

THE  
CENTRAL  
TEMPERANCE GAZETTE;

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

STAFFORD, WARWICK, AND WORCESTER.

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When you Sign the Pledge and become a Teetotaler, you strike one link from the chain of custom and habit which binds the Drunkard.

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1845.

WEST BROMWICH:  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY G. FAWDRY, HIGH-STREET.

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FOR THE COUNTIES OF STAFFORD, WARWICK, & WORCESTER.

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No. 1.]

MARCH, 1845.

[Price One Penny.



TEMPERANCE

versus

TIPPLING.

## AGENTS APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH:

MR. B. GLOVER will attend at the following places:—

|                  |    |           |       |    |    |
|------------------|----|-----------|-------|----|----|
| Dudley Port      | .. | Monday    | March | .. | 3  |
| Stourbridge      | .. | Tuesday   | ..... | .. | 4  |
| Stourbridge      | .. | Wednesday | ..... | .. | 5  |
| Dudley Wood Side | .. | Thursday  | ..... | .. | 6  |
| Coseley          | .. | Friday    | ..... | .. | 7  |
| Stratford        | .. | Monday    | ..... | .. | 10 |
| Stratford        | .. | Tuesday   | ..... | .. | 11 |
| Alcester         | .. | Wednesday | ..... | .. | 12 |
| Redditch         | .. | Thursday  | ..... | .. | 13 |
| Redditch.        | .. | Friday    | ..... | .. | 14 |
| Gornal           | .. | Monday    | ..... | .. | 17 |
| Bellbroughton    | .. | Tuesday   | ..... | .. | 18 |
| Bromsgrove       | .. | Wednesday | ..... | .. | 19 |
| Droitwich        | .. | Thursday  | ..... | .. | 20 |
| Feckenham        | .. | Friday    | ..... | .. | 21 |
| Willenhall       | .. | Monday    | ..... | .. | 24 |
| Willenhall       | .. | Tuesday   | ..... | .. | 25 |
| Cannock          | .. | Wednesday | ..... | .. | 26 |
| Bloxwich         | .. | Thursday  | ..... | .. | 27 |
| Wordesley        | .. | Friday    | ..... | .. | 28 |
| Walsall          | .. | Monday    | ..... | .. | 31 |

MR. CRAWFORD will attend at the following places:—

|                  |    |           |       |    |    |
|------------------|----|-----------|-------|----|----|
| Oldbury          | .. | Monday    | March | .. | 3  |
| Cradley          | .. | Tuesday   | ..... | .. | 4  |
| Smethwick        | .. | Wednesday | ..... | .. | 5  |
| Wednesbury       | .. | Thursday  | ..... | .. | 6  |
| West Bromwich    | .. | Friday    | ..... | .. | 7  |
| Sutton Coldfield | .. | Monday    | ..... | .. | 10 |
| Tamworth         | .. | Tuesday   | ..... | .. | 11 |
| Burton           | .. | Wednesday | ..... | .. | 12 |
| Rugeley          | .. | Thursday  | ..... | .. | 13 |
| Lichfield        | .. | Friday    | ..... | .. | 14 |
| Darlaston        | .. | Monday    | ..... | .. | 17 |
| Handsworth       | .. | Tuesday   | ..... | .. | 18 |
| Toll End         | .. | Wednesday | ..... | .. | 19 |
| King's Norton    | .. | Thursday  | ..... | .. | 20 |
| Alvechurch       | .. | Friday    | ..... | .. | 21 |
| Hales Owen       | .. | Monday    | ..... | .. | 24 |
| Tipton           | .. | Tuesday   | ..... | .. | 25 |
| Wolverhampton    | .. | Wednesday | ..... | .. | 26 |
| Wednesfield      | .. | Thursday  | ..... | .. | 27 |
| West Bromwich    | .. | Friday    | ..... | .. | 28 |
| Shropshire Row   | .. | Monday    | ..... | .. | 31 |

If it should be inconvenient to hold any meeting as above the secretary of the Society is requested to give early notice to Mr. G. S. KENRICK, that another appointment may be made.

The usual Quarterly Meeting of Delegates will be held on the 31st instant, at Mr. Job Wilkins's, Moor-street Birmingham.

Great credit is due to some of the leading gentlemen of the place for the countenance and support they have given to our good cause. At Sutton Cold Field meetings have not been held until lately, still though but a few visits have been made the same blessed results have been made manifest, that have always attended the advocacy of this cause, viz, *Drunkards have been reformed*. The two meetings I attended at Rugely have been of an encouraging kind, in Lichfield there are the materials for forming as good a society as any in the Association, but the present efforts of the friends are much cramped for want of a suitable place of meeting. On the whole, so far as I have been able to judge, the present appearance of things in this district is such as to give encouragement, and to warrant our hopes that greater good will yet be done, all that is needed to secure such a result is a steady, persevering zeal, joined with caution and discretion. Since I came to this district I have been informed of 10 deaths and 2 accidents that have occurred through Intemperance. At the meetings I have attended, 151 signatures have been obtained.

**WILLENHALL.**—There was a Temperance Festival in this town on Shrove Tuesday, the Rev. H. Grwyther in the chair, and the room was crowded. The friends in this society are exerting themselves manfully in the cause of Temperance.

**REDDITCH.**—A tea party was held here on Shrove Tuesday which went off very well and the meeting was addressed by several speakers with good effect, and some signatures were obtained.

### TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

45, MOOR STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

**JOB WILKINS** respectfully informs Travellers, either on business or otherwise, that his establishment contains the following accommodations, viz. Public Refreshment Rooms, Commercial and Private Sitting Rooms, Airy and comfortable Sleeping Rooms, Stabling, &c. near the Railway Station, and centre of the town.

J. W. solicits a single trial as the best recommendation; he also has the honour to announce that he is the oldest Temperance Hotel Proprietor in Birmingham, and has the largest Establishment.

### BIRD'S

#### BAKING POWDER,

FOR MAKING BREAD WITHOUT BARM,  
Or Imitation of Barm.

**FAMILIES** who Bake their own Bread will do well to try this valuable Preparation. By the old method of Baking 14lbs. or one peck of Flour will only make 18lbs of Bread, in consequence of the Yeast acting upon the Sugar of the Flour, and converting it into Alcohol and Carbonic Acid Gas. By the new plan as invented by **MR ALFRED BIRD**, Chemist, Birmingham, 14lb. or 1 Peck of Flour will produce 20lb. of Bread, this increase arises from the Sugar of the Flour being preserved, consequently the Bread will keep three weeks, and still be moist and sweet. The Powder is perfectly wholesome and produces in the Bread a Salt analogous to common Salt.

The price is a trifle more than the Barm, but the extra quantity of Bread produced will bring it down to the same price.

PREPARED ONLY BY  
**ALFRED BIRD, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,**  
15, Worcester-street, Birmingham.

### WEST TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

9, EDMOND-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

**JAMES HAWLEY**, I. O. R. begs to return thanks to his Temperance Friends and the Public generally for the liberal support he has received since his commencing in the above business in 1840, and to inform them that it will be his constant endeavour to merit its continuance.  **WELL AIRED BEDS.**

The following Societies are held at this House, and any information with regard to them may be obtained on application, viz. 2 Male, 1 Female, 2 Juvenile Tents, 2 Building Societies, and 4 Money Societies.

**WANTED** by a Currier, Leather Cutter, and Shoe Maker, an **IN-DOOR APPRENTICE**, who will be treated as one of the Family and perfected in the above Trades. A Boy of a serious or religious turn of mind would be preferred.—Applications to be made to **MR. JOB WILKINS**, Temperance Coffee House, Moor-street, Birmingham.

*Comfort for all who will use those*

### RAZORS, STROPS, & PASTE,

NEWLY INVENTED AND PATENTED BY

#### HAWKES AND WALLINGTON.

**THE RAZORS** are 1s. 6d. each, and warranted to maintain a smooth keen edge for *every Morning's use for twelve month's*. No charge for setting (*should they require it*) during that period.

The **STROP** is in itself an artificial stone, &c. for grinding, setting, stropping, and finishing; also an elegant double Razor Case and Soap Box.

The **PASTE** is adapted for any Strop, and will so renovate as to make it produce the keenest edge, and sold with accurate instructions for shaving at 6d. per packet.

Superior Shaving Paste which renders Shaving perfectly easy, 1s. per year.

*Every article they manufacture & vend equally good and cheap*

### HAIR CUTTERS, PERFUMERS, & IMPORTERS OF TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

13, NEW-STREET,

Opposite the entrance to the *Hen & Chickens Hotel*,  
Birmingham.

### LONDON HAT MART,

53, HIGH-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

**S. THORNELY**, in thanking his numerous Friends and the Public for the decided preference he has experienced during the last twenty-four years, begs to remind them he has just received a splendid and well-selected **STOCK** of Stuff, Beaver, Velvet, and Satin French **HATS**, which for richness of Colour, Style, durability, and shortness of Nap cannot be surpassed.

A great variety of Boy's, and Youth's Velvet and Cloth Caps of every description.

*Gentlemen's Travelling Caps, &c. &c.*

\* To **CORRESPONDENTS**, Communications to be sent by the 16th of the Month addressed to **Mr. G. S. KENRICK**, West Bromwich.

The interesting statement of **Wm. Ridgeway, Esq.** arrived too late for insertion in this number, but will appear in our next.

 The Report of the Willenhall Meeting did not reach us in time for the Gazette was in Type.

Printed and Published by **GEORGE FAWDRY**, High-street in the Parish of West Bromwich, in the County of Stafford.  
March 1st, 1845.

# CENTRAL TEMPERANCE GAZETTE:

FOR THE COUNTIES OF STAFFORD, WARWICK, & WORCESTER.

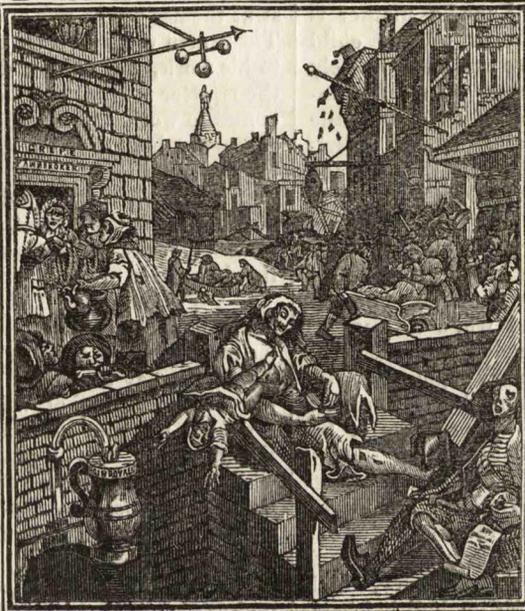
When you sign the Pledge and become a Teetotaler you strike one link from the chain of custom and habit which binds the Drunkard

No. 2.]

APRIL, 1845.

[Price One Penny.

**GIN**  
**DRINKING**  
**IN**  
**LONDON**



**ALE**  
**DRINKING**  
**IN THE**  
**COUNTRY**

**GIN LANE.**

**AGENTS APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL:**

MR. B. GLOYER will attend at the following places:—

|                   |              |            |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|
| Willenhall        | .. Tuesday   | April... 1 |
| Walsall           | .. Wednesday | ..... 2    |
| Walsall           | .. Thursday  | ..... 3    |
| Sedgley           | .. Friday    | ..... 4    |
| Sutton            | .. Monday    | ..... 7    |
| Cradley           | .. Tuesday   | ..... 8    |
| Smethwick         | .. Wednesday | ..... 9    |
| Wednesfield       | .. Thursday  | ..... 10   |
| West Bromwich     | .. Friday    | ..... 11   |
| Hill, near Sutton | .. Monday    | ..... 14   |
| Tamworth          | .. Tuesday   | ..... 15   |
| Rugeley           | .. Wednesday | ..... 16   |
| Rugeley           | .. Thursday  | ..... 17   |
| Lichfield         | .. Friday    | ..... 18   |
| Darlaston         | .. Monday    | ..... 21   |
| Handsworth        | .. Tuesday   | ..... 22   |
| Wolverhampton     | .. Wednesday | ..... 23   |
| Lye               | .. Thursday  | ..... 24   |
| Coseley           | .. Friday    | ..... 25   |
| Hales Owen        | .. Monday    | ..... 28   |
| Bell Broughton    | .. Tuesday   | ..... 29   |
| Alcester          | .. Wednesday | ..... 30   |

MR. CRAWFORD will attend at the following places:—

|                  |              |          |
|------------------|--------------|----------|
| Stourbridge      | .. Tuesday   | ..... 1  |
| Gornal           | .. Wednesday | ..... 2  |
| Wednesbury       | .. Thursday  | ..... 3  |
| Brierly Hill     | .. Friday    | ..... 4  |
| Oldbury          | .. Monday    | ..... 5  |
| Stratford        | .. Tuesday   | ..... 8  |
| Alcester         | .. Wednesday | ..... 9  |
| Bidford          | .. Thursday  | ..... 10 |
| Feckenham        | .. Friday    | ..... 11 |
| Astwood Bank     | .. Monday    | ..... 14 |
| Pershore         | .. Tuesday   | ..... 15 |
| Droitwich        | .. Wednesday | ..... 16 |
| Bromsgrove       | .. Thursday  | ..... 17 |
| Redditch         | .. Friday    | ..... 18 |
| Newhall          | .. Monday    | ..... 21 |
| Tutbury          | .. Tuesday   | ..... 22 |
| Leamington       | .. Wednesday | ..... 23 |
| Uttoxeter        | .. Thursday  | ..... 24 |
| West Bromwich    | .. Friday    | ..... 25 |
| Cannock          | .. Monday    | ..... 28 |
| Bilston          | .. Tuesday   | ..... 29 |
| Dudley Wood Side | .. Wednesday | ..... 30 |

☞ If it should be inconvenient to hold any meeting as above the secretary of the Society is requested to give early notice to Mr. G. KENRICK, that another appointment may be made.

My Booth will visit Tipton, Netherton, Rowley, Shropshire Row, Toll End, Wordesley, and Kinver. He will be at Shelton on the 16, Newcastle 17, Stone 18, 19, and 20, Rugeley 21, Longdon 23, Tamworth 24, and Walsall 25.

"For wherever the Carcase is, there will the Eagles be gathered together."

**N**O Language can be more expressive of the condition of the population of some of our towns and villages than the above verse. The people give themselves up as a prey to the publicans, and pawn-brokers who thrive on their folly. If in Hogarth's drawing of 'Gin Lane,' a mother is represented as the destroyer of her child through the love of gin, we can unfortunately produce recent parallel cases where the mother has been the murderer of her child while under the influence of ale. If an individual is wheeled in a barrow through the streets, and while too much intoxicated to hold the glass himself the gin is being poured down his throat; an instance at once occurs to us where a once respectable female has again and again undergone the same disgraceful exhibition. And while we gaze at the suicide who is suspended from the beam in Hogarth's picture, memory supplies us with cases, alas too recent! where the beer drinker has rushed uncalled into the presence of his Maker in our own neighbourhood.

The ale drinkers of our day drink, blaspheme, and die as the Gin drinkers in the picture before us, and the inhabitants of our own times may there recognize their own vices and their consequences. Oldbury, which was formerly celebrated for its bull-baitings, is now as remarkable for its public-houses and pawn-shops, and between these two scourges the thoughtless collier oscillates; he works hard and redeems his clothes from pawn on Saturday, he drinks hard and pawns his clothes again on Monday, and this mean, sensual, beer-drinking enjoyment is the object of the poor colliers ambition! He has just resolved to refrain from work on Monday but not, benevolent reader, that he may cultivate his mind, not to improve his moral and intellectual condition, not that he may draw near to God and meditate on his goodness, but that he may have more time for self abasement and degradation at the ale bench. And the beer-shop keepers, these ministers of his ignoble pleasures omit no art to lure him into their toils, he is invited to debauchery under the innocent name of a tea party—yes, even public-houses give tea parties on Monday evening to entrap the unwary.

The result to the working man is that though the times are mended his condition is not altered. Indeed he appears to have taken a vow of *voluntary poverty*, for when the times are bad he is poor from necessity, and when

the times are good he is miserably poor from choice. We will take for example the boiler maker, who during the depressed state of trade a year ago would walk a hundred miles for a job, and when out of employment would linger round a boiler yard most of the week for the hope of a day's work, now all have the opportunity of full work and the majority stint themselves to two-and-half days a week! These men work in sets, the holder-up comes to his work, but he can do nothing because the rivetter is drunk, the next day the rivetter comes to work but is obliged to go home because the holder-up is off drinking. So far are the families of these drinking men from being well off, that a pudler may be getting 35s. per week yet if from any cause he should cease to work, within a week his wife is obliged to apply to the workhouse.

Wisdom is justified of her children, and in the name of common sense we ask the boiler makers whether it is not better to work for 5s. per day than 4s.? If the former, then lose no opportunity of work while the times are good, put your spare money in the Savings' Bank, where it will make interest for you while you sleep, and if you must play, be idle when your labour is not wanted, and at all events will only bring you the smallest remuneration.

