duty, and to abstain from that which is the cause of the greater part of the crime, poverty, and distress amongst her children, is the duty of every Englishman.

IMPORTANT LECTURES BY DR. LEES.

During the past week four popular lectures have been delivered in the national school, Macclesfield, by F. R. Lees, Ph.D.F.S.A., Edinburgh, on "the philosophy of total abstinence." The first lecture was illustrative of animal physiology and anatomy, and the uses and adaptations of food and drink, by a great variety of familiar comparisons and the most decisive contrasts. The learned gentleman proved most lucidly, the accordance of the principle of the temperance movement, with the laws of both nature and revelation. In his remarks upon the immorality of either making, selling, or consuming intoxicating beverages; he so closely pressed home the evil, that a young person connected with an extensive brewery, remarked to us at the close of the meeting, "my word, but he has given me a shake!" In our time we have heard as much said on the same subject as would "fill a family bible," but all put together comes short of the few words uttered on that occasion, "the sin seemed to glare upon the drinker." In the second lecture, on "the chemistry of teetotalism," the common notion was most amusingly combatted as to the existence of 'alcohol in sugar.' Because spirit was produced from the sugar of barley and other vegetable products, it was a vulgar belief that it formed a part of that article, and teetotalers had been told, that to be consistent they ought to abstain from everything containing it. It was strange that people could entertain this idea, for

If alcohol in sugar be,

Then people take it in their tea;

and yet no instance was ever known of a person rising from the tea table in a state of intoxication, merely from the sweetness of his tea. The fact was, sugar was as free from alcohol as the air we breathe. To produce it, it was necessary, in the first place, that the fruit or vegetable containing sugar should die; and in the second, that it should pass into a state of corruption, for the fermentation of vegetable juices or decoctions was similar

to the putrefaction of animal matter. If, for example, the expressed juice of grapes were exposed to the action of the atmosphere, one of its elements, gluten, would change to that condition known as yeast, which was nothing less than a mass of corruption. This article being in contact with the sugar, would communicate its disease to it; and thus the sugar would pass into the same corrupt state its constituents being disunited, would reunite in different proportions and form, alcohol and carbonic acid in the liquor, both being pernicious and poisonous. On the same chemical principle, other harmless articles could be changed into the most deleterious. The handkerchief he held in his hand, it was plain, contained no alcohol; yet, by decomposing its fibrous arrangement, he could form of it sugar, and of the sugar alcohol. The doctor played at some length upon the risible faculties of his auditory in exposing the fallacy that "what comes out must be in," first propounded at one of his lectures by a ploughman, who, not being able to comprehend the plainest chemistry, was puzzled to know, after all, how spirit could be produced from barley or malt, unless it were in? The third night was devoted to "the physiological history of alcohol," in the course of which, was shown the havoc produced by drinking in almost every part and organ of the body. This subject was doubly interesting, from the clear manner in which the principle of these changes was made known. A short portion of the fourth night was interestingly spent in asking and answering questions; after which the doctor gave an exposition of the fat fallacy, or "the philosophy of a great corporation."

It was shown that while some men might become fat by drinking malt liquors, they were yet injuring their constitutions, fat was not flesh, and did not impart strength, but on the contrary, weakness. A dog had been fed as fat as a prize-pig, and yet, in that state died of starvation! Food was of two kinds, and intended to serve two purposes—flesh-forming, for the building up or nourishing of the system: and heat-producing, which was burned up as it were by a smouldering fire, in the vital lamp for the sustaining of animal life and heat. Animals whose food contained an excess of the latter, were remarkable for two things—fat and weakness; such was the diet of the beer drinker, and such an animal did he often appear.

To give anything like a fair epitome of the four lectures, would require the whole of your space. Each night the doctor spoke from two to two hours-and-a-half, and maintained

the attention of his hearers to the last moment. His knowledge of physiology seems to be most profound; and both it and "the chemistry of teetotalism" he sets before his audience in the clearest light. Miserably mistaken indeed, are those who fancy philosophy to be an abstruse and repulsive subject! It is true that there are persons who make it dark and incomprehensible, but as expounded by Dr. Lees it is beautiful, inviting, and simple. The lectures were illustrated by "a picture gallery of science, health, and disease," consisting of fifty splendid, large, and costly anatomical, physiological, and pathological drawings and chemical diagrams, which made a very grand display. As I understand the doctor intends to devote more of his talents, to the advocacy of the temperance question on the platform than he hitherto has done, I would strongly advise all societies who feel a need of having a wholesome public feeling towards their cause, to enlist his powerful services.

P. Burne.

LETTER FROM AMERICA.

My dear friend. My last gave you a hasty account of a temperance convention held in Walpole. I wish now to write a word or two about one which has just terminated its sessions in Lynn. I should premise by saying that it is a common practice with the Washingtonians, to hold these temperance conventions, and that they frequently last two or three days. The attendance is uniformly good, and about as large in the day time as in the evening. With you this would not be practicable, as the class of persons upon which you mainly rely for audience, could not afford to leave their work until after sundown. But with us, hundreds of farmers and farmers' men, and mechanics and their families, "calculate" as much upon an occasional convention to attend, as the same class of people in England would calculate upon Christmas. We make it a season of high enjoyment,

"And gather honey all the day."