We are sorry to say that the boiler makers, pudlers, and colliers, do not stand alone in their folly. Ask of the lock-makers of Wolverhampton why their families complain that only three or at most four days wages are earned in a week and they will say they cannot devote less than three days a week to getting drunk and recovering from the effects of the drink. Why are many persons in a worse condition at Willenhall now than they were when trade was at the worst? They tell us it is because they spend so much time and money in drink. How is it that men and women at Droitwich toil in heated rooms and at the salt-pans, till their clothes are wet with perspiration; and then sleep in the same garments without regard to health or cleanliness? The answer is we sacrifice health and what you call decency, comfort, and respectability on the altar of our IDOL, strong drink, and cannot therefore afford the luxury of a change of clothing, while we can drown our senses in drunken forgetfulness.

The infatuation of the Hales-Owen nailers is still more melancholy; for many months they could scarcely earn enough to keep body and soul together. On the first of March they were promised an advance of wages equal

Statistical Estimates of the Townships of Hanley & Shelton, in the Staffordshire Potteries, 21,000 or 4200 Families, say 5 to a Family.

| Dr.   |           | Cr.   |           |
|---|-----------|---|-----------|
| Estimated amount of weekly wages to Potters, Engravers, Miners, Carpenters, Cabinet Makers, Brick Layers, Shoe Makers, Tailors, Engineers, and other Labourers, within the Townships of Hanley and Shelton, £3000 per week which is per annum | 156,060   | Say 4,200 families, Rent and Taxes per family, £6. 10s. per annum, - -  | 27,300    |
|   |           | Coals per family, £2 12s. per annum.  | 10,920    |
|   |           | For Clothes, Shoes, Bed Linen, and other Sundries per family £6 10s. per annum  | 27,300    |
|   |           | For Bread and other necessaries of life at 5s. 9d. per week per family per annum  | 62,790    |
|   |           | For Medical attendance, &c. at, 6s. per family, per annum,  | 1260      |
|   |           | For Education and support of Benevolent Institutions, including the payments to Christian Ministers, and pew Rents at 8s. per family per annum - -  | 1690      |
| Balance .....   | 260       | 144 Public houses and Beer shops, supposing them to sell on an average 30 gallons per week (a very low estimate,) would be 4320 gallons per week, at 1s. 8d. per gallon, per annum would be | 18720 0 0 |
|   |           | For Ardent Spirits per annum, 6280 0 0  | 25,000    |
|   | £ 156,260 |   | £ 156,260 |

We have now the pleasure of submitting a calculation of W. Ridgeway Esq. of the amount annually squandered by the men in the Potteries, in intoxicating drink. And while the amount thus wasted, appears so large, we believe that with a wise discretion Mr. Ridgeway instead of exaggerating the amount has understated it. It may be as well to consider whether this money might not be better bestowed—In the first place with regard to the labour which it employs we find that 4d. in the pound is the amount thus expended—But if the money had been laid out in cutlery it would have given 15s. in the pound for labour, if woollen cloth, 12s. in the pound, if linen yarn, 10s. if in common earthenware 8s. if in the collieries and iron manufactories of this district above 15s. if expended in shoes, tailoring and various other useful occupations about 6s. in the pound would be paid in wages. From which it appears that when we expend our money in those things which are really

necessary and useful we encourage labour to the extent of at least ten shillings in the pound but when we waste it on intoxicating drinks, we only employ labour to the amount of 4d. in the pound. In other words the manufacturing of the drink paid in labour £416 13s. 4d. if laid out in the useful articles mentioned, it would have paid £12,500.—The first would employ 400 men a week, the last 12,000 men for the same time.

We have left out of the question all the time consumed in drinking the beer, the family quarrels, the hunger and nakedness, the ignorance, and the wickedness and impiety which are induced and encouraged while the beer is being drunk. But as a mere matter of wages and labour, working men should give up their drinking customs; for though all classes would be benefited by Teetotalism, no class would be so immediately and so largely benefited as the men of toil.

REDDITCH.—March 13th and 14th the Total Abstiners of this village have been delighted with two lectures on the physical effect of Alcohol, delivered by Mr. B. Glover, agent of the Association. In the course of his lectures he described the effects of Alcohol on the human system, delivered in a masterly style, and the society hope the lectures will do much good. They were listened to with deep attention throughout each evening, and the attendance was more numerous than usual with us.—WM. ELLIS, SEC.

FECKENHAM—The cause of Temperance in this village wears a more favourable aspect, than it did six months ago, though they do not sign the pledge very rapidly, yet a better feeling appears, and the way seems open for something to be done. I have sent the petition against Sunday traffic, and many thanks are due to the Clergyman of the village, the Rev. R. H. Ingram, who was so kind as to write out the form of the petition for me.—JAMES NOVVIS, SEC.

DUDLEY PORT—On Easter Monday here was a tea party here, and we have the gratification to state that it was held in the club room of a public house which was kindly lent for the purpose by the publican, and it is to his lasting honour that he should have acted so nobly! At the conclusion of the meeting when he was thanked

for the use of the room, he said they were welcome a thousand times. Mr. Brettel was in the chair and the meeting was addressed by one of the reformed, by Mr. Booth and Mr. Jeffries. Before the meeting broke up the only individual belonging to this society who had broken his pledge signed again.

UTTOXETER.—It is five years since Teetotalism was first introduced into this town, but the opposition made to it was very great, and for the last two years no meeting has been held till the unexpected visit of your Agent Mr. Booth, which was very welcome to us. The population of our town is about 4500, there are 35 public-houses, and the Publicans are so powerful that all the rooms are under their control, and we can scarcely get a place to meet in. We mean however to get up a Tea Party for the First of May, and we shall be glad if you will send us a Speaker for the occasion, as I am told you have a stock of Speakers always at hand. T. B. GREGORY.

EFFECTS OF STRONG DRINK.—A Butcher belonging to Handsworth, was returning from Shrewsbury in a gig, and being under the influence of drink and driving furiously he came in contract with a coal-cart, near to the Darlaston Toll-bar; he was thrown out of the gig and killed on the spot. The parties who removed the dead body found a bottle of Rum in the pocket.

## THE POTTERY &amp; NEWCASTLE DISTRICTS.

| PLACES.                           | APRIL. |    |    |    | SPEAKERS.                     |                            |
|-----------------------------------|--------|----|----|----|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
|                                   | 7      | 41 | 21 | 28 |                               |                            |
| TIME.—SEVEN O'CLOCK.              |        |    |    |    | 1 D. Lewis, Dresden Mill      | 22 G. Edge, Newcastle      |
| HANLEY ..... <i>Wednesday</i>     | 22     | 10 | 7  | 16 | 2 Birch, Mill-street, Shelton | 23 P. Shaw, Chesterton     |
| BETHESDA SCHOOLS.                 | 17     | 18 | 39 | 34 | 3 J. Rathbone, Northwood      | 24 T. Dunn, Chesterton     |
| BURSLEM ..... <i>Monday</i>       | 5      | 12 | 6  | 15 | 4 G. Bromley, Stoke           | 25 W. Wright, Hanley       |
| TEMPERANCE HALL.                  | 25     | 13 | 18 | 16 | 5 J. Woodcock, Hanley         | 26 C. Brown, Longton       |
| STOKE ..... <i>Wednesday</i>      | 14     | 11 | 10 | 39 | 6 T. Bennett, May Bank        | 27 S. Allerton, Stoke      |
| TOWN HALL.                        | 16     | 32 | 17 | 8  | 7 R. Cartlidge, Stoke         | 28 W. Steel, Wolstanton    |
| NEWCASTLE..... <i>Monday</i>      |        | 22 |    | 33 | 8 S. B. Smith, Stoke          | 29 E. Cooper, Wolstanton   |
|                                   |        | 17 |    | 11 | 9 T. Eardley, Shelton         | 30 J. McCreery, Burslem    |
| LONGTON..... <i>Tuesday</i>       | 6      | 37 | 33 | 14 | 10 J. Hargreaves, Fenton      | 31 W. Smith, Fenton        |
| NATIONAL SCHOOL.                  | 28     | 8  | 30 | 25 | 11 J. Lunt, Tunstall          | 32 W. Johnston, Burslem    |
| WOLSTANTON ..... <i>Wednesday</i> | 33     |    | 36 |    | 12 S. Stubbs, Burslem         | 33 J. Bott, Tunstall       |
| NEW CONNEXION CHAPEL.             | 20     |    | 3  |    | 13 J. Kirkham, Burslem        | 34 D. Sutherland, Tunstall |
| PENKHULL..... <i>Tuesday</i>      | 22     | 31 | 4  | 5  | 14 W. Smith, Burslem          | 35 W. Mee, Burslem         |
| PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.       | 17     | 26 | 7  | 9  | 15 D. Moor, Burslem           | 36 J. Moreton, Hanley      |
| TUNSTALL ..... <i>Thursday</i>    | 21     | 12 | 1  | 2  | 16 I. Blaze, Burslem          |                            |
| PRIMITIVE METHODIST SCHOOL.       | 19     | 14 | 8  | 28 | 17 J. Brown, Newcastle        | <i>ON TRIAL.</i>           |
| FENTON ..... <i>Monday</i>        | 4      | 9  | 14 | 7  | 18 J. Taylor, Penkhull        | 37 B. Grocott, Stoke       |
| PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.       | 6      | 2  | 16 | 8  | 19 R. Horne, Newcastle        | 38 J. Reeves, Fenton       |
| COBRIDGE ..... <i>Wednesday</i>   | 30     |    | 6  |    | 20 W. Beardmore, Newcastle    | 39 C. Twiford, Stoke       |
| NEW CONNEXION SCHOOL.             | 11     |    | 19 |    | 21 J. Tittensor, Newcastle    | 40 *                       |
| SHELTON ..... <i>Thursday</i>     |        |    |    |    |                               |                            |
| BEDFORD SCHOOL.                   |        |    |    |    |                               |                            |

Those persons who cannot attend to their appointments, must send one whose name is on the Plan.

N. B.—The next Speakers' Meeting will be held at Mr. JOHN SHIRLEY's Coffee House, Wolstanton, on Monday, April 28th, 1845, to commence at Two o'clock: Tea on the table at Five o'clock.

The next District Meeting will be held at Mr. T. LORDS, Burslem, on Monday, April 14th, to commence at 5 o'clock.

**THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—A RIVAL TO FATHER MATHEW.**—Dr. Grindrod's labours in Nottinghamshire and at Leicester, have been attended with remarkable success. 700 pledges were obtained in Newark, including about 100 females and many of the most respectable inhabitants of that town. At Bingham the results were still more remarkable: the Temperance hall was literally crammed on every evening of the week, and on one occasion alone upwards of 300 individuals from the surrounding district were unable to obtain admission. Dr. Grindrod delivered not less than eleven lectures in Bingham, and 800 pledges were obtained. In Nottingham, the accession of new members amounted to nearly 1700, and a second campaign is in contemplation. Nine lectures was delivered at Leicester in the Theatre. On two occasions, not less than 3500 children were assembled at once. This day week a special lecture was addressed to about 800 females, and more than 100 signed the pledge. The farewell lecture was given on Monday evening last, when upwards of 3000 persons was present, Mr. J. Babington, rector of Cossington, in the chair. At the

conclusion of the meeting, nearly 200 adults took the pledge, including many individuals of influence in society. The books have not yet been made up, but the accession of new members to the ranks of Total Abstinence in Leicester will not be less than about 1400, making the number of converts obtained through the lectures of Dr. Grindrod within the last four weeks about 4600.—*Stamford Mercury.*

**HAWKES & WALLINGTON** are offering superior finished Rosewood **WORK BOXES** lined with satin, from 3s. to 8s. 6d.; Rosewood and Mahogany **DESKS**, from 6s. to 13s. 6d. warranted; a large assortment of **ACCORDIONS, MUSICAL BOXES, select PERFUMERY, COMBS, BRUSHES, &c.**

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HAIR CUTTERS, PERFUMERS, IMPORTERS OF TOYS  
AND FANCY GOODS.

13, **NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.**

To CORRESPONDENTS. Communications to be sent by the 16th of the Month addressed to Mr. G. S. KENRICK, West Bromwich.  
We have been obliged to sacrifice our Advertisements to other matter this month, but we hope in our next number to present our readers with a somewhat larger sheet.

Printed and Published by GEORGE FAWDRY, High-street, in the Parish of West Bromwich, in the County of Stafford. April 1st, 1846.

THE  
**CENTRAL**

# Temperance Gazette:

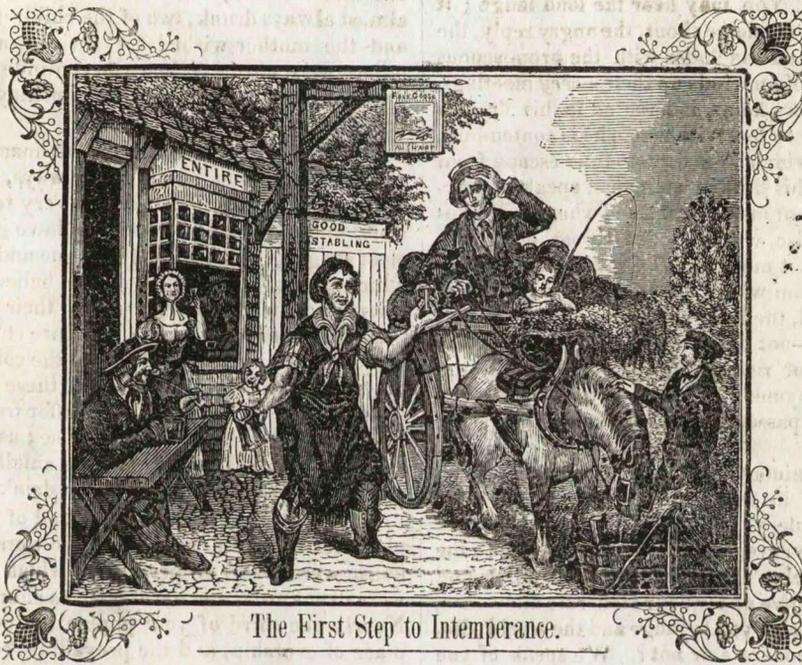
FOR THE COUNTIES OF STAFFORD, WARWICK, & WORCESTER.

When you sign the Pledge and become a Teetotaler you strike one link from the chain of custom and habit which binds the Drunkard.

No. 3.]

MAY, 1845.

[Price One Penny.]



The First Step to Intemperance.

AGENTS APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY:

|       |           | MR. B. GLOVER.    | MR. EDWARDS.     | MR. BOOTH.         |
|-------|-----------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| MAY 1 | Thursday  | Crab's Cress      | West Bromwich    | Uttoxeter          |
| 2     | Friday    | Studely           | Darlaston        | Darlaston, op. air |
| 5     | Monday    | Hales Owen        | Dudley Port      | Dudley Port, do.   |
| 6     | Tuesday   | Bellbroughton     | Dudley           | Dudley, do.        |
| 7     | Wednesday | Stoke, nr. Broms, | Wednesbury       | Wednesbury do.     |
| 8     | Thursday  | Bromsgrove        | Coseley          | Coseley, do.       |
| 9     | Friday    | Rowley            | Wolverhampton    | Stourbridge,       |
| 12    | Monday    | Walsall           | Willenhall       | Town's End         |
| 13    | Tuesday   | Cradley           | Gornal           | Stoke-on-Trent     |
| 14    | Wednesday | Redditch          | Brierly Hill     | Stone              |
| 15    | Thursday  | Astwood Bank      | Wordsley         | Stafford           |
| 16    | Friday    | Feckenham         | Sutton Coldfield | Kidderminster      |
| 19    | Monday    | Stratford         | Tamworth         | Kinver             |
| 20    | Tuesday   | Leamington        | Burton           | Netherton          |
| 21    | Wednesday | Warwick           | Rugeley          | Lye Waste          |
| 22    | Thursday  | Alvechurch        | Lichfield        | Hasberry           |
| 23    | Friday    | Kings Norton      | Oldbury          | Sedgley            |
| 26    | Monday    | Droitwich         | Bilston          | Bloomfield         |
| 27    | Tuesday   | Worcester         | Smethwick        | Toll End           |
| 28    | Wednesday | Pershore          | Wednesfield      | Shropshire Row     |
| 29    | Thursday  | Bidford           | West Bromwich    | Tipton             |
| 30    | Friday    | Birmingham        |                  |                    |

The friends will observe there will be an out as well as an in-door meeting at several places, from the 5th to the 9th.

TEETOTAL SPEAKERS' PLAN OF THE POTTERY DISTRICT.

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

**T**HE Worker in Iron rejoicing that Trade is now good says we must eat to live, but after providing for that, what shall we do with what remains of OUR MONEY? The Sheffield Grinder says, give me as much ale as I can drink, my motto is "a short life and a merry one" and without plenty of ale life would be a burden. The first part of his motto is realized and intemperance in connexion with an unhealthy employment, snaps the thread of life before he has reached middle age, but there is a woeful disappointment in his wish for a merry life in connexion with deep potations. You may hear the loud laugh; it is mingled with the fierce shout, the angry reply, the frequent oath, and concludes with the promiscuous fight, which too often winds up their merry meetings. The man staggers home, is haunted in his dreams by some imaginary foe, with whom he is contending, and the words which from time to time escape from his lips during his broken slumbers, speak of anything but peace or merriment; and when he awakes with fevered pulse, with parched throat, with lack lustre eye, do not mock him by calling that home a happy one, from which he hurries to seize with trembling hand, the fatal cup, and seeks a present relief, oblivion—not happiness in the bowl. Such pleasures are not real or substantial even in the moment of enjoyment, they will not bear reflection when they are passed, they cannot afford hope for the future.

Colliers, miners, and firemen at Merthyr, you profess to drink in moderation and say you must have ale to enable you to perform your hard work, but you think you avoid all excess. We will take the liberty of enquiring what comforts, necessaries, and advantages you give up for your moderate allowance, and that will enable you to judge and the world also, whether it be moderate or not? We speak of you as a body of men, and we state on your own report that for the sake of strong drink you sacrifice the privilege and respectability of being

1st, a Freeholder, or living in a house of your own, which you might have possessed, together with a nice garden to raise sufficient vegetables for your family, (which is a great convenience for a working man,) but you have unfortunately spent the money which should have purchased it in moderate drinking. During the 7 good years of trade up to 1840, each collier, miner, and fireman, enjoying good health, and not visited with some misfortune, might have built himself at least one good house, some might have built 3 or 4, without abridging his comfort, yet out of a population of 30,000 workmen at Merthyr only 91 have houses of their own. We therefore conclude, that at least 4000 workmen during the 7 years referred to have swallowed the house in which they now ought to be living.

2nd.—You have 6000 children who are of the proper age to go to school. Education is a great advantage which you should secure to your children by all the means in your power, the payment necessary for this purpose is small, you could obtain it by giving up one day's ale drinking in the week, but for the sake of the drink you allow the majority of your children 4500 out of 6000 to grow up in ignorance. We ask you when you sacrifice the welfare of your child to the love of drink, do you not drink to excess?

3rd.—Not having a house of your own, you might rent a comfortable one for your family, but there are houses in Dowlais and Merthyr, where a single room is occupied for all purposes by a family. We could mention a case where such a room is inhabited by 10 human beings, viz., a man, his wife, 5 children, with 3 grown up lodgers! One house of a single room is inhabited by 9 persons, another by seven, and only one small bed in the corner of the room, the children must therefore be littered on the floor. We need not tell you that health as well as propriety suffers from such crowded rooms, in one case the man, who could earn 35s. a-week was almost always drunk, two of the children were dead, and the mother wished for their own sakes, the others were also. When you continue these crying evils for the sake of the drink, you may be sure you drink to excess.

4th.—When a collier is passionately fond of drink his family suffers in many ways, but not least in the children being taken at a very tender age to work under-ground, before they have gained sufficient strength to support the fatigue and exposure to which they are subjected. We believe there are instances in which parents carry their children on their backs to work, when they are too young to bear the fatigue of walking, into the colliery, where they remain all day, and some of these children are under 5 years of age, and they suffer from colds and affections of the lungs for this cause; as long as you sacrifice a child's health, for the small pittance it can earn, if you drink at all, you drink to excess.

5th.—Drunkards are too fond of public-house pleasures to take delight in public worship. In one house were found 13 persons, of whom 11 said they were drunkards, and never went to church or chapel. Nearly one third of your population never go to a place of worship, and the prevailing reason is because they prefer the intoxicating cup, to prove which we could multiply instances if necessary.—From what has been said you may draw this conclusion. That the custom of ale drinking in Merthyr, in spite of all your efforts after moderation, produces a great amount of drunkenness, leads to constant desecration of the Sabbath by nearly one third of your people, prevents your having a comfortable house of your own to live in, prevents the education of 4500 of your children, forces them to work before they are fit for work, and taking all considerations into account on both sides the question, it is a curse to the town of Merthyr Tidvil. It inflicts a deadly plague on the people, and supposing this fact to be proved, whoer uses this liquor as a common beverage, *drinks to excess.*

We will now come nearer home and ask the Staffordshire collier, miner and fireman whether he does not know of drunkards here who do not educate their children, who frequent the public house in preference to their church, who take their children to work at too early an age, who crowd their families into an unwholesome room when they might be living comfortably in houses of their own? If he knows of such cases he may be sure men are drinking to excess in Staffordshire, and they have still to enquire "what shall we do with our money.?"

Another question is how much is spent in the drink—the parish of Sheffield contains about 111,000 inhabitants, and it is calculated that it spends half-

a million every year in drink—Birmingham contains about 140,000 inhabitants, and is supposed to expend £700,000, yearly, in intoxicating liquors. These sums are enormous, and the deliterious and demoralizing influence of such a quantity of drink is alarming to every reflecting mind.

Cannot we do something better with a million of money, than spend it in the manner above described? Let us attend to what the inhabitants of Marseilles have done.

A few days ago we met with a gentleman whom we had not seen for twenty years, who has had considerable experience with workmen, and possesses some knowledge of the Iron Trade, having taken an active part in establishing the British Iron Works. He is now settled at Marseilles a fine sea port in the South of France, and has established a large engine & boiler manufactory there and has the contract for supplying with machinery and keeping in repair the engines for the mail steamers on the route to India. On this account great regularity is required at his works, and he is able to say that none of these steamers were ever delayed an hour beyond the time fixed for their departure, but to ensure this degree of certainty he was obliged to have sober men who could always be depended on; Englishmen are notorious on the Continent for drunkenness and irregularity—he was obliged to part with them and employ natives, and he has now scarcely any of our countrymen in his service. When he began the boiler making trade, he got a brawny Staffordshire man of the name of Bertram, who according to our fashion began the week with drunkenness, and threw all the rest of the men into confusion; he could not keep such a man, and sent him home. The boiler makers there never find it necessary to get drunk or to drink anything but water while at their work, although the heat of the sun is so great in that country, that the men are obliged to throw cold water on the boiler which they are rivetting to cool it, or the holder-up would not be able to remain inside.

As they do not spend much in drink, what do the workmen of Marseilles do with their money? They buy land and become what they call proprietors. It is not an unusual thing for a workman to say to his master, I shall not be here early on Monday morning for I have bought an estate, and I must go to take possession of it. Oh how delightful it would be if our operatives would take possession of a snug cottage with a bit of land, instead of spending their money to secure the fool's corner in a public house.

Further the men of Marseilles being a wise and thinking people, have discovered the real value of water, and its amazing importance to their country, and instead of spending a million of pounds a year in drunkenness, they are making the most remarkable Aqueduct in the world, and one which eclipses all the engineering triumphs of the age. The river Durance flows among the Ahs at a distance of 72 miles from Marseilles, yet this enterprising people have brought the sparkling water from that distant land, and have overcome difficulties which would have dismayed any other town. Mountains lay between them and the water they so much coveted, but they have pierced them by tunnels 11 miles in length, they have been obliged to cross valleys, and in one instance for 1,500 yards, the water is carried by an aqueduct 250 feet above the plain, supported by 3 rows of arches one on the top of the other, the height of the lowest being 100 feet to the springing of the arch, the one above it, 80 feet, and the topmost 25 feet. By these extraordinary exertions the town of Marseilles will secure that invaluable

possession, a plentiful supply of water. A portion will be required for the use of the inhabitants at their houses, and the remainder will be used for the irrigation of the land, for this acute people have found that an acre of land well watered or irrigated is worth more than 4 acres that have not the benefit of the fertilizing stream.

When we think of the 60 millions spent annually, in drowning the senses of the inhabitants of this country, what a blessing would it be, if it was spent in irrigating the land in stead, and raising abundant crops of grass to support the cattle, which are now insufficient for our increasing population; many lands which are now barren would then become fruitful fields, and in every way our country would profit and rejoice in the change.

It is vain to say moderate drinking is allowable; we must take the system as it exists in Merthyr, Birmingham, Sheffield, at the iron works in Staffordshire, and elsewhere. We find that the result of our drinking customs is to cause the physical evils of disease, discord, and suffering, and the more serious mental evils of disregard of human and divine laws, of general depravity, and moral death. We do not say that no one escapes the destroyer but could fill a book with his doings in one town alone, and we maintain that his victims are so numerous as to justify us in proclaiming him to be a public enemy, and to call on every man for the sake of the general good, to give him no quarter! Working men wipe out the foul aspersion cast upon your name by foreigners, and repeated by the German traveller Kohl, that in spite of your skill your drunkenness makes you a public nuisance on the continent of Europe! You supported this character last year at the expence of 50 millions of money, it will prove equally costly every year. The inhabitants of Marseilles for one million have perfected a work that scatters blessings and enriches the country through its whole course, and instead of requiring a similar sum every year, it will stand for centuries to come a monument of their virtue and wisdom.

#### ENGLISH WORKMEN.

“It is a strange thing that all over the world, in America and in Europe, there should exist such a very unfavourable opinion of English labourers, and that their undeniable skill and industry, in their particular vocations, should be unable to remove the universal impression of their immorality, lawlessness, ignorance and brutality. Even where it is found necessary to employ them, this is always done reluctantly and fearfully. I was in Austria shortly after the English labourers had been dismissed from the railroads making there, because their turbulence, brutality, and drunkenness occasions all kinds of riot and accidents. I went to Saxony, and found that there too, all the English labourers had been turned away, because their conduct was found quite insufferable. I went to Frankfurt, and met a papier maché manufacturer, who told me with rueful shaking of the head, that he was indeed compelled to employ English labourers in some parts of his business, because they understood their business so well, and were so remarkably skillful in it, but that he longed to get rid of them, because they were the most troublesome, ignorant, and unmanageable of his work-people. I went to Belgium, and read an interesting report of an English Poor-law Commission, in which the evidence of a great manufacturer of Philadelphia, concerning English labourers, was given at full length. This gentleman testified that one-fifth of the working people, in the American factories, were foreigners, most of them Englishmen, whom, however, the manufacturers employed very unwillingly, on account of their being so ‘dissipated and discontented.’ They were, besides, universally disliked, because they were so given to drunkenness.—Kohl's *England and Wales*.”

#### (DARLASTON *Continued*.)

Reader you are probably a sober man and do not know by experience the degradation to which an habitual drunkard will stoop for the sake of appeasing his intolerable thirst. The subject of our present article would allow anybody to beat him for a pint of ale, and if no other means were available he must steal another man's jug of ale and drink the contents though he well knew he should be thrashed for committing the theft. Many Public-houses have an unfortunate *Butt* who has not a great deal of money and less wit, who finds no pleasure in anything but drinking, and idling about the tap-room; he is the laughing stock of every frequenter of the house in turn, and he is content to bear the contempt and derision of all for the sake of the drink which first one then another will give him; which may be called the price of his degradation, the wages of his dishonour. The last night of his life the unfortunate *Butt* is

question was as usual the cause of brutal merriment to a party of his friends at the Public-house, the sitting was prolonged till nearly three o'clock in the morning, and for hours the victim had been knocked and pushed about by way of earning his drink. By this time the ale had stolen what little the tipplers possessed of humanity or mercy, and they became more thoughtless and ferocious in their sport and said of their Butt he's a bad one let's kill him—they tumbled and rolled him about till one said "he's dead!" If he is not the other replies "we will kill him," they beat him, smoked up his nostrils, at last carried him to his father's, and bringing him into the house said he is dead. I hope he is dead and in hell said the Father! and went to work the next morning as if nothing had happened. It was the opinion of a medical man that the drink killed him, that the blows he had received would not have been sufficient alone to produce death.—We have no doubt he would not have been killed without the drink, it was the cause of this man living an idle dissolute life and meeting with a sudden and shocking death. Drink was the instigation of his companions to ply him with ale and to ill use him, and but for drink a better feeling would have existed between Father and Son than is here exhibited.—The events which have occurred in Darlaston, show such a low barbarous state of society mainly to be attributed to the ignorance and drunkenness of the people, that we expect all the respectable persons in this town, particularly those whom the people are most inclined to respect and imitate on account of their sacred calling, will make some decided effort to reclaim the people, by making them Teetotallers, and nobly commence the crusade by themselves taking up their cross! If this should be the case we shall gladly discontinue our report of the doings of strong drink at Darlaston.

**A DRUNKARD'S FATE.**—Tuesday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the London Hospital, on the body of Edward East, aged forty-nine. It appeared that on Friday morning, deceased being dreadfully intoxicated, a little boy, between five and six years of age, had run between his legs and had thrown him down, when, slipping against the kerb-stone, his leg was broken. He was immediately conveyed to the above hospital. Mr. Cummins, the house-surgeon, stated that deceased's right leg had been fractured. There were no other injuries, but at the time he was brought in he was in a helpless state of intoxication. Delirium tremens subsequently supervened, from which deceased died. From the time of his admission up to the hour of his decease, he struggled in a most violent manner, shouting fiercely "Murder, and police," and he died strapped down to his bed.—Verdict, "Natural death."

*Extract of a Letter received from E. BOWMAN, Esq. M.A.*

Berlin, March 13, 1845.

Sir,

I hear little or nothing here about Temperance Societies, but there are nevertheless I believe many of them in Germany, and the subject is slowly exciting attention. As yet they are directed as ours were at first in England solely against spirits, which are here remarkably cheap. I have seen a declaration signed by a number of physicians condemning the use of distilled spirits, just such a one as we have had in England, and I have met persons in society who have refused to drink punch, because it contained Alcohol. On New Year's day I went to sup with one of my English friends, who, to do honour to the occasion, had provided a bowl of very excellent punch. We were together five, three of whom, an American, a German, and myself all refused to taste it, to the great annoyance of our host. Drunkenness, although occasional instances occur is certainly not so general an evil as with us. It is said that the King and government are favourable to the establishment of these Temperance Societies against spirit drinking, but they are not kept up by any well organized system of public meetings and consequently have but a slight effect. I mentioned the cheapness of spirits. A coarse spirit distilled from potatoes is universally used in families as a fuel. It is sold for 6d. a quart, and is used to boil the water for tea. A tin can holding about a pint of water is furnished with a projecting rim round the bottom, into which about a couple of table-spoonsful of spirits is poured and set on fire, and in about 5 minutes the water is nearly boiling. In this way I boil the water for my tea, every evening. I have found much less annoyance from smoking in Germany, than I anticipated. In Berlin it is not allowed in the streets.

We received the above information in reply to our enquiries respecting Temperance Societies in Germany, which our friend has kindly allowed us to publish. We are rejoiced that

a beginning has been made, and shall be glad to see the day when the Germans will confine the use of spirits to boiling water and similarly harmless applications.

**LORD STANHOPE TO FATHER MATHEW.**

Our readers will be gratified to find from the following letter that though Lord Stanhope has not come before the public so much of late, as formerly; yet his heart beats as warmly as ever in the cause of Temperance. We are happy to say that £7,000 has been raised for the Mathew Fund which is sufficient to relieve Father Mathew from the debts incurred in delivering his countrymen from the bondage of drunkenness; but it is the intention of his friends to raise a further sum to enable him to prosecute his labours without pecuniary hindrance for the time to come. Below is a list of the last contributions, which we print because it contains (to their honour) the subscription of the Rech abites of Birmingham. And further because, the patients at Grafenburg while rejoicing in improved bodily health by means of the water cure, pay their tribute of respect and gratitude to the eminent man through whose instrumentality Ireland exults in renovated health both physically and morally. The Americans have sent an earnest request from Boston that Father Mathew will visit them in the course of the summer, but we can hardly desire that their request should be acceded to. His visit to England was productive of much good, prejudice was dispelled, many converts were made whilst he was among us, but too many of them fell into their old courses when the sea again rolled between him and them. Whatever England may have gained by his presence Ireland lost by his absence, and we cannot desire even this country to be benefitted at the expence of the Sister Island. No! let Father Mathew fulfil his beneficial mission to the Sons of Erin, let him complete the great work which he has so nobly begun till Ireland is Free, and when the Temperance Reformation is complete among his own people where his greatest power lies, then we shall hail his triumphal progress to other lands, that he may assist in person in liberating Englishmen, Americans, and inhabitants of the Continent, from the dominion of strong drink.

Botzen in Tyrol, March 17th, 1845.

**MY DEAR FRIEND**—I have been grieved to learn, which I have done by a Foreign Newspaper, but not by a communication from any person who is connected with a Temperance Society, that your patriotic and pious exertions in that cause, have occasioned to you some pecuniary difficulties. You have under the blessing of Divine Providence, reformed the habits and improved the character and condition of millions of your countrymen, who cannot be too grateful for the benefits which you have thus conferred upon them, and your name will be transmitted with honour to the latest posterity, as the zealous Apostle of Temperance. The influence of your example has extended even to foreign countries, and it will afford you much gratification to hear that in Galicia, and in some other districts on the Continent, the Temperance Societies which were formed are much encouraged by the Clergy, and have been attended with great success, although they have had to contend with opposition arising from interested motives.