A good proportion of our assemblies, and even a greater proportion of our speakers, are reformed drunkards, we have four hundred of this class in this town alone. They, with their families and friends, constitute by themselves, a group of thrilling interest. The very sight of them repays one for years of toil and trial. Here, where every labouring man can earn from four to six shillings a day, and where the average price of mechanical labour is one third more than that, there is small excuse for a healthy man being poor; so that

nine out of ten of our paupers, and indeed of those who are not in comfortable circumstances, have been reduced by intemperance. This being the case, you can judge of the altered appearance of our inebriate, after he is reformed. The alteration in his outward condition I mean, from being a lazy lounging "loafer," he becomes frequently a landholder and a man of influence. His dress is such that you might mistake him for the 'squire, and he would not feel much complimented either. His family have the air and appearance of gentlefolks. This is not always the case, of course, but it is so frequently so, that when a reclaimed drunkard is pointed out, his appearance is generally such that the wonder is how so fine a looking person could ever have been a sot. I repeat, then, that the very sight of such persons—and they abound throughout the country—more than repays one for years of toil and trial. We rely upon them in the advocacy of our cause, as witnesses whose evidence cannot be disputed, and as "examples to the flock" whose praise is in all hearts. They give zeal and zest to all our meetings. The Rev. Dr. Pitcairn, one of our most distinguished clergymen, having heard the simple story of one of these reformed men, was so much affected by its innate power and beauty, that he was startled out of his clerical dignity, and under the high and healthful impulse of the moment, made (for the first time in his life,) a moving temperance speech. He said he had listened in his day, to some of the most learned and eloquent speakers in the world, yet none of them had ever touched his heart, like the humble Washingtonian to whose experience he had listened. He preached at some length, and then gave in his name to the cause, and has been a most important friend to it now for years. But my idea was to say a word or two about the Lynn convention. It was commenced on Friday night and continued through Saturday, the Sunday meetings being, as usual, the best. If my memory serves, Sabbath meetings are not encouraged in England. They are not so common as they should be here. It is lawful to do good on the sabbath day, and there are few ways opened for us to "do good" in, more effectually than by labouring for the removal of intemperance. Such being the opinion of the neighbourhood we let our convention extend through the Sunday,* and, as I have stated, our Sunday meetings were the best. In the evening we had an audience of at least a thousand. The speaking was plain and practical, as usual

*There is a strong objection to Sunday meetings in this country.

upon all such occasions, we had excellent singing. In fact we depend about as much on our singing, as we do upon our speaking. We feel the need of making our meetings spirited, and assisting them with as much innocent enjoyments as the case admits of. We have few set speeches, but depend mostly on the spontaneous thoughts and utterance of the people. Last evening (Sunday) many of the audience stood up all the time, yet the sense of fatigue was a stranger to them, although we continued our meeting till after ten o'clock. This is a hopeful state of things, and when contrasted with the experience of earlier years, seems almost miraculous. By these meetings, and other means of agitation, we have given the drinking customs of the country a blow, from which they can never recover. In this town, numbering 10,000, inhabitants, and in most of the towns of the six New England States, the habit of families drinking is almost abolished.

There are not ten families in this town where you would be asked to take a drop of any kind of spirituous or fermented liquors. There is not a church in this town which would put up with a wine-bibbing priest, or admit a distiller, brewer, or publican to the communion. There is not a place in the whole state, where intoxicating liquor can be retailed without a violation of expressed law. The temperance hotels are crowded. The public dinners are given without a drop of grog to wash them down. Even the famous *Phi Beta Kappa* dinner of Harvard University in Cambridge, was a teetotal dinner this year. Ordination dinners of course, are free from intoxicating drinks. In a word, the great majority of the people are in favour of the temperance cause, and are resolved that it shall be sustained, and "put through." In a number of instances, the rail road companies refuse to transport intoxicating liquor; while the steam boats and packets which adopt that course are numerous. I might mention a hundred other instances of the progress of our good cause, but time forbids. Mr. John B. Gough is labouring as assiduously as ever, and is always favoured with crowded houses. One of his last meetings was in the celebrated *Faneuil Hall*. The "Cradle of Liberty," as we call it. On that occasion, a few rummies and rowdies (the terms are nearly synonymous) ventured on disturbing him, with hootings, hissings, and other arguments suited to rum advocacy; but the disturbance was soon ended, and Mr. Gough continued his remarks to general acceptance.

By the packet which bears this, Dr. Burns of your country, takes passage for home.

He has borne good testimony here, on the subjects of temperance and peace, and will be able to communicate much valuable information upon these important (may I not add kindred) subjects, to his British brethren. The times are ripe for reform. The religion of the world is becoming less and less a religious ceremony, and more and more one of charity. Hundreds of professed gentlemen are feeling the necessity of a higher practice, and turning their attention to the weighty matter of the law. The red banner of war—saturated with blood—must soon give way to the unstained banner of universal brotherhood.

H. Clapp.

Lynn, November 1, 1847

NOURISHING PORTER AND GIN.

It is right that the lovers of nourishing porter and London gin, should understand what tricks the publicans and spirit-sellers play with their stomachs, when they seek for stimulation from the brewer's vat or the spirit dealer's vaults. We insert one of their notices for the information of the simple.

OF IMPORTANCE TO BREWERS AND PUBLICANS.

THE Advertiser furnishes Brewers and Publicans with a Recipe for making Finings, that causes Ale, Porter, Cider, and Wines to become beautifully bright in a short time, and to remain so; they do not of themselves promote acidity. Also, a Recipe that shows Publicans how the Profits on Spirits may be increased full 50 per cent. together with the proper method of converting returned Ale and Porter into superior Black Beer, at a small cost, and which is greatly esteemed by the Public. Each Recipe £1 1s. or the three £2 10s.

Letters free, with Post office order on Battle Bridge Post Office, to Thomas Plume, 11, Weston Street, Pentonville, London, will be promptly answered. *Macclesfield Chronicle*.
Nov. 6th, 1847.

SPIRIT VAULTS UNDER CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

A notice has been issued by his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, peremptorily ordering that the trustees of all churches and chapels do immediately give notice to all persons, renting vaults under such churches and chapels, to discontinue the sale of wines and spirits in such places, and also requesting that the vaults may not in future be let to any such persons.