It is the bounden duty of those who duly appreciate your admirable exertions, and more especially of those, who like myself, have adopted the principles and followed the practice which you have so successfully recommended, to assist you in your undertakings, and I treat you to accept the present which will be sent you herewith. If I were now in England, I should be very happy to attend a Public Meeting, in order to have again the satisfaction of expressing, though I could not do so in terms adequate to your merits, the sincere veneration which I entertain for your character, and the gratitude with which I am deeply impressed for your invaluable services in the cause of Temperance. That the Almighty may prosper all your works, and bestow upon you both now and hereafter, every blessing, is the fervent wish of

Your most faithful Friend,

To the Very Rev. Theobald Mathew. STANHOPE.

The following subscriptions have been received:—  
 Per Very Rev. M'Evoy, P.P., Keels, including Very Rev. N. M'Evoy, £5; Mr. Richard Flood, £2;  
 Rev. Mr. Geoghegan, £1; Rev. Mr. Kelly, £1; £10 0 0  
 Per Thomas Beaumont, Esq., M.D., Bradford, as follows: Henry Leach, Esq., £10; James Ellis, Esq., £5; John Priestman, Esq., £5. . . . . 40 0 0  
 Francis Wm. Finn, Esq., . . . . . 5 0 0  
 Temperance Society, Little Bray . . . . . 5 0 0

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| H. Baldwin, Esq., Assistant Barrister of the East |         |
| Riding the county of Cork, second subscription    | 5 0 0   |
| Independent order of Rechabites, Birmingham       | 4 16 0  |
| Friends in Congleton, per Robert Sheldon, Esq.    | 2 6 0   |
| From "Emma" Versailles, per James B. Kennedy,     |         |
| Esq., Solicitor, Thurles                          | 2 2 0   |
| Per Sir A. Clarke, Bart., Dublin, as follows:—    |         |
| Hydropathic patients at Grafenburg in Germany     | 13 19 0 |
| Lord George Seymour                               | 5 0 0   |
| Capt. in Edward Fitzgerald                        | 1 0 0   |

THE BOATMEN OF THE RHONE, AT LYONS.

I have mentioned this Boatman repeatedly as an old man, and such he was to all appearance; his air was grey, his face wrinkled, his back bent, and all his limbs and features had the appearance of those of a man of sixty, yet his real age was but twenty-seven years. He told me he was the oldest Boatman on the Rhone, that his younger brothers had been worn out before they were twenty-five years old. Such were the effects of the hardships to which they were subject from the nature of their employment. They usually lived from six to seven hours a day up to their middle in water, with their heads exposed to the burning sun; but their wages were enormous, and supplied them copiously with brandy.

No stimulus seems to have such mighty power upon the uneducated classes of mankind as spirituous liquors. Fear, hope, ambition, avarice, and even mighty love, give place to the pleasures of inebriation! This is a subject worth the pains of investigation.—*Memoirs of R. L. Edgeworth, Esq.*

Extracts from Speeches at the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Macclesfield Useful Knowledge Society.

JOHN BROCKLEHURST, ESQ. IN THE CHAIR.

E. D. Davenport Esq. . . . . "Commerce had received in all directions. And here he would observe that now was the time for the working classes to bear in mind the necessity of preparing, as every prudent man would do, for a reverse of the present prosperity. But how was this preparation to be made? Could they retrench in any of the necessities of life? By no means. But there were many in that room, and still more out of it, who, not to speak of necessities, indulged in certain noxious superfluities. To those persons he would preach a doctrine which he himself practised, and he would advise every man and woman, and especially every operative, to make the sacrifice of giving up the use of all intoxicating drinks, and in fact, of spirituous liquors of every description. (Here, here, and cheers.) In doing so, they would make the same sacrifice which he had done, which enabled him to enjoy better health than he otherwise should have had. Were this recommendation adopted, the consequence would be that a person using this discretion would, in the course of a few years, make all the difference in himself and his circumstances, between comfort and poverty, intelligence and ignorance, and, in not a few cases, between honest worth and criminality. When any one told them, therefore, how difficult it was to lay up anything against a rainy day, he would advise them to give the answer which he had recommended to them.

Samuel Greg, Esq., . . . . it was, therefore, with the greatest pleasure he witnessed their efforts to provide proper amusements for the people, by making those pleasures cheap which had formerly been dear, and in opening up to the poor those sources of improvement and delight, which had once been monopolized by the rich. They could hardly in any way serve the town better, than by continuing in that course. These popular amusements were very important, as auxiliaries of the Temperance cause. They were aware that efforts were making, by a society in the town, to rescue men from habits of intemperance. Now, it was one thing to persuade a man to give up an indulgence, however hurtful, while you offered him no substitute and another thing to ask him to do so, when you can offer him some innocent amusement to aid him in his resolution to abandon it. He thought the working men who were associated to promote the cause of Temperance in Macclesfield, deserved more countenance than they had yet received. Their object was one of the most important that could be proposed,—that of rescuing men from the dominion of vice, the horrible effect of which, personal and domestic, no figures could enumerate, nor report describe, and which were enough to appal the most thoughtful amongst them.

It is pleasing to find that increased attention is now given to the temperance movement by the higher classes. The public notice of our cause, by men of such standing and character as Mr. Davenport, and Mr. Greg, is a sign of improvement, and will be the cause of greater progress. We want the union of all classes in this great effort, for our countries good.

Poet's Corner.

"MAN OF TOIL."

Man of Toil, wouldst thou be free,  
Lend thine ear to Reason's call;  
There's folly in the Drunkard's glee—  
There's madness in the midnight brawl;  
The ribald jest, the vulgar song,  
May give a keener sting to care;  
The riot of a reckless throng  
May lead to ruin and despair:  
Let Truth unloose thy fettered soul,  
There is no freedom in the bowl.

Man of Toil, wouldst thou be wise,  
The paths of moral light explore;  
Pierce the human heart's disguise,  
And track its motives to the core;  
Creation's boundless beauties scan,  
Observe its wonders—search its laws;  
Look on the vast, harmonious plan,  
And learn to love the Eternal Cause:  
Let Truth illumine thy darkened soul,  
There is no wisdom in the bowl.

Man of Toil, wouldst thou be blest,  
Give thy purest feelings play;  
Bring all that's noble to thy breast,  
Let all that's worthless pass away.  
Let generous deeds bid sorrow cease,  
Let gentlest words thy lips employ;  
Scatter the seeds of love and peace,  
And reap a harvest full of joy:  
Let truth make glad thy harassed soul,  
There are no blessings in the bowl.

PETITIONS AGAINST SUNDAY TIPLING.

SPEECH OF THE BISHOP OF NORWICH, IN FAVOUR OF TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

"The bishop of NORWICH, in presenting fourteen Petitions signed by upwards of 2000 persons, praying for a speedy reduction of the number of houses, licensed for the sale of strong drinks, and for the entire abolition of the traffic in those drinks on the Sabbath, said that, as he had paid much attention to that subject, few persons, perhaps, were better able to give evidence on it than himself. On the first introduction of the system of Temperance societies he was opposed to it, but he was ultimately overcome by the strong evidences of its value, which he found in every direction, when he moved, especially in those manufacturing towns near which he lived. He had witnessed not only individuals, but masses of persons, who before had been heedless, profligate, and irreligious, turning over a new leaf when they became members of Temperance societies, and those who had never frequented places of worship before constantly attended them after joining those societies. He had also found that houses which used to be scenes of depravity and revolting vice, had been changed into places of comfort and happiness, in consequence of their owners becoming members of Temperance societies. His evidence on this subject ought to have some weight, as he had commenced by opposing those societies, and had ended by being convinced of their utility. There was no individual who in his day was more entitled to thanks than one of whose name their Lordships had all heard in connexion with the Temperance movement; and he was sure that every noble Lord connected with Ireland, would be glad to bear testimony in favour of that individual—Father Mathew. (Hear, hear.) It had been objected that that gentleman was a Roman Catholic; but, be he what he might, they were all aware that he became a member of the Temperance Association in consequence of receiving the pledge from a Protestant clergyman. The prayer of the petitions he had to present was, that measures might be taken to promote Temperance, especially on the Sabbath day. By the census of 1841 it appeared that the proportion of beer-shops was 1 to 32 families, and most of those beer-shops were open on Sundays. The consequence was, that the increase of drunkenness on the Sabbath day was quite remarkable, which was proved by the fact that the number of drunken cases in York on Mondays was 33 per cent. on the average number of the whole cases of offences.

He trusted the Government would not consider this subject beneath their notice. The right rev. prelate then presented the 14 petitions, from places in Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, Anglesea, Cardiganshire, &c."

We give our hearty thanks to the worthy bishop of Norwich for his noble testimony to our efforts, in presenting petitions to the House of Lords, against Sunday Tippling.

We received the following petitions which we confided to the care of Lord Ashley, and the bishop of Chester, viz—

Hales Owen, signed by 145 of the laity and 2 Clergymen.

|                   |   |     |   |   |   |
|-------------------|---|-----|---|---|---|
| Bellbroughton     | " | 188 | " | " | " |
| Cannock           | " | 194 | " | 2 | " |
| Rugeley           | " | 84  | " | 3 | " |
| Abots Bromley     | " | 67  | " | 1 | " |
| West Bromwich     | " | 87  | " | " | " |
| Feckenham         | " | 56  | " | 1 | " |
| Stratford-on-Avon | " | 118 | " | 3 | " |

Being a total of eight petitions, signed by 951 persons.

We must especially notice the petition from Cannock which was signed by 2 Clergymen, the 2 Church wardens, the 2 Guardians, 2 Gentlemen of independent fortune, 1 Solicitor, 1 Surgeon, the only large Manufacturer in the parish, the only dissenting Minister, all the Coal masters, several Farmers, the principal tradesmen, and 140 working men. We trust that as they have done so well in petitioning, they will carry out our views, by making Teetotalism the distinguishing characteristic of the town of Cannock. We could not ascertain the number of dissenting Ministers who signed the above petitions, with any accuracy, as there was no mark to distinguish them from other signatures. Petitions have been forwarded from the other societies in the district direct to the members of Parliament.

#### EFFECTS OF HABITUAL DRINKING.

(From a Correspondent.)

I should have written to you sooner, but for complete prostration of health and strength, brought on by the dreadful scene I witnessed at one of my missionary visits. I was suddenly seized with internal pain and spasms as I was returning from the house of a person, who, under the influence of liquor had attempted to commit suicide, by cutting his throat. It was with extreme difficulty I reached my lodgings, and for twelve days my doctor did not allow me to leave my bed.

The person alluded to, is a publican, and has since his recovery promised to give up his house. The man—his grasp of my hand—the blood—his wife and 4 children clinging to me and asking me not to leave him—I can never forget.

It is beyond my power to convey to you the awful degradation of the people in the lower part of the town: any account published of London or Glasgow falls short of what might be said of this place.—B.

#### THE "GOOD OLD TIMES," BEFORE TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES WERE ESTABLISHED.

When the Rev. George Carr, who established the first Temperance Society in Europe, at Ross, in the County of Wexford, endeavoured to introduce them generally into Ireland, his Temperance converts were almost invariably shamed out of the pledge, laughed at and ridiculed, till they gave it up. I have seen an unfortunate fellow walk down a street, and all the people laughing at him, merely because he had joined the Temperance Society. Now thanks to Father Mathew, all that has passed away for ever.

The prevalence of drunkenness in Ireland was really, in the good old times, something quite awful; and General Mathews' praise of potheen, which he delivered with universal applause in his place in the Irish House of Commons, was probably not at all exaggerated. "The chancellor on the wool-sack drinks it, the judge on the bench drinks it, the peer in his robes drinks it, the beggar with his wallet drinks it, I drink it, every man drinks it." More odd and witty things have probably been said by Irishmen, in favour of drinking, than by any people in the world. Lord Cloncurry lately declared at a Temperance meeting in Dublin, that in his younger days a gentleman scarcely ever went to the drawing room after dinner sober. Now, of course, it would be almost impossible that one should enter it intoxicated; and among merchants and professional men in Ireland, I am satisfied

there is much less wine drank than in England, and spirits are very seldom introduced.—*Chambers Journal.*

DECREASE OF CRIME IN CORK.—The city calendar, we are happy to state, presents the gratifying announcement of there not being a SINGLE PRISONER for trial at the approaching Session.—*Southern Reporter.*

#### ABERGAVENTNY.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening last, Mr. Langley, of Wern y Mellin, in the parish of Penrose, near Ragland, was killed by a fall from his horse. He left the Greyhound Hotel about half-past seven o'clock, in rather an intoxicated state, and was found a short time after lying dead in the middle of the road, near Dobson's Farm, about a mile from the town. He had a severe contusion on the head, had bled very profusely from the nose and ears, the blood amounted to 6 lbs. weight: his face was very much bruised, and scratched as though he had been dragged along the road after he had fallen. Immediately on being found, he was carried to the house of Mr. Harman, Dobson's Farm, where the inquest was held on Thursday last.

Thomas Ratcliffe, acting inspector to the Metropolitan Hackney Carriage office, and constable in the employ of the Animals' Friend Society, was fined 40s. at Marlborough-street, for being drunk and disorderly while on duty in the Haymarket.

#### CURIOUS MODE OF COMMENCING THE HONEYMOON.—

About three o'clock on Wednesday morning, a policeman hearing muffled cries of murder, put his hand to his arms, running with all haste, to succour the distressed, and at length reached a house in Pillgwenlly, whence the awful sounds issued. He at once entered to the rescue, but instead of human murder found the room strewn with demolished crockeryware, china, glass, &c., and, on enquiry, learned that a wedding had taken place the day before, and the bride and bridegroom, who had just been singing out murder, fell out, first fought a bit, and then broke every frangible article on the premises. They were as drunk as pipers at a bidale, and threatened each other with the pains and penalties of a divorce.

The fair had been the bouncing widow of a butcher, named B—, and the happy benedict is Mr. P—, of Pill.

OH! THE LIQUOR—THE LIQUOR!—In the Central Criminal Court, some time ago, Michael Meaghan, shoemaker, aged 26, was charged with the wilful murder of his journeyman, Thomas Leary. They had been drinking together, and become intoxicated. A quarrel arose, the prisoner seized a knife from his counter, and stabbed the deceased in his right breast. Death soon afterwards ensued. Meaghan confessed the crime, when apprehended, and exclaimed—"Oh, the liquor—the liquor!" The jury returned a verdict of 'manslaughter.' Baron Gurney, addressing the prisoner, said "He stood before him a melancholy instance of the effects of drink. He appeared to be in the habit of indulging in drinking, and while in that shocking state, he had suddenly sent to the bar of the Almighty an unfortunate fellow-creature in an unprepared condition—in a state similar to himself; and that unfortunate man had been his bosom friend! It was absolutely necessary that an example should be made, to deter persons from placing themselves in a condition which would deprive them of the control of their passions. His crime had rendered him liable to transportation for life, but he (Baron Gurney) did not think it necessary to pass that dreadful sentence. Nevertheless, he hoped the punishment about to be inflicted, together with the recollection of what he had done, would be a warning to the prisoner, and that he would never again lift a glass of spirits to his lips. If he should be tempted to do so, let him recollect that he was then about to place himself in a condition which would deprive him of the control of his passions, and probably lead him to the perpetration of another act similar to that for which he now stood at the bar." His Lordship concluded by sentencing the prisoner to imprisonment with hard labour for 18 months.

#### POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CLERKENWELL.—A dreadful riot occurred at the Chalk-road on Monday last about two o'clock, which originated in a dispute between some labourers who were drinking at a beer-shop in the neighbourhood. They were forced out of the place; and, having separated into two parties, one attacked the other with shovels, spades, and other implements which lay about the new buildings.

Arising out of this affray four men named *Manning, Carny, Edward and John Burke*, were charged with cutting and wounding several persons. Edward Burke had a fearful wound on his right cheek, and each of the other prisoners bore marks of violence. It appeared that the policeman Stoker interfered to suppress the disturbance, and was attacked by Edward Burke, who knocked him down. The other prisoners kicked and trampled upon him in the most savage manner. A man named Powell interfered on behalf of the constable, but Edward Burke knocked him down with a shovel, and the other prisoners, while he was prostrate, treated him so barbarously that he has been since unable to leave his bed. Two other men, named Warren and Kaytes interfered for the same humane purpose. Warren lies so much beaten that he deposed he had been vomiting blood during the night and was unable to swallow anything. Kaytes received a chop of the shovel on the back of the head, from which he bled a great deal. Several policemen (amongst others, Woyre, of the G division) were hurt, but not seriously.

Mr. Combe remanded all the prisoners, until it was known whether the sufferers would recover, and refused to take less bail for their appearance than two sureties in £40 for each prisoner.

## AGENTS' REPORTS.

MR. M. W. CRAWFORD.

Since my last I have attended Public Meetings at Darlaston, Handsworth, Toll-End, Kings Norton, Tipton, Wolverhampton, West Bromwich, Shropshire Row, Stourbridge, Gornal, Wednesbury, Brierly Hill, Oldbury, Stratford-on-Avon, Alcester, Bidford, and Feckenham; in visiting those places I have travelled 266 miles, and at the different meetings 100 persons signed the Pledge. Since my commencement in this Association I have travelled 2912 miles mostly on foot, I have spoken at 273 Public Meetings, and at those Meetings 1562 persons signed our pledge.

During the last month I have had many interesting and important meetings. At Darlaston where for a long time I thought it impossible to do any good, a great door is now opened at our two last meetings 35 signed the pledge mostly young Colliers and Miners, and Darlaston, poor, dark, drunken Darlaston, only wants some of her pious influential inhabitants to take her by the hand, raise her from the dust, and cause her to become a very different place to what she has hitherto been.

On the 20th ult. I visited Kings Norton, in company with our esteemed friend Mr. Wilkins, of the Temperance Hotel, Moor-street, Birmingham, we went from house to house through the village, and invited the inhabitants to our meeting, the result was a good assembly, and 14 signatures, some of very considerable importance.

At Wolverhampton, we had a good, stirring, telling meeting, and I congratulate our Friends on the spirit of unity and determination with which they are carrying on the work there.

On the First inst. we had one of those meetings where mind meets mind, and heart responds to heart, at Stourbridge; the meeting was not so numerous as our friends anticipated, and they expressed a wish that I should visit them again before I left the Association.

At Stratford it was a repetition of the above in every particular; they are working well at Stratford-on-Avon.

On the 10th we had a good meeting at Drunken Bidford, as Shakespeare called it. We held our meeting at the house of our octogenarian friend Mr. Russell, there were several signatures and our little band here are well worthy of every assistance we can render them.

And now permit me thus publicly to express my gratitude to the officers and members of the several branches in this union, for the uniform kindness I have received during my sojourn among you. I shall ever remember the Central Association with peculiar interest. Your difficulties are great, your encouragements are greater, go on and prosper, for the Lord of Hosts is with you, the God of Jacob is your defence.

M. W. CRAWFORD.

We have heard from various societies expressions of regret at Mr. Crawford's departure, and it is the surest test of his ability and faithfulness that he should lecture in this Association for more than twelve months and keep up the

interest of his auditors to the last. He has remained here at a personal sacrifice which does him honour and proves his deep interest in our success.—

### MR. B. GLOVER'S REPORT.

Since my last I have been engaged at the following places:—

MARCH 19th.—At Bromsgrove the meeting was well attended, the Chair taken by the Rev. — DAVIES, 6 signatures obtained; this is but a small town with about 9,000 inhabitants, 37 places for selling intoxicating drinks, 12 Bakers, and 2 Booksellers.

DROITWICH 20th.—Here we were obliged to hold our meeting in a house, since then I am happy to hear the friends have obtained a good place for meeting.

WORDSLEY, 21th.—Our place of meeting was much crowded to hear the first Lecture with Drawings in the afternoon. The Friends took Tea together in celebration of their First Anniversary. Several drunkards have been reclaimed and much good has been done, their movements have been characterized by steady persevering exertion, and by gradual but uninterrupted progress.

24th & 25th.—Attend Festival at Burton-upon-Trent, which far exceeded the expectations of the Committee and we were favoured with two good meetings.—Chair taken first evening by G. S. KENRICK, Esq.

26th & 27th.—Two Lectures with Drawings at Cannock. Chair taken each Evening by THOS. CROCKETT, Esq.—Mr. J. Wilson, of Rugley, shortly addressed the first meeting; the room was well filled each evening, 18 signed the pledge.

26th.—Second Lecture at Wordesley, the room was much crowded by an attentive audience.

WILLENHALL 31st.—We had two good meetings, the first evening the place was well filled, but the second it was difficult to accommodate the increased audience.

WALSALL, 2nd, & 3rd.—I Lectured with the Drawings here, as at Willenhall; the attendance on the second evening was so numerous it was difficult to accommodate all. The Rev. — HAMILTON, presided on the first evening, and Mr. HILL on the second.

SUTTON COLDFIELD, 7th.—The Town Hall was well filled by a mixed audience, the majority being civil and orderly, and one respectable person in particular requested that a fair hearing should be given to the Lecturer. There was a few rude men who made a disturbance after a letter had been read from Baron Webster, Esq. exhorting them to behave in an orderly manner. Probably they would not have disregarded the advice given to them from such a quarter if they had been free from the influence of strong drink.

Mr. Booth held meetings at West Bromwich, Old Swinford, Kidderminster, Stoke near Bromsgrove, Toll-End, Dudley-Port, Stafford, &c., and his Report of the places he has visited is of a cheering character.

STONE.—I think it my duty to thank you for the visit of the Agent (Mr. J. Booth) a few week's back, and also on the 18th, 19th, & 20.—He held five meetings this visit, one in the Brethren's Meeting Room, two in the Wesleyan Chapel, and two in the Open Air.

Friend and Foes cannot but admire him for his determined perseverance, and untiring zeal, as well as for the amiable and temperate manner, he advocates the principles of Temperance, we trust he will long be spared, to labour in so glorious a cause. He has been well received by all our Clergy in the town, and called their attention to the subject, which had not been done before. We contemplate a Tea Party, at Whitsuntide, when we trust our Society will be re-organized, and being warned by the past, avoid those things which did us harm.—J. H. LAWTON.

On Easter-Wednesday March 26th, the members of the of the Hope Tent held their First Anniversary in their Tent Room, at Brother Jas. Duggins, Redditch, which was attended by the Members and Friends. After Tea the Members of the Hope Tent presented a splendid Sash of the Order to Wm. Ellis, the Worthy Brother and P. C. R. of the Zion Tent for his Services as Sec. of the Opening of the Tent.

RICHARD COOPER desires us to say that when he did a day's work at the Coal-pit at Hill Top, he had not worked at his own pit on the same morning, but we understand he was busily engaged about other things. We are glad to find that the zealous teetotaler who signed the pledge again at Dudley Port a month ago, was only induced to do so because the limited time for which he at first signed had expired.

On Monday and Tuesday the 31st March and 1st April, we had two of the most interesting lectures we ever had in the township of Willenhall on the physical effects of Alcohol. Mr. James Ashwin, who was called to the chair, after making a few remarks introduced to the meeting Mr. B. Glover, who commenced in a masterly style, proving the moral, while exhibiting by diagrams the physical effects of Alcohol, which proved to demonstration, its awful injuries to the constitution of man. Such was the effect produced the first lecture, that the second (over which Mr. Thomas Price, Wesleyan local preacher, presided,) was so numerously and respectfully attended, that numbers were unable to gain admittance. I have been informed the committee have been selected, to have the lectures repeated, which they intend if possible to do. I feel assured that good was done, and the impression made upon the mind, will be beneficially lasting.—ALPHA.

PERSHORE—According as announced by this month's Gazette, we received a visit from one of the Agents of the Central Temperance Association, (Mr. Crawford,) on Tuesday evening last, when that able Advocate of the Temperance cause, delivered an excellent address of nearly 2 hours duration, in the Wesleyan room, which was well filled with an attentive audience. At the close 6 individuals joined the society. Mr. Crawford's visit, has, we trust, given a fresh impetus to the cause here.—WM. CONN, Sec.

DUDLEY—Faster Tuesday was a high day for the teetotalers of this place. The friends from Birmingham mustered strongly, early in the day, bringing with them their beautiful banners. A meeting was held in the open air, after which a party of about 300 regaled themselves with tea in the Lancasterian School-room. After tea there was a public meeting which was well attended, when, according to notice, the trial of John Barleycorn took place. The evidence brought against him was very conclusive as to the amount of poverty and crime which had resulted from his being made into malt, and then into beer, porter, and ale. The jury without retiring brought in a verdict of Guilty, but recommended the prisoner to mercy, on account of his being passive in the business, and being forcibly taken, and by the wicked art of man changed from a good creature of God into a powerful agent for evil. The judge taking these circumstances into consideration, inflicted a nominal penalty, and directed that in future Barley should be used only for its legitimate purpose, Food, and that the teetotalers should be responsible for the sentence being carried out as far as they were able. The meeting terminated happily, and the society returns its best thanks to their Birmingham friends for the efficient manner in which they sustained their characters. The usual meeting of the society, took place on the Wednesday following, at which Mr. Booth gave his assistance, and there was a very good attendance.

BIRMINGHAM.—The annual meeting and procession of the Teetotalers took place on Easter-Monday, and the number of friends who took tea in the Town Hall, and subsequently attended the Public Meeting was larger than usual. The chair was filled in an able manner by the High Bailiff, who called upon Mr. John Cadbury, Mr. Barlow, Rev. C. H. Roe, and Rev. G. Dawson, to address the meeting. We are sorry we have not room even for an abstract of their interesting speeches.

### LONDON HAT MART,

53, HIGH-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

STHORNELY, I.O.R. in thanking his numerous Friends and the Public for the decided preference he has experienced during the last twenty-four-years, begs to remind them he has just received a splendid and well-selected STOCK of Stuff, Beaver, Velvet, and Satin French HATS, which for richness of Colour, Style, Durability, and Shortness of Nap cannot be surpassed.

A great variety of Boy's and Youth's Velvet and Cloth Caps of every description,

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N. B.—The Stafford Temperance and Literary Institution, News and Reading Room, is on the Premises.

JOHN BIRCH, I. O. R.

(Late of Price-street)

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In a direct line and about four minutes' walk from the Railway Station.

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Sabbath School Magazine,

AND FRIENDLY COTTAGE VISITER.

TO BE CONTINUED MONTHLY.

The Christian Temperance Sabbath School Magazine is published on the 1st of every month, and contains short biographical accounts of Teetotalers remarkable for piety and usefulness—essays on experimental and practical religion and temperance—extracts from new and scarce publications—illustrations of scripture—progress of religion—anecdotes—poetry, &c.

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"We shall do our best to flood Sabbath Schools with this long needed Periodical. The circulation ought to be TEN THOUSAND monthly."—*Long-pledged Teetotaler*

London: Published by J. E. EVANS, 4, Snow-hill; J. WILLIAMS, HAYLE, and all Booksellers.

### CENTRAL COFFEE HOUSE,

KING-STREET, WOLVERHAMPTON.

B. FULLWOOD, I. O. R., respectfully begs to announce to the Friends of Temperance and the Public generally, that he has

#### OPENED THE ABOVE HOUSE

for the accommodation of those parties who may be pleased to favour him with a visit, and trusts by strict attention and perseverance to merit a share of their patronage and support.

WELL-AIRED BEDS.

Relieving Officer to the Charity Tent.

### NEW TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

AND COFFEE HOUSE,

183, LIVERY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

E. BENEZER DAVENPORT, respectfully invites his Commercial Friends and other Visitors to Birmingham, to favour him with a visit; feeling confident that the accommodation, attendance, and charges will gain their unqualified approval.

As a COFFEE HOUSE, for the use of Teetotalers and others in the neighbourhood, this house offers peculiar advantages, as a constant supply of Daily and Weekly Newspapers and other Periodicals are kept in the Coffee Rooms.—The Coffee and other Beverages as well as the Eatables, are of the best quality, and the prices are as low as at any other Temperance Hotel or Coffee House in the Kingdom.

Observe—No. 183, Livery-street (corner of Lionel-street,) BIRMINGHAM.

Within one minutes' walk from the bottom of Snow-hill.

To OUR CORRESPONDENTS. Notwithstanding the Enlarged size of our sheet, we have been obliged to postpone an interesting Report from Leamington J. J. C. & W. B. nor could we find room for a very amusing History of Biford. We have received E. W. and the Poetic Effusions of J. J. B. of W. S. and s. also of our friend J. H. S. all of them possessing merit, but in our publication we must give the preference to our prose contributions. We have some publications on our Library table, the review of which we are obliged to defer to next month.—ED.

Printed and Published by GEORGE FAWDRY, High-street, in the Parish of West Bromwich, in the County of Stafford. 1st, May, 1846.

# CENTRAL Temperance Gazette:

FOR THE COUNTIES OF STAFFORD, WARWICK, & WORCESTER.

When you sign the Pledge and become a Teetotaler you strike one link from the chain of custom and habit which binds the Drunkard.

No. 4.]

JUNE, 1845.

[Price One Penny.]



## AGENTS APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE:

|              | MR. B. GLOVER. | MR. EDWARDS.      | MR. BOOTH.                  |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2 Monday     | Darlaston      | Hales Owen        | Greet's Green               |
| 3 Tuesday    | Stourbridge    | Bellbroughton     | Leamington                  |
| 4 Wednesday  | Wolverhampton  | Stoke, nr. Broms, | Kenilworth                  |
| 5 Thursday   | Wednesbury     | Bromsgrove        | Wellsbourne                 |
| 6 Friday     | Coseley        | King's Norton     | Studely                     |
| 9 Monday     | Birmingham     | Dudley Port       | Sutton Coldfield            |
| 10 Tuesday   | Warwick        | Cradley           | Tamworth                    |
| 11 Wednesday | Stratford      | Gornal            | Lichfield                   |
| 12 Thursday  | Alcester       | Wednesfield       | Cannock & Church Bridge     |
| 13 Friday    | Redditch       | West Bromwich     | Stafford                    |
| 16 Monday    | Willenhall     | Oldbury           |                             |
| 17 Tuesday   | Willenhall     | Bilston           | Longton                     |
| 18 Wednesday | Burton         | Smethwick         | Stone                       |
| 19 Thursday  | Rugeley        | Shropshire Row    | Penkridge                   |
| 20 Friday    | Uttoxeter      | Tipton            | Wattville & Handsworth      |
| 23 Monday    | Kidderminster  | Lye Waste         | Old Swinford & Stourbridge  |
| 24 Tuesday   | Worcester      | Kings Swinford    | Netherton & Dudley Woodside |
| 25 Wednesday | Pershore       | Toll End          | Lower Gornal & Dudley       |
| 26 Thursday  | Bidford        | Brierly Hill      | Oldbury & Rowley            |
| 27 Friday    | Feckenham      | Wordsley          | Line & West Bromwich        |
| 30 Monday    | Walsall        | Sedgley           | Astwood Bank                |

## TEETOTAL SPEAKERS' PLAN OF THE POTTERY DISTRICT.

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

We are requested to call the attention of Secretaries of Societies, and others who are interested in the progress of Temperance in the various localities connected with our Association, to the importance of making the necessary preparations for the stated lectures announced above. In the absence of such attention, three appointments during the last month have been blank; no meeting being held at King's Norton, Alvechurch, or Cradley. This cannot fail to be a cause of regret, fourteen persons having signed the pledge, at the previous meeting held in one of those places. As every society can now be informed of the months arrangements at the cost of a penny we trust an opportunity of making the agents services available, will not be overlooked in future.

**T**EEETOTALISM is said to be a low thing because it is embraced by the Working Classes and the poor, and despised by the titled and by the wealthy because, it is under the ban of fashion.

Many objections have been made to Teetotalism, but none have been more effectual than the above, and as one of our friends has been urged to abandon our good cause on this ground, we shall proceed to consider the argument in question.

We will begin by asking what things are not low? It is not low or mean to be destitute of the world's wealth for our blessed Lord had not where to lay his head. It is not low or mean to be a working-man for the Disciples and Apostles of our Lord were fishermen, and were taken from their daily toil to become the instruments in carrying forward the greatest and most magnificent work that the world ever witnessed since the creation of man—viz. the promulgation of the glad tidings of the gospel, the salvation of sinners, and the resurrection from the dead. To the poor the gospel is preached, and of the poor or those in humble life was the Church chiefly composed in the earliest ages of Christianity.

It is not intrinsically a low or mean thing to be despised, to be persecuted, to be falsely accused of all manner of evil; for such was the fate of the great Apostle of the Gentiles. A principle therefore may be good, true, and noble, though despised by men in high station, though placed under the interdict of fashion. For not many mighty, noble, or rich men embraced Christianity in the times of the Apostles, but on the contrary by the persecution of such men all the Apostles except John suffered a violent and painful death.

And from that time to this, the patient searcher after truth, the great discoverers in the path of knowledge, the great reformers of the world's abuses, have too often been martyrs to their zeal for truth and love for their fellow men. In the papal States Copernicus had the choice of a prison or the recantation of his great principle of the revolution of the earth round the sun. Calumny, slander and detraction embittered the last years of Columbus the great discoverer of the New World. And when Jenner found out the means of moderating the ravages of the Small-pox by vaccination there were not wanting men to accuse him of being Ante-christ and worthy of death. But truth surviving opposition and persecution, prevailed.

Let us try Teetotalism by this test and we are satisfied that it is not a low thing because embraced by men in humble life for so was Christianity itself. It is not low, because despised by the titled and wealthy for the early Christians were so despised. And fashion, the great arbiter of the opinions and judgment of men has through all ages placed under its ban the benefactors of the human race, and given its word in favour of frivolity and too often of vice.