Answers to Correspondents.

We are obliged to Dr. Bowring, M. P., for an article which will appear in our January number. Enquirers letter is received but we have not been able to find space for his communication this month. Several interesting reports and articles have been set up, but are omitted for want of room. Notices of several new publications are omitted from the same cause.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The new series of the Gazette being likely to have a large circulation, amongst the higher and middle classes of society, will be an excellent medium for Advertisements. Terms;—under Five lines 2s. 6d., every additional line 2d. Four insertions charged only as Three, and Twelve only as Eight.

Temperance Gazette.

Birmingham, December 1st, 1847.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

This being the last report we shall make during the present year, we have the gratification of stating that the aspect of the temperance movement is more cheering and encouraging than during any previous month. The number of signatures to the pledge obtained by each of the agents, is larger than usual, and a more active and zealous spirit is manifested in most of the societies in the association. There is an increasing appearance of unity of feeling in the various societies in Liverpool. And we anticipate greater accession of members during the ensuing year; we trust that those who have been active in the cause during the past year will continue their exertions, and that some of the honoured friends of the cause, who supported it in its earliest efforts, will again invigorate it by their power, guide it by their counsel, and give it weight by their influence and public testimony to its value.

The importance of the temperance reformation is now admitted by all classes, except publicans and “les classes dangereuses” of society, and among other elements of future success is the cordial feeling with which it is now regarded by the clergy. We consider this as a most favourable omen for the year 1848, for it is an acknowledgement of the benefits which teetotalism has conferred on mankind, in spite of all the difficulties of various kinds with which it has had to contend, and the opposition by which it has been delayed and thwarted; but it foretells immense results, which will follow the advocacy of our cause, when the clergy take that position in the temperance cause which belongs to their station, their learning, and their influence. At the beginning of the past month, Dr. Marsh of Leamington, delivered an admirable and convincing lecture in Birmingham,

on the nature and effects of alcohol; and a large portion of the audience consisted of persons who are not in the habit of attending temperance meetings. The Rev. W. Wight, Author of *Common Sense*, has been delivering lectures in various parts of our association, on the “*Model Parish*,” and his proposal of a parish where all the influences of pastor and teachers of the young, shall be used to form a public opinion in favour of temperance instead of the drinking customs of society, appears to meet with general support, among the benevolent and thinking portion of the community. Among other places he has lectured at Westbromwich, Tamworth, Coventry Shrewsbury, Cheltenham, &c.

While on this subject we may notice, that a lower standard of christian self-denial exists in this country than in America, as far as the pleasures of the table are concerned. In America, the ministers of the Gospel abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks, as a sensual indulgence, unbecoming their office, and unworthy of their character, as ambassadors of Christ—this is so generally the case, that Dr. Burns, who is just returned from the United States, where he spent three months, and travelled three thousand miles, informs us that during the whole period, he did not meet with one minister who drank intoxicating drinks, nor even one deacon or professor of religion; his intercourse was more especially with the Baptist, Methodist, and Independent Societies; but the same feeling prevails generally among religious people, though perhaps, not to the same extent in all. He found the same high standard of conduct adopted in Canada by the religious world, with the exception of two ministers, who drank wine, but their doing so, was accounted for, by the fact of their being a recent importation from England.

We hope the time will soon arrive, when beer and wine drinking shall not be the distinguishing mark of a minister belonging to the Old Country. Good meetings have been held during the past month, in Cromford, Derby and Burton, there has also been a revival at Great Bridge, Wednesbury and Coseley, among the operatives at the ironworks. A very interesting meeting took place at Warrington, when 150 young men and women took the pledge. At Newport, Upton, and Crewe, there have been interesting meetings, at the latter, Mrs. Carlisle gave effective aid. The Montgomeryshire association is also going on prosperously. The meetings in Liverpool have been good, at the Church of England society, the Portico, Wavertree, Burlington Bridge, and Elm Peel Street;

also at Wrexham, Runcorn, Derby, and Worcester. At Stratford-on-Avon, teetotalism is becoming popular, and we hope Stratford may, ere long, enjoy the fame not only of having been the residence of the greatest Poet of the country, but, of being the residence of the soberest people.

We believe the current of public opinion is setting in towards our principles—let every good man and true, aid in removing the obstacles which impede the onward course.!

WARRINGTON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Sir,—I think the following account of a visit I paid to the above schools, will be interesting to your numerous readers. This institution has been recently established by the wealthy and benevolent inhabitants of the town, for the physical, moral, and intellectual benefit of the unemployed poor; and to the support of which the mayor generously subscribed £50. On entering the male department I was forcibly impressed with the importance of the undertaking. About 120 persons, chiefly young men, were arranged in classes, some learning to read, and others to write, while not a few were engaged in industrial pursuits. Having obtained permission I addressed them on the importance of temperance, and endeavoured to show its connection with individual improvement, and national prosperity; I pointed out the necessity of preparing in good times for bad times, that when they did arrive, they might be able to meet them manfully, and effectually overcome them. My address was listened to throughout with great attention. and at its conclusion, 56 persons came forward and signed the pledge. Many of them attributed their present dependent position to the drinking habits of their parents. After singing an "ode to progression," which was accompanied on the piano by their philanthropic tutor P. P. Carpenter, B.A., business was suspended for an hour, when each sat down to a substantial dinner—the daily allowance of those who choose to avail themselves of it. In the afternoon I visited the female industrial school, which contains about 180 scholars, chiefly young women, under the superintendence of that excellent lady Miss Carpenter. While here, I thanked God there were yet a few choice spirits in the world, who seemed to live to benefit and bless mankind. The young women sang several delightful hymns, after which, I addressed them on their position, and the influence

women exercised in the world. I pointed out to them the degrading influence of intoxicating drinks; and pointed to them some of the horrid evils, which they more especially inflicted on their sex; when 99 signed the pledge. May God speed our great and matchless movement, and cause the teetotal plough to cultivate, or prepare for the cultivation of every dark spot on the human mind and character; and ere long the fair flowers of virtue, even in rocky, dark, and desert places, shall bloom in all their pristine sweetness and beauty. G.