We may perhaps consider what things are really low and mean?—To place our happiness in grovelling delights, to prefer the pleasures of sense to mental enjoyment, to exalt our appetites above our intellectual capacities, to sacrifice the calls of duty at the bidding of fashion, to shrink from car-

rying out our principles for fear of the world's dread laugh—To stifle the voice of conscience which tells us to abstain from intoxicating drinks because we like to drink, because we like to do as others do, because we dare not do our duty.—This is indeed low, mean, and pitiful.

Teetotalism claims the support of the wise and good on account of the importance of its object, the annihilation of drunkenness. The simplicity of its machinery—abstinence from that which causes drunkenness. The efficacy of the plan which has triumphed over obstacles which were believed to be insurmountable, which has reclaimed five hundred thousand confirmed drunkards thought to be incurable, and has made as many families happy which were pining in hopeless misery. The infidel is become a believer, the sabbath-breaker is become a worshipper, and in proportion as it has had free course it has emptied the public houses and prisons and filled the churches, witness North Wales, Cornwall, America, and Ireland.

Will the Philanthropist, the Legislator, the Sovereign call the objects low and the principles mean which have in view such vast results, such beneficial changes in the condition of the world? No the King of Sweden fostered and encouraged Teetotalism, five Presidents of the United States set the seal of their approval to Temperance Societies.—The Duke of Leinster, Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Arundel and Surry are Teetotalers. The Bishop of Norwich is not behind ourselves in the praise of Temperance Societies. And if we look to the clergy and ministers who have nobly aided this good cause by precept and example we shall find they are men remarkable for benevolence and Christian humility, for fervent piety, for devoted attention to the care of their parish and to the various duties of their high vocation. We need only mention the Vicar of Banwell, of Yardley, and Chebsy, Rev. Wm. Ford, Archdeacon Jefferies, Dr. Marsh, Rev. S. C. Saxton, Rev. Geo. Stokes, Rev. S. Minton, Rev. W. White, Rev. C. H. Roe, Rev. George Dawson, Rev. W. Jay, in proof of our assertion. They have felt that Teetotalism is not only dictated by Religion but that it constantly calls into exertion the great virtues which should adorn the Christian. Piety is exercised while in obedience to what he considers the will of God, the Teetotaler not only abhors drunkenness but avoids even the appearance of evil. Charity or Benevolence while he seeks to snatch his fellow men from destruction by means not sanctioned by the concurrence of friends whom he esteems. Self denial, without which no man can be a Christian, induces the Teetotaler to submit to the taunts and revilings of the thoughtless and profane, and cheerfully to give up his time, his ease, his exertions to the spread of Temperance. Patience, perseverance and fortitude are required to enable an advocate to labour on unceasingly through trials, difficulties, and disappointments, as well as when success smiles upon his efforts. And faith points to the time when he may hope and expect to receive his reward if he faint not.

While all true Teetotalers are called upon for the exercise of these virtues there is no man who has suffered more from intemperance than the working

man, and there is no one who feels more keenly the value of the temperance reformation, or has made such sacrifices to spread it among his fellow workmen. Many a man has been discharged by his employer for his advocacy of our principles, others have had the offer of work on condition of breaking their pledge, they have been persecuted by those with whom they worked, they have had no encouragement at home, yet after toiling hard for twelve hours during the day, these zealous men have walked many weary miles in the dark wet evening to give their assistance at a distant meeting though required to be at their work by six on the following morning. Without complaining they have laboured in this great cause which has for its object to reclaim the drunkard, to sustain the feeble, to clothe the naked, to feed the hungry, to restore to society the criminal. All our societies contain such men—the reclaimed and the reclaimers. *These are our Jewels* “Dearer to us than Plutus’ mine, Richer than gold.” When men thus labour to bless mankind can their object be called low? No it is great, it is noble, it is Godlike, and deserves the assistance and support of every lover of his country.

WHAT IS THE GOSPEL?

[By Rev. H. JEFFREYS, Archdeacon of Bombay.]

Q.—What is the Gospel?

A.—It is ‘good news,’ or a message of mercy to lost mankind, so offered as to be in harmony with the whole New Testament.

Q.—Why must it be so offered as to be in harmony with the whole New Testament?

A.—Because God is not honoured, when one part of his word is honoured at the expence of another part, or so understood as to give the lie to any other part; and if the Gospel be so understood, or so delivered, it is no longer the Gospel, but a delusion of Satan.

Q.—Explain your meaning?

THE LORD’S PRAYER.

A.—Take an example. If the Gospel be offered on such terms as practically to give the lie to every petition of the Lord’s Prayer, it is placed in a false position, and is no longer the Gospel, but a perversion of the Gospel. As thus:—The first petition of this beautiful prayer is, *Hallowed be thy name*. Now, to encourage the use of that which occasions men to curse and swear, and take God’s Holy Name in vain, —which is the occasion of almost all the horrid oaths and imprecations that are uttered in Britain,—is a mockery and an insult to this petition; and a Gospel founded on a principle which countenances the use of this instrument under the circumstances of the present day, is not *the* Gospel, but a perversion of the Gospel.

The next petition is, *Thy kingdom come*. Now there is an agent which more than any other upon earth, opposes the spread of Christ’s kingdom, keeps millions away from the house of God, so that they never hear the Gospel, and hardens the heart and sears the conscience of those who do hear it, and is the most powerful agent of Satan’s kingdom, that Satan himself has ever yet contrived. To preach a Gospel which countenances the use of this agent in the present day, is to give the lie direct to this petition, and therefore such is not *the true* Gospel, but a perversion of it.

The next petition is, *Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven*. To countenance the use, then, of an agent which is the occasion of nine-tenths of all the crime (robbery, murder, arson, gambling, prostitution, and the sabbath-breaking) of England, is to give the lie direct to this petition; and a Gospel which countenances the use of it in the present day, is not *the* Gospel, but a perversion of the Gospel, unless indeed we are prepared to believe that the angels ‘in heaven’ commit all these crimes.

The next petition is, *Give us this day our daily bread*. Now there is an agent which robs millions of children of their daily bread, and breaks the heart of the wife, while it starves her children,—which robs the aged father or the widowed mother, of the bread they used to receive from their once

dutiful, but now drunken child, and brings down their grey hairs in hunger and want, as well as in sorrow, to the grave. Surely then such a Gospel as countenances the use of this agent in the present day, gives the lie direct to this petition.

The next petition is, *Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us*. Now instead of harmony, and love, and gentleness, and forgiveness of injuries, quarrels, broils, riots, assaults, batteries, murder, and revenge, in their most horrid form, are brewed and concocted over intoxicating drinks. Their use, in the present day, gives the lie direct to this petition.

The last petition is, *Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, or ‘from the Evil One.’* Now there is an agent which especially leads men into temptation, and delivers them into the power of the Evil One, to be carried away captive at his will. The evidence before the House of Commons proves it. The records of our prisons, penitentiaries, and jails prove it. The annals of Newgate prove it. The experience of every man in India who knows any thing at all about our soldiers and our hospitals, or what it is that ruins our seamen and sends them down in shame and misery to an untimely grave proves that this agent does lead men into temptation, and delivers them into the power of the Evil One, with an evidence which it is impossible to gainsay or resist.

Q.—But is not the Gospel a single and a simple message, ‘Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved,’ without any other condition than simply—believe?

A.—Yes, most assuredly it is. But then in order to understand and comply with this message, we must sincerely ask the question—What is it to believe? Or in other words, *What is faith?* A sensual self-indulgence, which can look on and see one hundred thousand souls every year drop through the drunkard’s grave into everlasting death, and two hundred thousand more educated in vice and crime of every die;—the broken hearts—the ruined families—and the millions of human tears shed from this cause alone, rather than give up a needless gratification of the flesh, is perfectly consistent with a *dead faith*. But a *living faith* would part with any earthly comfort, dear as the right hand or necessary as the right eye, rather than countenance and encourage such a stumbling block as this! ‘Examine yourselves, whether ye be in the faith.’

Let the Christian professor, then, distinctly understand what he means by the Gospel, when he takes this word into his mouth. The Prophet Isaiah says, ‘Cast ye up, cast ye up, *prepare the way*, take away the stumbling block out of the way of my people.’ Ah! there is a stumbling-block, the proven stumbling-block of England,—proven before the House of Commons,—proven by the evidence of Judges, Magistrates, and Ministers,—proven by the experience of millions, with an evidence more brilliant than the noon-day sun! But some who profess to ‘love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity,’ say—‘Oh no, don’t take away the stumbling-block, preach the Gospel to cure the intemperance of England.’ Let the people put their fingers in the fire, it can’t burn them if you preach the Gospel to prevent it.

To hear that dear and sacred word, ‘the GOSPEL,’ pros tituted to such an argument, is enough to make the angels weep.—*Abridged from the Truth Seeker.*



SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

“Surely wonders will never cease;” we have been disposed to exclaim in reading the following paragraph in Kohl’s visit to Staffordshire—We have always imagined that the two classes which would be the last to yield themselves up to the mild influence of the Temperance movement, were the highest and the lowest, the Peer and the Pauper.—In high station the allurements of wealth, the habit of self-indulgence the usages of fashionable society, overwhelm and stifle the pleading of virtuous self-denial which calls on men of high station to make some personal sacrifice for the public good; to sympathize and unite with the Man of Toil in the Temperance movement. In the lowest class the temptation of want, wretchedness, evil associations, ignorance, irreligion, discontent, harden the heart and make it seek after all sensual enjoyments, which chance may throw in its way. These two classes therefore from opposite causes are least likely to embrace Teetotalism, yet we find noble exceptions in the higher class in the persons of the Duke of Leinster, Earl Stanhope, and the Earl of Arundel, and from the ranks of the poorest we may instance the disciples of the Fountain at Trentham.

"On the ground where Trentham (the seat of the Duke of Sutherland) now stands, there stood formerly a convent, the residence of the royal and Sainted Virgin Verburga. Of the walls of the ancient convent not a trace remains, yet something better has survived than an ancient piece of masonry: namely an old "priory dole," in virtue of which every one who knocks at the gate is relieved with bread and beer, and I was assured that several hundreds often applied for the dole in the course of the day. A lodge not far from the principal entrance, has been fitted up for the distribution of the dole; and as many of the poor, since the spread of Temperance, decline the beer, a spring of water, neatly enclosed in marble, has been provided expressly for the use of the abstemious.

(To the Editor of Central Temperance Gazette.)

35, Eccles-street, Dublin, May 1845.

DEAR SIR,

The establishment of your interesting little periodical must have a tendency to promote the cause of Teetotalism, and consequently, to assist in spreading abroad the blessings of competence and peace; for it is hardly possible to conceive that, in its circulation from house to house, it will not attract the attention of many minds to the great truth which it advocates. It is pleasant to see such silent missionaries are shedding their civilizing influences throughout our country, and re-opening the virtuous principles of our nature, which had been so long deeply buried beneath the filth of sensual habits, accumulated for ages, that the effort to clear it away, seemed a hopeless task. A few years ago, when the idea that it was possible to induce mankind to give up the use of intoxicating drinks; to banish from among them these articles, the fatal cause of so much of their misery occurred to a few minds, and was promulgated to the world; the men who held so strange a notion were looked upon as visionaries, who had dreamed of a Utopia, which their excited imaginations made them foolishly attempt to realize.

In Ireland, those who propounded the novel doctrine, were said to be "touched in the head" and some fears may even have been entertained that their lunacy was of so serious a nature as to need restraint. However, as it was found to be rather of a harmless character, they were suffered to go at large, and after a time, were considered, by all not immediately interested in the manufacture of the poisons they denounced as harmless enthusiasts. When they talked of banishing drunkenness out of Ireland, they were laughed at outright. That brutalizing practice had become so much a habit with all ranks and classes of society, that to uproot it was looked upon as just as probable an event as the overturning of some of our everlasting mountains. This skepticism was founded on the erroneous notion that Man is so wicked and depraved an animal when he gives way to vicious indulgencies, there is no hope of his improvement. The drunkard was considered irreclaimable; and society, which had led him on to destruction, left him to struggle with his fate. There is implanted in every human being a germ of virtue, which cannot be totally destroyed. It is like a seed which may have been buried for ages in a rock, without exhibiting any signs of vitality; but when brought under the genial influences of light and heat, it starts into life, and soon produces fruit in abundance. Teetotalism was a buried seed, it has been brought to the surface; the cheering beams of Christian love and charity have warmed it into life; it is now a goodly tree; it has produced fruit in abundance; and millions have been brought to take shelter under its spreading branches. Those who cultivate it are no longer looked upon as men who seek to do impracticable good. A few short years have served to shew the correctness of their anticipations, and the general voice accords to them an honoured place among those who are endeavouring to benefit mankind. How are we to proceed in future towards the full accomplishment of our design? The complete overthrow of the drinking customs of society, and the entire banishment of intoxicating drinks from the land. So far as the people of Ireland are concerned (I allude to the great body, or working classes), this would be a matter of easy accomplishment. But the upper classes have yet to be converted, they have yet to be persuaded that it is their duty, as well as their interest, to take an active part in promotion of this great reformation. However, much good has already been effected among them, the steady perseverance of the poor in maintenance of the pledge of Teetotalism, and their consequent elevation of character, has made drunkenness disgraceful among the rich; and is steadily effecting such a change in their drinking customs as must lead ultimately to their total

abandonment. It should therefore be the object of all who take an interest in this most blessed reformation, to strengthen the hearts of their associates, and to labour on unceasingly, to gain fresh converts. As this paper may be read by a good many among the working classes in England, who are still impressed with the notion that Ale and Beer, and other intoxicating drinks, are necessary to enable them to perform their labour, I would entreat them no longer to permit themselves to be deluded by so erroneous an opinion. I would ask them to turn their minds to an investigation of this important question, and they will assuredly arrive at the conviction that, weakness instead of strength, results from their use. This is not the place for me to enter into the proof that Alcohol, which is the intoxicating principle in them all, is a deadly poison, but they will find on enquiry, that it is pronounced to be such by all who are competent to give an opinion on the subject. But I would point out to them the millions of men in Ireland, and in their own and other countries who have given up their use, and who not only labour effectively without them, but who, in thousands of instances testify that they are better able to labour, and that they enjoy much better health, in consequence. With such evidence as this in support of my position that Alcohol is an enemy to health and strength, as well as to morality and virtue; may I not appeal with confidence to working men? and implore them to give up those drinking customs which are the source of so much misery in society, and the cause of so much degradation in all classes. May I not confidently appeal to my fellow men in England? and ask them to unite with their brethren in Ireland in helping to banish from the world those poisonous and destructive drinks, which have, more than any other cause that can be named among us, tended to lower our high nature, and to degrade our national character. Let the men of England and the men of Ireland, unite manfully together in a crusade against the evil customs to which I refer, and they will do much towards the diffusion of comfort and happiness at home, and for the civilization and advancement of mankind the world over. Working men, you perpetuate your own degradation by your own want of manly firmness and resolution. You labour hard for competence, you waste a large portion of your earnings in practices which destroy your happiness, and lessen the productive energies of your country. Turn these wasted millions into healthy channels, and want would be banished from among us; for all hands would find employment in providing for the comforts and luxuries of an entire people, bent upon turning to the best account their unparalleled industry and ingenuity. By becoming Teetotalers, the people of these countries would ensure the attainment of the great objects to which I have alluded; they would improve their health; they would increase all the joys of life; they would acquire the esteem of the whole world; they would raise themselves in moral dignity and intellectual power; they would cover the whole land with happiness; and what is the price they would pay for all this blessedness? Simply the relinquishment of a sensual and disgusting habit, which has long held them in bondage—and destroyed the holiest and best affections of their nature. Men of England come forward nobly, and assist your brethren in Ireland in the promotion of Teetotalism. It is a firm foundation on which we may build the peace and prosperity of our country.

Wishing you my dear Sir abundant success in your efforts to promote our good and pure principles.

I remain your's faithfully,

JAMES HAUGHTON.

THE POWER OF EXAMPLE.

A Private Tea Meeting was held on Good-Friday, March 21st, by three Brothers, George, John, & James Allwood and their families, consisting of seventeen individuals, all of whom are Total Abstemious from all that can intoxicate (with the exception of one.) The meeting began by singing and prayer, and James Allwood who is a Stone Sawyer presided, and in his opening address he stated the advantages he had derived from Teetotalism both mentally, physically, and religiously; he said that he was stronger and better able to undergo the fatigues of the day, than he was when he used these drinks. He very feelingly described the evils which strong drink had brought upon himself and family. He had become a backslider through their baneful influence, but by the Total Abstinence Society he had been reclaimed and was now restored to the church, and was respected by those who knew him.

John Allwood the youngest brother, who had been a most degraded and abandoned drunkard next spoke. He said how happy he felt in being present at such a meeting, how very different it was from those meetings which they formerly held, when the intoxicating draught was handed round, after which they were almost sure to quarrel before they separated, but now they could meet and enjoy themselves over a social cup of tea and attempt to instruct and edify each other by profitable and pleasing conversation and part again in harmony and peace. He said he should not attempt to describe his history as all present knew that too well already, they knew that he was once a member of the Baptist Society, but fell away through strong drink, and afterwards became one of the most abandoned characters upon the face of the earth, they also knew that he had spent all he could get to gratify his propensity for drink. "I've robbed my wife and children of their food, my children have been begging in the streets, barefoot and almost naked, and my family has actually been without food for days together in order to procure drink; so strong was my appetite for it. They knew that he had once a respectable and flourishing business as a coal merchant in Leamington, "but I have swallowed a boat, 2 horses, and 2 carts, truck, and wheel-barrow, scales and weights, and all my furniture, and clothing except the few rags that were left upon my boys, and now if you were to look down my throat you would not see so much as even the helm of my boat, the cart shafts, the barrow wheel, or one half-hundred weight. But now I am a Teetotaler of upwards of 18 months standing, a Rechabite, and a member of the Wesleyan Society, and my wife is happy as you all may perceive by the smile upon her countenance, and the joy that sparkles in her eye, my children are well clothed, well fed, and well educated; and now I feel great delight in providing for the comfort and happiness of those whom it is my duty to protect. My wife as well as myself is a member of the Wesleyan Society, and my children all attend the Sunday School, and although my circumstances are not what they once were, yet I am happy, and new goods are now occupying the place of the old ones. Is not this a glorious change? and to what are we indebted for it? to the Teetotal Society. Oh, that every Christian would lend his aid to this Society and then would thousands of drunkards who are at this moment as degraded and unhappy as I once was, be reclaimed, and they and their families rise in respectability, and their happiness and prosperity be greatly promoted thereby."

The Brother George who is a very talented and acceptable Local Advocate of Temperance next spoke of the effects of Alcoholic beverages on the System and upon Society at large.

But you may ask what has this to do with the title at the head of your paper? I will tell you, the Br. George Allwood who had been a member of the Wesleyan body for 13 years, seeing the evils which his brothers and their families had suffered from Intemperance signed the Teetotal Pledge about two years ago, and soon after this became an advocate of the glorious principles he had espoused. His brothers hearing of his appointed nights of speaking in our meeting-room were induced out of curiosity to go to hear him, and were soon infected with the Teetotal Mania themselves, and felt themselves compelled to sign the pledge. And now his object is accomplished and his heart is gladdened, and his hands are strengthened in his work of faith and labour of love, by seeing his brothers reclaimed characters and consistent abstainers. Thus by the example and precepts of this one man 16 out of 17 who compose these families have become Teetotalers, two drunken brothers have been reclaimed from intemperance, and brought back to the fold of Christ. George and John are members of the Rechabite Society, 4 of the Sons are Juvenile Rechabites, and all the families are living in the enjoyment of that peace which passeth understanding, and are exerting themselves to make others happy. What Christian is there who would not deny himself for the good of his poor perishing fellow creatures. He is a noble example worthy of universal imitation. Oh that God may incline every Christian, every philanthropist to go and do likewise.

JOHN M. BROWN,  
Sec. of the Royal Leamington Tent Society.

AN ANCIENT ABSTINENCE PLEDGE.

On the blank leaf of an old English Bible, which has been handed down from parent to child through many successive generations and appears as the property of Robert Bolton, Bachelor of Divinity and Preacher of God's word at Broughton, in Northamptonshire, is written the following pledge:—

From this daye forwarde to the ende of my life, I will never plegde anye healtie, nor drink a whole carouse in a glass, cup, bowle, or other drinking instrument wheresoever it be, from whomsoever it come, except the necessity of nature doe require it, not my own most gracious Kinge, nor any the greatest Monarch, or Tyrant on earth, not my dearest Ffriend, nor all the gould in the worlde shall ever enforce me, allure me, not an angel ffrom heaven (who I know will not attempt it) shall persuade me. Not satan, with all his olde subtleties, nor all the powers of hell itself, shall ever betraye me. By this very sinne (ffor sinne it is and not a little one) I do plainly ffind that I have more offended and dishonoured my great glorious maker, and most merciful Saviour, than by all other sinne that I am subject untoe: and ffor this very sinne, it is, that my God hath often been strange untoe me, and for that cause and noe other respect I have thus vowed: and I heartily beg my good Father in heaven of his great goodness and infinite mercy in Jesus Christ to assist me in the same, and so be favourable unto me ffor what is past.—Amen.

R. BOLTON,

Broughton, April 10, 1637.

Port's Corner.

"A WREATH FOR THE TEMPERANCE CAP."

Oh! haste to my banquet all ye who can prize  
The vintage my fountain can bring,  
The bow'rs of my glory are found in the skies,  
While my goblet is filled from the spring.  
And peace with a smile that is kindled from mine  
In beams like the sunset at even,  
Shall grace with her olive our banquet divine,  
And breathe the calm odours of heaven.

And wit, too, shall laugh like its own sunny springs  
And shoot from his quiver well stor'd  
His arrows in sparkles like fire-flies' wings,  
In playful surprise at our board;  
And friendship's fidelity beaming shall rise,  
And shine on that water-cup's brim,  
Like those lights of the north that illumine her skies,  
While everything earthly looks dim.

"Far brighter than all, loved Erin, thou art,  
At the feast of all virtues, the Queen,  
The pledge shall be broken along with thy heart,  
Then hurra! for the Island of Green;  
With guests so attractive, where mirth hath no sting,  
Oh! haste to our banquet of light;  
And trust me, to-morrow no thorn can bring  
From the flowers we are wreathing to night.

M. C. McDERMOT.

TEMPERANCE SERMON.

NEWCASTLE.—On Wednesday evening, April 23, the Rev. W. Wight, (author of the valuable tract, titled "Common Sense," who has lately become resident in Newcastle,) preached a sermon on Temperance, in St John's Church, from the text contained in the 2. Kings, 18c. 4v. "And, (Hezekiah) brake in pieces the brazen serpent that Moses had made,—and called it Nehushtan." The congregation was numerous, considering it was a week evening Lecture, and the discourse was marked for its faithfulness and truth. It would be in vain for us to attempt within the limits of this brief notice, to sketch even the leading particulars of the discourse. A bold and vivid view was given of the vast amount of national evils arising from intemperance. He pointed out the extent of crime, pauperism, ignorance, prostitution, and all the ills which are the consequence of our drinking customs, and their alluring and destructive influences on Sabbath Schools, Sabbath School Teachers, Universities, Ministers, and Members of Parliament.

SELF-MURDER IN NEWCASTLE.—During the past month one of the labourers on the quay came to his death in the following manner. Some spirit casks were placed on the quay, which the custom house officers were busy gauging; when the deceased and a few others by the means of a pipe, most greedily sucked the liquor from the casks, and from the strength of the undiluted spirits they were soon deadly intoxicated. The others by means of the stomach pump and other medical remedies were restored, but the deceased died in consequence.

## TEETOTALERS AND MALARIA.

A Public Meeting was held in the New Assembly Rooms, Spalding, on the evening of Tuesday, the 8th of April, pursuant to announcements made in the *Stamford Mercury* and by placards, for the purpose of public discussion on the assertion of Mr. Morris, Surgeon, of Spalding, that a disease produced by malaria makes "a horrible havoc amongst the Total Abstinence Party;" on which occasion gentlemen of the medical profession were earnestly invited to take part in the debate:

JOHN BUTTERS, Esq., in the Chair;

It was unanimously resolved,

1. That, in the opinion of this meeting, Dr. Grindrod has demonstrated beyond cavil that Mr. Morris is in extreme error in reference to his unfounded assertions that "teetotalers are more liable to be affected with malaria" than those who use alcoholic liquors; that in them "it is more liable to become typhus," with "a greater probability of a fatal termination;" and that "a teetotaler has but little chance when attacked with typhus," because "he cannot withstand its depressing power."

2. That Dr. Grindrod has also demonstrated by statistical evidence from the registry of deaths and their causes, and from other authentic sources of information, that the members of the total abstinence society of this town and neighbourhood *have been peculiarly exempt from the effects of malaria and attacks of typhus*; and that individuals, of adult age, who had suffered most from malarious influence and typhus fever, have in all or the great majority of cases been addicted to *at least the moderate use of inebriating compounds*.

3. That the registry of the temperance society in Spalding and the immediate neighbourhood proves that not a single member of this association *has fallen a victim to malarious or typhus fever*; and so far as can be ascertained, not an individual enrolled on the books of that society has ever been afflicted with the disorders to which Mr. Morris alludes in his articles inserted in the *Provincial Medical & Surgical Journal*.

4. That Dr. Grindrod has shown from the combined evidence of science, observation and experience, the harmony of teetotalism with the laws of health, and the dangerous effects of every species of indulgence in intoxicating compounds.

5. That this meeting cannot but express, in strong terms, its disapprobation of the articles of Mr. Morris, which are not only at variance with fact, but also are calculated to injure a cause which has already so extensively promoted the best interests of mankind.—*Stamford Mercury*.

In confirmation of the above, the Report of the Poor Law Commission states that "it is now beginning to be observed, in several dangerous occupations, that *temperance* is the best means of withstanding the effects of the *noxious agencies* which they have to encounter. Amongst *painters*, for example, the men who are temperate and cleanly, suffer little from the occupation; but if any one of them become intemperate, the noxious causes take effect with a certainty and rapidity proportioned to the relaxed domestic habits. The inquiry presents many instances of the beneficial effects of the changes of the popular habits of having recourse to fermented liquors, or to spirits, as necessary protective stimulants.

As a preventive against the diseases engendered by unhealthy trades, the following treatment is recommended as employed by Doctors Gandrin, Brisset and Meunier of Paris, and other eminent men both abroad and at home.

"This treatment is extremely simple, and only requires the workmen to submit to the following precautions. They are to take two baths of soap and water, every week, occasionally adding a little sulphur, and are carefully to wash the uncovered parts of the body with soap and water at every interval between their working-hours. They are to drink one or two glasses of lemonade, made with sulphuric acid, every day, according to the greater or lesser quantity of dust, or poisonous vapour with which the surrounding atmosphere may be charged. At the same time they should be more careful than the followers of any other trade, to abstain from the use of spirituous liquors.

—○○○○○○—

Wordsley, April 28, 1845.

DEAR SIR,

The following circumstance I think might prove a warning to others, if you should think it right to insert it in the *Temperance Gazette*. On Friday last, as a waggoner was returning home, near Kings-Swinford in a state of intoxication, and carelessly riding on the shaft, he was thrown off and the wheel went over him and broke his leg, and nearly severed it

from his body; what makes the case worse, is, that about 12 months before, the father of the same man was thrown off the shaft in a similar way while in a state of intoxication, when the waggon went over him and he died upon the spot. Should this be read by any who are following the same occupation, it may be a caution to them, and perhaps save them from an untimely end. I have thought of informing you of the happy result of teetotalism in this place, but I am surrounded by domestic affliction which has prevented me from doing so much as I should have otherwise done. But I will send you further particulars soon.—W. TAYLOR.

Rugeley, 4th month, 20th day, 1845.

DEAR FRIEND,

Enclosed is an order for 20s, my subscription to the Central Association for the promotion of Temperance. I can truly say that I feel grieved at the apathy of the professors of religion towards our labours of love, instead of coming to our assistance they do what they can to hinder the progress of true sobriety. Notwithstanding all the obstacles thrown in our way, I am happy to be able to say that our good cause is upon the increase and doubt not but we shall ultimately prevail, we have need of patience, to be enabled to render good for the evil that is done to us. Our meetings in the Town Hall, on the evenings of the 16th and 17th was of the most satisfactory description, the first was a full meeting, but the second was, I can almost say, uncomfortably full, it was so crowded that many at the lower end of the Hall, could hardly obtain standing places, and considering the number, all went off well. They were very orderly and attentive to the masterly manner in which Mr. B. Glover delivered his lectures, illustrated by the plates, which seemed to rivet deep attention. Some persons came to the last meeting for the purpose of making a disturbance, but their object was entirely frustrated. We had but few signatures at the close of the meeting, but such an impression was made, that I believe will not soon be erased from the minds of many individuals present. I remain thy faithful friend,

JOHN WILSON.

## AGENTS' REPORTS.

MR. B. GLOVER.

On April the 17th—I lectured at Tamworth, the attendance and attention was good. At the conclusion of the Lecture a vote of thanks was given to the Mayor for his kindness in lending the Town Hall, and 5 signed the pledge.

16th & 17th—At Rugeley two good meetings, the Town Hall was well filled, Mr. J. Wilson presided on the first evening, and Mr. Enshaw, of Longdon Green, on the second.

18th Lichfield, 21st Darlaston, 22nd Handsworth.

23rd—Wolverhampton. R. Cooper presided; this was a remarkable good meeting. One man rose in the middle of the Lecture struck with the importance of some statement made, and came up to the platform and signed the pledge, 11 additional signatures at close of the Lecture, and 2 the following morning made 14.

24th—Lye Waste. Here we had not a numerous but attentive audience, and signatures.

28th—HALES-OWEN. I find from observation this as drunken a place for its size as any I have visited in England. I made in company with Mr. Johnson every effort in my power to procure a Place of Worship in which to hold a meeting, but every entreaty was useless, and though the evening was wet and unpleasant we had to take the open air. Many came and listened attentively, and some signatures were obtained.

29th—BELL BROUGHTON. An encouraging meeting Mr. Standen in the Chair and 6 signatures.

30th—ALCESTER. Mr. Morris opened the meeting, the people were attentive, and the friends here hope yet to see better days, which they really deserve for their faithful perseverance.

April 1st—CRAB'S CROSS. Had a better meeting than we expected. Mr. Hogner, of Redditch, presided. Mr. Duggins, of the Temperance Hotel, Redditch, addressed the meeting, and said that by drinking he had been brought to such a miserable condition, that he had twice attempted to destroy his life, he was now a happy and better man, and saved 10s. per week by being a Teetotaler. Mr. Chambers

of Crab's Cross said "Teetotalism had saved him either from a drunkard's grave or transportation, he knew 50 young men who had suffered transportation through drink."

April 2nd.—Meeting in the open air at Studley, kindly assisted by some friends at Redditch.

5th HALES-OWEN. Again had to proclaim our glorious principles in the open air, and not ~~one~~ to stand by me except our friend Johnson.

6th—BELL BROUGHTON. Another good meeting in this place, Mr. Davenport presided, and 4 signed, making 14 added to this society in one week.

7th—STOKE, NEAR BROMSGROVE. A new station, and the meeting was held in the National School Room. The Rev. Harcourt Aldham, and J. Farden, Esq, honoured the meeting with their presence.

8th—BROMSGROVE. Mr. P. Griffiths in the Chair. The friends here are going to reorganize their forces, and expect thus to be more useful. Some young ladies also are going to visit and lend tracts, we say to others "go thou and do likewise."

In concluding this month's report, permit me to present your readers with a little of the doings of strong drink in this Association during the past month. At Redditch 17 drunkards sat in a public-house, 10 of them had black eyes, one of them left the company, went to his home, took three loaves from his family and sold them for one shilling, and spent the money in intoxicating drink.

At Redditch, the Bellman announced (in a few days of each other) four Publican's to be sold up for rent.

When at Hales-Owen saw a poor drunkard rambling through the streets without a hat, occasionally dancing, clapping his hands, shouting and shrieking. Every action shewed him to be bereft of reason and unfit to be at large. A fortnight ago he was bailed out of prison, and amongst the idle spectators looking upon this wreck of mind was the man's brother.

Saw also a man who had received 21s. on the previous Saturday, on Monday it was all spent in drink, and he was seen selling his tools to buy more. At the same place a young woman died about 17 years of age, her father was a drunkard and too poor to bury her, so he applied for a parish coffin and was refused because he was a drunkard. Some money was collected to assist him, he got drunk, went home, and turned all the inmates out of the house. He then dragged the coffin containing the corpse of his child off the bed to put that in the street also, but being unable to find his way out, he left the corpse reclining against the wall. He was afterwards found severely burnt, but how he became burnt he could not tell, yet in this drunken town no place will be granted in which to hold a temperance meeting.

B. GLOVER.

MR. WM. EDWARDS' REPORT.

Having been engaged by the Central Association to labour in their district, I arrived in West Bromwich on the 1st of May and on the 2d attended a meeting in Mr. Glover's Chapel, it was only thinly attended. I think if the friends of this place would rally a little, much good might be done, there is a wide field for usefulness, I do hope they will buckle on the harness afresh, and work with renewed zeal.

5th.—Attended a meeting at Darlaston with Mr. Booth, who addressed a large assemblage in the open air, they were very attentive until a man, sent by a publican, came and stood on a wheelbarrow, which he brought with him, and in the most horrid language, began to harrangue the persons assembled, but they seemed so disgusted many walked away, and we distributed tracts amongst them. We then held a second meeting in-doors, it was well attended, and attentive, and I humbly hope much good was the result, 10 signatures were taken.

6th.—Mr. Booth held an open air meeting at Dudley Port, it was well attended, we gave away tracts, and held a second meeting in-doors, the place was well filled, and from appearance some good was done; 4 signatures were taken at the close.

7th, Dudley.—Mr. Booth gave an excellent address in the open air, to a large assemblage who paid great attention to the things said, and afterwards we held a second meeting in-doors; the place was well attended, and 17 signatures were taken at the 2 meetings.