ROBY TEMPERANCE INSTITUTE.

The annual sermon in connection with the above society was preached, in Grosvenor-street Chapel, Piccadilly, on Tuesday evening, October 26th, by the Rev. James Sherman, of Surrey Chapel, London, to a very large congregation.

On Wednesday evening the annual tea party was held in the school-room, behind Grosvenor-street Chapel, at which were assembled a very numerous and highly respectable company, the spacious hall being filled throughout. Many present on this occasion were, we are told, parties who had been formerly sunk in the lowest depths of wretchedness from intemperance, but who, having become total abstainers, were now respectable and comfortable members of society. The hall was tastefully decorated in some places, and on the walls were exhibited temperance and other mottos. The entire aspect of the meeting was pleasing in the extreme. After tea, Mr. William Boulton was called to the chair, in the absence of Mr. Samuel Fletcher, prevented by indisposition from being present. Among the ministers and gentlemen present we noticed Mr. William Armitage, Mr. Elijah Armitage, Mr. James Hilton Hulme, clerk to the Salford magistrates; Rev. Dr. Nolan; Revs. Messrs. M'Kerrow, Peters, James Currie, of Rusholme; R. Pearce, R. Jones, Wallace, from Scotland; Coward, James Sherman, of London; Mr. William Morris, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Septimus Fletcher, Mr. Wright, &c. Mr. Joseph Brotherton, M. P. entered the meeting after the proceedings commenced, and was received with great applause.

Mr. Evans, the secretary, read letters of apology for absence, from Rev. James Griffin, Rev. F. Howorth, of Bury. Mr. Septimus Fletcher read the treasurer's report, and Mr. John Wolfendale read the annual report of the society. It recommended, among other things, week evening reading rooms for the working classes, and the appointment of a temperance missionary for the district. The "drinking usages" were alluded to as the means of nullifying the best portion of the instruction given in Sunday schools, in proof of which the statistics of numerous Sunday school lists were adduced. Of members of the congregation, also members of the society there were 255 males and 264 females. Not members of the congregation, 126 males and 65 females.

The first resolution was moved by the Rev. Mr. M'Kerrow, to the effect that, while the meeting regarded the Sunday school system as the best means for the beneficial instruction of the young, they deplore the existence of the drinking system, which is proved to have a most baneful effect on the youth

that go out from their schools; and that it would be good for the superintendents and teachers of Sunday schools to form total abstinence societies in connection with them, as a means of protecting the scholars from the temptations to which they are at all times exposed. Mr. M^rKerrow, in an eloquent speech, detailed the reasons which had led him to adopt the total abstinence principle, and explained the enterprise of benevolence in which his own congregation had been engaged, in the locality around their place of worship, by which 1,000 persons had been induced to become teetotalers, of whom above 600, they were assured, had remained faithful to the pledge. His remarks on the evils of intemperance were received with repeated marks of applause. He enforced the importance of watching over the young on their entrance into life. They could not remain indolent or unconcerned while a system was in force under which mostly all the young belonging to the Sunday school were ruined, and all the labour they gave to the cause was utterly lost. By taking these young persons out of the drinking system, and encouraging them by their example, they would be throwing a shield of protection over them in their progress through life, and showing them the way in which they ought to go. The motion was seconded by the Rev. J. Peters, and carried unanimously.

The next motion was proposed by the Rev. Jas. Sherman, in a lively and powerful speech, full of facts bearing upon the beneficial operations of the temperance movement. His motion was seconded in an excellent address by the Rev. Mr. Wallace of Alexandria, in Dumbartonshire, who gave some interesting statistics on the question.

Mr. Brotherton, M. P. next spoke. It was understood, he said, that the Chinese spent ninety millions of pounds a year upon their idols. They knew, too, that the Apostle Paul had wept bitter tears over the idolatry of ancient Athens. But they were guilty of an idolatry in this country of an extraordinary character, considering the extent, of their civilization and enlightenment as a people: they spent no less than 50 millions every year on intoxicating drinks. There were 28 millions of gallons of spirits consumed, which gave for every man, woman and child in England, seven pints a piece. In Ireland the proportion to each was $7\frac{1}{2}$, and in Scotland 21 pints! He had ascertained that, in this town and neighbourhood, £20,000 were spent every week in drink. There were 1,750 public-houses. In Liverpool there were about the same. That was laying a tax upon themselves about equal to all the other taxes of the state. Besides it caused almost all the crime which they had to bear the expense of. The honourable member concluded by the relation of an anecdote of three charioteers competing for a prize—the first of whom said he would run within a foot of a certain precipice; the second, within an inch; but the third who kept away from it was alone saved, and won the prize. Against the evils of intemperance the principle of total abstinence was the best and surest safeguard. The hon. member was warmly applauded.

After an address by Dr. Nolan, the meeting broke up. We may mention that the Stockport band played various airs during the evening.

On Thursday, October 28th, a juvenile tea party was held. W. Armitage, Esq. presided. About 250 persons were present. The Rev. W. Roaf, of Wigan; the Rev. J. Gutteridge and Mrs. Carlisle

addressed the meeting. During the week, 100 persons signed the pledge.

John Wolfendale, } Hon. Secs.
Edward H. Evans, }

Intelligence.

CROMFORD.—On October 6th, we had a very interesting juvenile temperance meeting. I read a very pleasing story with which the children were much pleased. Many of them displayed great intelligence and familiarity with the principles of temperance, in the answers which they gave to the questions put to them. One of the boys recited one of Mr. Featherstone's pieces. During the evening they sang several temperance hymns and songs. It was delightful to listen to the voices of those dear young creatures, who are springing up a great and powerful army, to combat the mighty evil, *intemperance*.

We have made arrangements for distributing tracts amongst the railway labourers, and have already commenced our work. Our first fruits are very encouraging, having obtained between 40 and 50 signatures to the pledge. There are five zealous teetotalers among the time-keepers on this line, who, I trust, will render the cause great service. One of them, Mr. John Brown, has been indefatigable in his exertions, and has obtained 22 signatures in his pledge book, since I wrote you last. We have considered it a very good plan to place a pledge book in the hands of every teetotal time-keeper on the line, and think it would be well if the plan was acted upon, as far as is practicable, by all *societies* which stand convenient to the *rail roads*. We have many other causes for rejoicing in the prospect of ultimate success. Take the following.—Three of the contractors have set the noble example of signing the pledge themselves. To other masters we would say, "Go and do likewise." Again, we have a very zealous friend in Mr. Campbell, the engineer, who is a first-rate temperance advocate in his private capacity.

On the 18th, we held a temperance meeting in the Baptist Chapel, Bonsall; after short addresses from Messrs. Smith and Jones, Mr. Flinn delivered a very impressive address, with which the audience were deeply interested. At the conclusion, a person who had formerly borne an excellent character, but who had been led astray by the false doctrines of moderation, and expelled from the church only a few weeks previous, signed the pledge.

On the 19th, we held a meeting in the Independent Chapel, Brassington. It was well attended. The minister, the Rev. G. Grafter, took the chair. Mr. Flinn gave an effective lecture, after which, the chairman exhibited those graphic pictures, *by Cruickshank*, called *the Bottle*, and made some very excellent remarks upon them. At the close of the meeting the minister's wife signed the pledge, twenty more followed the example. This is the first meeting which has ever been held here.

On the 20th, Mr. James Smith and myself addressed a very excellent meeting at Crich, in the Independent Club Room, a good impression seemed to be made, eight signed the pledge.

On the 21st, some friends from Buckland Hollow held a meeting in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Ripley, which was of a very encouraging character. It is pleasing to see so much earnestness manifested, and I trust it will increase until we have completely vanquished our foe, *strong drink*. X Y Z.

RUNCORN ANNIVERSARY.—The teetotalers have exhibited during the celebration of their late annual festival, an activity which does them the highest credit. The comprehensiveness of their plans, and the masterly execution of them, have elicited from all, the most unqualified approbation.

On Sunday, the 17th ult., a sermon was preached in St. John's Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Jones, minister of the place, to a numerous and respectable congregation. The Rev. gentleman proceeded in an affectionate and impressive manner, to argue the moral and physical benefits of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. Monday and a portion of Tuesday were occupied in adorning the school-room, which was kindly lent by the trustees of the Wesleyan Chapel. A refined sense of the beautiful was manifested by the parties engaged in arranging the multifarious objects of decoration. On Tuesday, the 19th ult., a tea party was held in the above room, and was attended by about 540 persons. The scene was truly magnificent, when contemplated by a rightly constituted mind, and surpassed, in our estimation, the fairest dreams of fancy. After tea was dispensed with, under the able management of Mrs. Potter, and other ladies, the chair was taken by the Rev. Mr. Jones. The usual preliminaries having been gone through, the secretary was directed to read the report. According to this document, the working classes of Runcorn spend in intoxicating drinks, one-fifth of their earnings—that 1200 are habitually violating the Lord's day—that 850 children, between the ages of 9 and 13, are growing up in ignorance and depravity—that every forty-fourth house is a public-house. The report concluded with an earnest appeal in behalf of temperance literature. Mr. Glover was then introduced to the meeting amid great applause. He eloquently descanted upon the social tendencies of teetotalism, and was followed by Mr. G. E. Lomax, who, in a manner peculiarly his own, ably combated the prejudices of the age. A number of resolutions were then passed, and the meeting concluded by singing the doxology. A series of meetings were held during the remainder of the week; and were addressed by Mr. Lomax on subjects which had been previously advertised. The Saturday evening's lecture was addressed principally to teetotalers, the necessity of their becoming more intelligent was clearly set forth, and means recommended for the accomplishment of this object. It is impossible to fully estimate the advantages which must accrue to societies, as the result of these assemblings. The meetings have been crowded to excess—96 persons have signed the pledge, and a great number more are sensibly affected. An encouraging demand is made for the *Temperance Gazette*, and other kindred periodicals. The spirit of enquiry seems to float in every breeze,—what can more clearly indicate the morning of emancipation? I am strikingly convinced that we display a great ignorance of human nature, and of the necessary tactics to enlist public feeling, by having such demonstrations so seldom.

Geo. Joynson.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—We have lately had two good meetings at Stratford, which were addressed by Mr. Kemp; and at both of which a great number of signatures were obtained. I think we are likely to go a-head this winter. If the teetotalers maintain their position, and work like men, the death-blow to intemperance in Stratford, will be given. Teetotalism is the general topic of conversation in all the public-houses, and throughout the town.

R. R.

CREWE.—I feel great pleasure in informing you that we held our first festival on Monday, 25th October; about 300 sat down to tea, after which a public meeting was held, and was addressed by the Rev. Walter Butler, Incumbent of Crewe, our President, the Rev. John Moss, of Sandbach, Mr. Pedley, Haslington, Mr. Richard Horn, the agent, and lastly, Mrs. Carlisle; at the close of the meeting 30 signed the pledge. Mrs. Carlisle and Mr. Horn visited in the village on Tuesday, and in the evening Mrs. Carlisle held a meeting, the Rev. W. Butler in the chair; our school-room was crowded, and at the close 36 signed the pledge. The committee take courage, and feel determined to use every means in their power to put down this great evil, intemperance. *With the help of God, we shall prosper.*

G. Hassalwood, Sec.

KNIGHTON.—Last night we were favoured with an address on the subject of teetotalism, from our excellent agent, Mr. Richard Horn. To attempt to give an outline of his able and remarkably humorous address would be vain, suffice it to say, that he was listened to with the greatest pleasure, which was evinced by frequent bursts of applause. The address occupied more than an hour. At the close of the meeting 7 signatures were obtained, including two local preachers belonging to the Primitive Methodists.

Thomas Davies.

UPTON-ON-SEVERN.—The friends of total abstinence, held a tea meeting on the evening of the 20th, ultimo.

That friend of truth and goodness, J. Bowley, Esq., of Glo'ster, and Mr. Horn were present, and to them the members of the society in this place are much indebted for their addresses. Mr. Horn, after a few words of introduction by myself, spoke in his usual humorous and convincing manner, he brightened many a countenance with smiles, and drew forth occasional bursts of laughter; keeping well in view however the purpose for which he had visited us—the establishment of teetotalers in their salutary practice, and the conversion of drinkers of alcoholic preparations into pure water drinkers. Mr. Bowley followed, and his speech made a deep impression on the minds of many present. Teetotalism was put in clearer light—its beneficial effects exhibited more distinctly to many in this town than at any prior time—the reasons which are most likely to act on serious and generous minds—the good of a neighbour, a brother—the duty of living not merely to please self—the superiority of the intellectual, the spiritual man, to the corporeal—these were dwelt on feelingly and earnestly, and of the address given by our estimable Friend, but one opinion was expressed, “it was just the thing to do good to the cause he come to advocate,” even strong opponents of total abstinence, saw that this address contained ground on which to rest a defence of our plan, and many felt it was their duty to conform to it.

After the meeting 16 signed the pledge.

It is now almost a year since the first lecture by an agent of your association was given in this place. The appearances were far from encouraging a considerable change has however taken place, and a growing interest is felt on the subject of total abstinence. Mr. Glover was here on the 6th of November and delivered an excellent lecture to a numerous auditory.

W. Barnard.

PRESTON.—On Friday evening October 29, the Thirty-first half yearly festival of this society commenced with a meeting held in the Theatre. Mr. Robert Lowe, Silversmith, an old friend of the cause, occupied the chair, and briefly addressed the

meeting, after which the Honourable Judge Marshall, of Nova Scotia, gave a most interesting and instructive address, which will not be soon forgotten. On the motion of Mr. Swindlehurst, seconded by the Rev. James Jenkins, a vote of thanks to the Honourable Gentleman was carried by acclamation. The theatre was filled. On the Sunday evening following, a temperance sermon was preached in Grimshaw-street, by the Rev. R. Slate, independant minister, from the 1st verse 28th chapter of Isaiah. The reverend gentleman in the course of his sermon described some of the national, moral, and physical evils resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks. The divisions of the subject upon which he treated, were "the Divine testimony against the sin of drunkenness," "the testimony thus borne, illustrated, and confirmed by matter of fact," and "the duty of Christians in reference to drunkenness." from these premises he fully proved abstinence from intoxicating drinks to be a duty, he answered some of the objections raised by professing Christians, to the principles and proceedings of total abstinence societies, and he also condemned the extravagant speeches sometimes given at temperance meetings, but which he observed were not so frequent as formerly. The attendance was good, including many of the leading advocates of the cause in Preston. On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, November the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th, Washingtonian meetings were held in the temperance hall, which was crowded each evening, and hundreds of persons were unable to gain admission. The following gentlemen presided. The Rev. T. Weston, on Tuesday, Mr. Livesey on Wednesday, Mr. Swindlehurst on Thursday, Captain Finley on Friday, and Mr. J. Tearne on Saturday evening; and the meetings were addressed principally by reformed characters. 117 signatures to the pledge were obtained. On Sunday evening, November 7th, a temperance sermon was preached in Lady Huntingdon's Chapel, by the Rev. J. Jenkins, and on the following evening a total abstinence society in connexion with that place of worship was formed, Mr. Jenkins being the president. J. S. Pye.

LIVERPOOL.—I have great pleasure in again forwarding to you a brief account of the progress of our cause, in this large and besotted town. I make this observation, because, whilst the teetotalers are doing their utmost to make the people sober, the *Magistrates* are granting fresh licences, it would seem in opposition to us, for the purpose of making more drunkards. The last two months have been highly gratifying to our friends here. I may truly say, there never was a time in Liverpool, in which a better feeling was exhibited in reference to total abstinence than the present. Our meetings are all densely crowded, and many are obliged to go away for want of room, this may be in a great measure attributed to a greater union amongst the different societies, may God grant that nothing may be allowed to disturb this union. Two or three fresh meetings have lately been opened, in different parts of the town, with every prospect of success, on Tuesday the 12th of October, a quarterly tea meeting was held at the Elms Peel Street, under the direction of Dr. Eden. The company were highly respectable your humble servant presided, the meeting was addressed by Mr. Lewis a reformed drunkard, he appeared respectably dressed, with a good watch in his pocket, which he had purchased by putting by two pence per day instead

of giving it to the publican, he had also a house well furnished, with £50 in stock and trade. Mr. Summers, town missionary, Mr. Booth, and Captain Ward, each delivered suitable addresses, at the conclusion several signed the pledge. On the 14th, at the Portico, Mr. Booth gave a description of the drunkard in character, illustrated by the Bottle, which made a deep impression upon all present, Mr. Flinn from Dublin, also delivered a very humorous address, after which about 20 signed the pledge. On the 21st we had an excellent meeting, Mr. Bracebridge in the chair, your talented agent Mr. B. Glover was with us, who delivered an excellent lecture, to a crowded and respectable audience, who listened to the speaker with great attention, the result was 23 signatures. On the 25th, the North Star society held their first tea meeting in the school room Burlington Bridge, the Rev. T. Hacking of the Wesleyan association presided, there was a large attendance who seemed to enjoy the evening's entertainments, after tea Mr. Wilson the secretary, read a report of the proceedings of the society, which had been in operation only 11 weeks, I am happy to say it was highly satisfactory, and reflects great credit on the committee for good management. On the 28th, at the Portico, we had a bumper, the place was completely crammed, to hear the Rev. A. Duff, from Frazerburgh, Scotland, his address was excellent, Mr. Flinn also gave an amusing speech on this occasion, Mr. B. Evans, a long tried friend and brother presided. 23 signed the pledge. On Wednesday the 2nd inst. the Honourable Judge Marshall gave an instructive lecture in the school room Berington Hill, Lawrence Heyworth Esq., in the chair, the meeting was respectably attended, the Rechabite band were also in attendance and played several lively airs. On Thursday the 4th, we held our quarterly love feast in the Portico, about 360 attended, the chair was taken by Mr. W. Harding, the speakers were numerous and gave excellent testimony of the blessings of total abstinence, both in a temporal and spiritual case; a collection was made, the amount of which showed the sincerity of the contributors, fearing I have already said too much, although much more might be said, of the progress of other societies, I must conclude, hoping to see reports from other secretaries, giving accounts of their meetings. E. Mundy.

BURLINGTON STREET.—On August, 13th placards were posted on the walls headed "social progress," announcing the first meeting of the "North Star Temperance Society." whether this had anything to do in bringing about what teetotalers are now calling, and talking about as the REVIVAL, I do not presume to say, suffice it that for a few weeks afterwards, nothing was heard but of new societies formed, and others contemplated. Teetotalers who had long been hid, and almost forgotten, men who had sung the songs that were sung at the birth of the movement, seemed to come forth from all quarters. In the Berington Bush, where formerly many and good meetings were held weekly, but which have dwindled down to one, crowded meetings are now held, three nights a week. A new society has been formed in Toxteth Park, also two in Circus Street. The meetings at the Portico are crowded, and the old cry is heard, be early to secure seats. The committee of the North Star Temperance society, who have at least, the honour of being the first in this glorious change, hold good meetings, 100 of the members and friends took tea together, after which, a public meeting was held,

there was present not less than 200, the Rev. T. Hacking, who had been requested to preside, did much to render the meeting both pleasant and profitable. If gentlemen like Mr. Hacking made it their business to attend our meetings much more good would be done, however we can't wait for them, we must work away, and the day is not far distant when these gentlemen will be willing supporters. The speakers were Mr. Owens, Mr. Brown, Mr. Prescott, and your agent Mr. Glover, who delivered a most animated address, urging upon teetotalers the necessity of *unity*. The meeting was closed by a vote of thanks to the chairman, and the enrollment of 17 new members. A central association is in course of formation, to consist of delegates from the meetings, their great object to be the appointment of speakers, and the getting up of some *Monster Meetings*. On the whole all looks well; teetotalism is making rapid progress amongst the body of the people.

J. Wilson.

THE PRESS! THE PRESS!! THE PRESS !!!

By P. Burne, Author of "The Teetotalers' Companion."

I read in the Gazette of September, I think, an article by "R. W." directing the attention of teetotalers and committees of temperance societies to the efficacy of the Press, as a means of advocating the temperance cause. In the said article, R. W. invited suggestions from his readers, as to the most practicable method of increasing the usefulness of the Gazette. After a lengthened consideration of the subject, I beg to present him and the temperance-public with three suggestions, that have occurred to me, as most likely to meet his desires. The first is, a Penny Monthly Movement, or a

TEETOTAL NEW YEAR'S GIFT FOR 1848

I have long felt that the Temperance Press was most shamefully neglected, not by those in connection with it, but by the great body of teetotalers. I am sure that, if each teetotaler would do his duty by it, England might be electrified next Magazine Day. At this moment there are hundreds of thousands of families, and millions of persons, in the country to whom teetotalism is known by nothing but the name—who have perhaps never read or heard a word in advocacy of the subject! Are not these things so, Teetotalers? They are; and shame it is that they are, while knowledge is so cheap. Wretched even as are the present times, there cannot be one among the *million* total abstainers in England and Wales, who might not afford once in a month, to purchase a penny temperance periodical. Who knows one so poor as to be unable to do this? Nobody. It is what a *beggar* would blush to think below his means. Well then, we will assume that our one million of teetotalers are each competent to lay out *one penny* a month, on temperance literature. Now, supposing that with the next number of the Gazette, every abstainer in the Central association purchase a copy, read it, and then send it clean, neatly folded, and addressed into some influential family, in which there is known to be a dearth of temperance information. Supposing also, that the teetotalers of other districts do in like manner by other periodicals, *one million* of the most influential families in the kingdom, or *five million* persons, would be thus simultaneously supplied with the first fruits of the temperance press for 1848. Would not this movement electrify the nation? I am sure it would! Just let the reader imagine the effects that it would

produce among our great folk, and he, too, will be sure of the same. In the first place, the New Year's Gift would be received with a smile indicative of scorn and surprise, the person, in his teetotal ignorance, giving vent to a horse-laugh—"ha! teetotalism! ha! ha! ha!" Next he would unfold the paper very aristocratically, and holding the absurd thing at a respectable distance, read a little of it very condescendingly. By-and-by, his eye meets with something *rather shrewd*—"well said" and for the first time, he imagines that, teetotalers may possess a degree of sound sense. He reads on, and perhaps lights upon something rather funny, or a pleasant anecdote, and bestows upon it an approved laugh, or smile—*he is now won over*, to some extent; and, forgetting his prejudices while perusing the remainder, he at last lays down the paper, under the novel conviction that teetotalism is not without claims upon the consideration of good men; it may be, indeed, in many cases, that he is enlightened as to the *existence* of this great star in the moral firmament. Now, I ask, is this scheme practicable? I ask again, who can doubt it? No one, surely. Then, I desire to know, what is in the way of carrying it out? For my part, I can conceive only one obstacle to be against it, and that is *indolence*. Those who do not make some family "A Teetotal New Year's Gift" next month, I shall regard as being,—*too lazy to order the Copy*.

But for the accommodation of such parties, and to make "the penny movement," known among the hundreds of thousands of non-temperance reading teetotalers, it would be well if every lecturer and speaker would agitate it at temperance meetings, "and send the boxes round" for the subscriptions of those present, and, by the best means they could, get those of others. Then let each committee forward the subscriptions in one sum to the office of the Gazette, or any journal they please, and thus procure four copies for the price of three.

If committees and the active men of temperance societies, will take up this penny movement and exert themselves, I repeat that they may electrify the nation, next new year's day.

And if the plan were made permanent, and carried out *every month* what would be the expense? almost nothing—a *farthing per week!* Trifling, however, as the cost and trouble of the penny movement may be it is to be feared that it will be neglected, by the great majority of our very industrious teetotalers and teetotal committees, who seem to have no idea, or even desire, of ever bringing the temperance cause to a successful termination. But I find pleasure in the belief that there are many of both, individuals and societies, who heedless of every low and grovelling motive, judge of a principle by its evident utility, and for their sake, Mr. Editor, I have troubled myself and you with this communication.

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On the 1st of January, 1848, will be published, UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF TEMPERANCE.

THE First Number of a small Monthly Periodical, entitled the SUNDAY SCHOOL and YOUTHS' TEMPERANCE JOURNAL, Price One Halfpenny, or 3s. 6d. per 100, paid in advance. This Periodical will be published at the Isle of Man, from which it can be sent free by post to all parts of the United Kingdom. It can also be re-posted the same as a stamped newspaper. It will be printed on good paper, in a clear type, and will contain 12 pages, the size of the “*Christian's Penny Magazine*,” conducted by Dr. Campbell. The outside leaves will form a cover, on which will be two splendid Engravings, designed expressly for this work, by the celebrated Geo. Cruikshank, Esq. The inside of the cover will be used for notices and advertisements, connected with juvenile movements, leaving eight pages to be devoted to useful and instructive matter; adapted to Sunday School Scholars, and young Teetotallers generally.

The Committee are glad to announce, that a literary gentleman of influence and long standing in the temperance world, and also of extensive experience in education, has undertaken (gratuitously) the editorial department; and the friends of the rising race are assured, that the utmost exertion will be made to render this little messenger of truth acceptable and instructive to those for whom it is especially designed.

The first number will be ready early in December, several thousand copies of which will be sent, per post, to Sunday School Teachers, and the leading friends of the temperance cause, throughout the kingdom, in order that time may be afforded for inspection, and for the forwarding of orders previous to the date of publication.

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The price as stated will be One Halfpenny each, or 3s. 6d. per 100, paid in advance; and parties ordering more than 25 copies monthly, may have half their orders folded and directed singly, on forwarding the names and address (plainly written) of the persons to whom they wish the Journal to be sent.

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December.	MR. GLOVER.	MR. HORN,	MR. KEMP.	Mr. PITT.
Wednes. 1	Blaenavon.....	Wrexham	Coseley	
Thursday 2	Abersychan	Clwydd	Wednesbury	
Friday 3	Brynmawr	Brymbo	West Bromwich	
Monday 6	Merthyr Tiddvil.....	Chester	Coventry	Birmingham
Tuesday 7	Cardiff	Lpool Elms Pee' St.	Leamington	Lozells
Wednes 8	Pontypool	St. Helen's	Erinklow	Wellington
Thursday 9	Abersychan	Liverpool Portico	Stratford-on-Avon ..	Shrewsbury
Friday 10	Newport	Wavertree	Redditch	Knights
Monday 13	Wedmore	Burlington Bridge	Warrington	Newtown
Tuesday 14	Worcester	Berrington Bush ..	Ditto	Montgomery
Wednes. 15	Pershore	Runcorn	Trent Vale	Berriew
Thursday 16	Malvern Link	Nantwich	Penkhull	Welshpool
Friday 17	Upton-on-Severn.....	Haslington	Leek	West Bromwich
Saturday 18			Stoke	
Monday 20	Kidderminster	Northwich	Uttoxeter	
Tuesday 21	Tipton	Market Drayton ..	Cromford	
Wednes. 22	Greatbridge	Stafford	Derby	
Thursday 23	Lye Waste	Rugeley	Burton	
Friday 24	King's Norton	Little Madeley.....	Tutbury	
Saturday 25		Tunstall		
Monday 27	Crewe	Newcastle	Cheltenham	
Tuesday 28	Macclesfield	Wolverhampton ..	Gloucester	
Wednes. 29	Ditto	Willenball	Lydney	
Thursday 30	Knutsford	Hales Owen	Redbrook	
Friday .31	Foxhill-bank	Yardley	Monmouth.....	
Sat. Jan. 1	Bury			

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				Lpool. Church Eng.	1 0 0
				" Bur. Bridge	0 10 0
				" Wavertree	1 0 0

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