8th.—We visited Wednesday open air and in-door meetings, both were well attended, and a very good impression

seemed to be made. 7 signatures were taken at the close, and some of these who were young men, I fondly hope will become pillars in our good cause.

9th.—We held a meeting at Coseley in the school room. Mr. Booth gave a very affecting address, after which I followed, and I believe much good would result from this meeting. 10 signatures were taken.

10th.—The friends at Wolverhampton held open air meetings at 4 different times in the day, 3 of which I attended; and on the 11th the Rechabites held their anniversary in connexion with the Teetotalers. They attended church, where an excellent sermon was preached from 1st Corinthians 10th c. 15th v., by Rev. H. Gwither, which produced a powerful impression on the audience. The friends then adjourned to tea in the Assembly Room, after which there was a public meeting, G. S. Kenrick Esq., in the chair. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Henry Gwither, Rev. George Stokes, D. Goreley Esq., and others. The meeting broke up about 10 o'clock, and all seemed pleased. The result of the meeting is, that upwards of 50 signatures have been added to our numbers during the week.

On Tuesday 11th, I attended a tea festival at Tunstall. This was a first rate meeting, the chair was occupied by the Rev. Wm. Ford. At the close 17 signed the pledge.

On the 12th I attended a tea festival at Stoke-on-Trent. The Rev. Wm. Ford occupied the chair. The numbers of signatures I did not learn before leaving, but have no doubt there would be many, if I may judge from the feeling of the meeting.

On 14th I held a meeting at Penkridge, in the Wesleyan Chapel, which was kindly lent for the occasion. The meeting was very attentive. Altogether I feel very much encouraged by the kindness of the friends, and the success we have had to go forward with renewed zeal in the cause I have espoused, praying that God may bless our united efforts.

On Tuesday Evening the 13th inst. a Public Tea Party of the Friends of the Temperance cause took place at Tunstall, in the Potteries, in the Primitive Methodist School-Room, which was well attended. Afterwards a Public Meeting was held in the same room, the Rev. William Ford, M.A. President of the North Staffordshire Association, in the Chair. Very useful and eloquent addresses were made to a large audience by the Rev. Samuel Minton, M.A., Incumbent of Penkhill, by Mr. Pedley, of Hasbigley; Mr. Edwards, an Agent of the Central Association—Mr. Edge, a reformed drunkard, and by Mr. Smith, of Stoke. The Wesleyan Minister of the place also attended at tea and left his best wishes for the success of the cause. On the following day a Temperance Festival was held at Stoke-upon-Trent, when in addition to the Chairman and Speakers of the preceding day, the Meeting was addressed by Mr. Kemp, an Agent of the Society, and by Mr. Rathbone, of Hanley. The Tea and the Meeting were enlivened by the performance of the Teetotal Brass Band. We are glad also to announce that a highly respected Medical Gentleman (Robert Garner, of Stoke,) took the pledge on this occasion.

STRATFORD.—If it will not be intruding too much upon your pages, we should be glad if you would insert the following report of the proceedings of our society. At one of the weekly meetings recently held here, the speaker was reasoning upon man's responsibility for his example to his fellow creatures, and at the conclusion of his speech, requested any one who objected to what he had advanced, to come forward, and in a christian spirit state his views on the subject. Accordingly an individual who belonged to the little drop party, who have the moderate and the immoderate men in their ranks, came forward and a discussion ensued but owing to the lateness of the hour it was adjourned until that day-week, by that time it became pretty well known, the room was crowded, for many who would not attend a teetotal meeting came on this occasion. As the time for breaking up arrived the discussion not being ended, it was again deferred until the following week, at the close of this meeting, some who were practical abstainers, but who had not pledged themselves were anxious to speak, however, their threadbare arguments for not joining the society, had quite an opposite tendency to what they had anticipated, as they induced a minister of the gospel before an abstainer, but not pledged to come forward and join heart and hand in the noble cause we advocated. At each succeeding meeting the number of auditors increased, and though the majority of persons present were opposed to our principles, yet much good was done by the discussion.

The evening following the second meeting our highly esteemed friend Mr. Crawford, delivered a very able and im-

spreading disease and disorder therein, and producing inflammations, fevers, apoplexy, palsy, delirium tremens, dropsy, dyspepsia, premature old age and a direful train of other maladies; they pollute the mind, obscure the understanding, obliterate moral feeling, efface conjugal affection and parental love, not content with thus debilitating their willing slave, they almost divest him of the name of humanity, and place him in a position more grovelling than that of the beasts that perish. They cause families who might have stood on a noble elevation to revel in their ruin, and those who might have lived in comfort and ease, to miserably exist in indigence, distress and degradation. They have basely corrupted the purity, and driven away the happiness that should hover around the homestead of the Englishman; have clothed with tattered vestments those children which ought to have been respectably apparelled; have starved those whose bodily wants ought to have been supplied by the money expended in the purchase of these delusive poisons; and have emaciated the countenance, and well nigh broken the heart, of that wife whose chief desire is to promote the welfare of her husband, and to prove the disinterestedness of her love. They have filled our gaols with prisoners, our penal settlements with convicts, have caused thousands to suffer the extreme penalty of the law; and ignominiously to leave the world. They have replenished our workhouses with paupers, and burdened the state with persons unable by their own exertions, to obtain necessary support. From their direful influence it arises that on the day of rest we observe so many persons going homeward, with staggering step, and grieving the hearts of the devout by their bitter execrations and impious blasphemies. The political elevation of Britain is impeded by the drinking habits of its sons; the regeneration of the world is obstructed by the unwarrantable love of men for ardent liquors. The ingenuity and talent of our countrymen frequently are rendered useless by their excess in inebriating draughts; and other nations with less inventive faculties, but more sobriety are able to compete successfully with them. And as the climax of their injurious effects and baneful influence, in our country about 7 persons every hour are prematurely hurried out of the world, their bodies carried to the repository of bones, and their disembodied spirits necessitated to appear at the bar of God, while guilt is marked on their countenances, and we fear unforgiven sin recorded in the book of the Most High in not a few cases.

A careful examination of these things cannot but fill the minds of reasonable and meditating persons with sorrow, while they will be astonished that no means have, until recently, been used to prevent the drinking of liquors so pregnant with ruin, misery degradation and death. We can in some measure account for it, by observing the prejudices and delusive notions in their favour, which many held. The soul-stirring strains of the band advocated their use, and extolled them as the elixir for every grief and sorrow, the panacea for disease and pain. Physicians, too, considered them as necessary for their patients, yea, for all persons who desire to enjoy a healthy state of body: (we rejoice to say that at the present time many gentlemen of celebrity in the profession have disregarded motives of self interest and have exposed the delusion which has so long existed on this subject.) The world has raised high her voice, and echoed the praises lavishly bestowed on intoxicating drinks; and has denounced those who boldly speak of their direful effects, as individuals desirous of depriving mankind of one of the most inestimable gifts of a benevolent Creator of a beverage designed to cheer, strengthen and support them.

Thus lured and defended they have long usurped dominion, not only over the poor and ignoble, ignorant and impious; but also over the illustrious, wealthy, learned and professedly devout. The educated as well as the ignorant have been the victims of this habit. Kings and princes have been addicted to intemperance, and the leaders of influential parties have wallowed in its mire. The Church itself has not escaped it; ravages, and many of its members have fallen victims to strong drink. In fine, in the palace down to the cottage, scenes of drunken revelry have been witnessed; and in every rank and grade of society numerous devotees of the carousing god have been found.

It was upon a minute observation and judicious investigation of these things that Teetotal Societies were established. They were not the mere phantasms of some unduly excited mind, nor the result of ill-judged enthusiasm, no, no, those who projected them, saw the bright prospect of their efficiency and were assured that if their principles were embraced, the monster crime would in a few years be erased from the cata-

logue of our nations' sins. Evidence the most conclusive, facts incontrovertible prove the beneficial effects resulting from the adoption of our principles. The movement has not failed—it will not fail. In Ireland and Wales, where vigorous exertions have been put forth, the change is astonishing; in the former especially. The generous sons of Erin have cast aside their grievous weapons, are living in peace with one another, trade and commerce are increasing and happier days seem not far distant; some of the prisons have been closed, while others have but few inmates, the heavier class of offences have, in 4 years, been reduced from 12,000 to 800, and the judges have in almost every county made remarks on the lightness of the callenders. Ireland—while her sons drunk deeply of the cup of inebriating liquors—the land of blood, of atrocity, of barbarity, is beginning to erect herself and to excite, instead of the reproach, the admiration of the world. This is so well known that I almost hesitate whether or not to reiterate it, yet its appositeness leads me again to draw attention to the Emerald Isle. Whence has arisen the change, by what means has this renovation been effected? Entirely by the adoption of the pledge of Teetotalism, who doubts then its efficiency. Let Britains be alive to their interests, let them for ever cast aside the deceitful cup, and join in the promotion of the Temperance Reformation. This is their duty, this is their privilege; the way whereby to do good is manifest, the motives numerous, while the denunciations of Scripture against those neglecting to do so are strong and explicit. As men, as citizens, as philanthropists, and above all as Christians we are bound to exert ourselves to the utmost to overthrow this enemy of our political, social, mental, moral and religious improvement. Come forward then to the help of the Lord against the mighty.

J. C. CURTIS.

#### THE PAST, AND THE FUTURE.

He who runs may read that we are on the eve of a great era in the Temperance Reformation. Our cause is rising in general estimation. We shall not always have to bear the contempt of the proud, the neglect of the learned, the apathy of the people, and the silence or opposition of Christian Ministers. John Levesey, one of the 7 men who first signed the Teetotal pledge in England, stated at the Great Meeting at Exeter Hall, on the 19th May, that when he came to London 12 year ago, he was a fortnight before he could procure a miserable place in which to hold a meeting, and after all his efforts, his audience consisted of less than 30 persons. The present meeting in the Hall was the largest and most respectable ever held on the Temperance question, and comprised a greater number of men of talent and influence.

We rely still more on the public press. A short time ago half a dozen Temperance periodicals were enough to supply the demand for the whole of England, now, every month gives the announcement of a new publication and the old ones maintain their former circulation. Chambers writes for the multitude, but he has a high reputation to maintain, and though a Teetotaler for several years, it was not till this spring that the public mind was prepared for his "Temperance Movement". The "Pictorial Times", could not afford its numerous illustrations without an enormous sale, Temperance is become so popular a question among the men who read and think, that the editor has given a leading article in our favour, from which we give an extract. Dr. Campbell the editor of the Christian Witness, has come forward to advocate Teetotalism in his widely circulating paper, which is the organ of a large body of Christians, and he writes "I am satisfied that the time will yet come when the Churches of Christ of every denomination will unite in one pious and patriotic confederacy against (strong drink) this tremendous enemy of human welfare." Many estimable Clergymen of the Established Church have given the sanction of their high character and calling to the Temperance Reformation, and in our Association the cause is much indebted to their active exertions in its behalf. These are remarkable and infallible signs of the times; they proclaim to the world in language which cannot be mistaken and must be heard, that the Temperance Star is dispelling the clouds of prejudice by which it was obscured, and that its light will now shine abroad to the blessing of the nations which were sunk in ignorance and drunkenness.



TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—We can well remember the time—and no doubt many others can do the same—when it was next to impossible to pass through the streets of the Metropolis without meeting, and not unfrequently being insulted

by numerous wretched individuals who had "put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains." The outskirts of London, particularly in the neighbourhood of the docks, swarmed with poor creatures indulging in the extremes of intemperance, thus sacrificing health and peace in the first instance, and eventually suffering misery and death. In the present day few such instances present themselves to notice. It is true the evil-setting sin of drunkenness is not wholly eradicated; but every one at all acquainted with our usages of society must be sensible that, though the monster has not yet been wholly killed, yet it has been severely scotched by the exertions of the Temperance societies. Our seamen, whose improvidence and love of liquor were proverbial, are greatly changed; they abstain from intoxicating draughts, and place their money in savings' banks to accumulate for a stormy day; and it has become a rare thing to see a drunken sailor. The mechanic no longer wastes his substance at the dram-shop or ale-house, and consequently his family are better clothed and fed, and he enjoys the pleasure of a comfortable home. Industry is more developed; social habits are produced by rational principles; the leisure hours are devoted to the cultivation of the mind; man rises in the scale of intellectual improvement; his morality and religion becomes based on a pure and stable foundation; and the tranquillity and happiness which the Creator designed for the work of his hands is far more widely diffused. Nor is it in England alone that these results have ensued. The good is spreading to every part of the habitable globe, even amongst those who have long been looked upon as mere barbarians.—*Pictorial Times.*

EXTRACTS FROM "A FEW PLAIN WORDS TO THE WORKING CLASSES OF THE TOWN OF PERSHORE," BY THE REV. J. FOLEY.

I am just returned, my friends, from witnessing one of the most distressing scenes at which it has ever been my lot to be present?—the trial and conviction, after the most patient investigation, and on the clearest evidence, of no fewer than ten of your neighbours, for being concerned in the most atrocious crime of which sinful man can be guilty,—a murder. And it was a deed, not committed in self-defence, or under great circumstances of provocation! but on one employed in protecting his master's property, who offered no resistance to those who attacked him, and was getting out of their way as fast as he could;—it was, in short, a cold blooded brutal murder, or as the judge well described it, "a most aggravated manslaughter, with all the mischiefs of murder, and the greatest part of its guilt." and had not the Jury mercifully returned a verdict of manslaughter, instead of murder, it is certain that some of the criminals would have forfeited their lives on the scaffold.

One of the first questions which will occur on reading the report of the trial of your unhappy neighbours, is this,—What could make these men so barbarous and brutal? In the accounts which we generally read of the trials of prisoners for murder, there has been some very strong motive which has urged the culprits to the horrid deed,—some large sum of money to be gained,—some injury, real or supposed, to be avenged:—but in this case we find nothing of the sort,—Now, my friends, I cannot, of course, say what answer you would give to the question, but it strikes me that two good reasons may be given at once for such cold blooded dispositions;—and they are, first, the neglect of the sabbath, and secondly the love of drink. There may be many other causes which tend to brutalize the mind, and which you may think have more to do with the subject than those I have mentioned, but I repeat my firm belief that to the Sabbath breaking and Drunkenness may be traced that awful violation of the laws both of God and man, of which your unhappy neighbours are now suffering the penalty.

First as to Sabbath breaking, and neglect of public worship.—These are subjects so often explained by your ministers from the pulpit, and the duties of a diligent observance, and the dangers of a continued neglect of that day are so clearly set before you, that I shall say little or nothing here, to those of you at least who frequent God's house. But to those who never enter that house, I say,—and let their own consciences answer whether I am right or wrong,—Sabbath breaking leads to bad company, to profane swearing, (witness the horrid language made use of at the murder) and to drunkenness:—then comes poverty, and to remedy that, poaching and other robbery, and then the jail.—It may not always come to this, but we know that it very often does, and any one who takes up a newspaper may find continual instances of it—because many of the most depraved criminals have declared, at a time when their word could not be doubted, when they have been just going to

suffer a disgraceful death, that they owe all their crimes and all their misery to their neglect of the sabbath.

I might apply the same remarks which I have made on sabbath breaking, to that other point on which I said I would tell you my mind—I mean the sin of drunkenness,—now its evils are continually set before you by ministers, magistrates, and many of your well intentioned townsmen.—But I have only time now to remind you of the poverty and misery which this foul and filthy sin brings upon your families:—the rags, the wretchedness, the ignorance, and brutality which must necessarily ensue to the wives and children of those who spend all their earnings in drink.—Can any thing shew more plainly the fatal lengths to which the love of drink will lead men, than this remark which was made to me the other day by one of the relatives of the wretched men now about to leave their native land for ever. He was lamenting to me the guilty part which his relation had taken in this sad business, and ended by saying, "and it was all, sir, for a drop of drink!" A murderer, remember, for a drop of drink!—It is much to be regretted that there should be so many houses holding out temptations to the working classes to impoverish their families by this disgusting vice;—or that the keepers of any of them, for the sake of a paltry sum earned by the sweat of a poor man's brow, but which might still keep their families in comfort and cleanliness, should seek to decoy the labouring man within their doors.

How sad to think that out of the ten who have been sentenced this day, there were but five for whom their neighbours or friends could speak a good word! Be assured too that when such dreadful deeds as this are brought to light, the laws thus insulted, will sooner or later take terrible vengeance on the heads of the guilty.—And remember—you have had ample proof of it in the late trial—that those who urge you to join them in their lawless actions, will be the first to abandon you, and betray you to the laws, if by so doing they can save their own necks. Once more then, I say, "be warned in time." Let the sad fate of your unhappy neighbours lead you to shun those crimes which have brought down such terrible punishment on their heads.

Your faithful friend and well wisher,

JOHN FOLEY.

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KENILWORTH.—In this village, renowned for the ruins of an ancient Castle, and associated as it is, with circumstances of deep interest, over which Sir Walter Scott has thrown a magic spell; the first Temperance Festival was held on Tuesday the 3d of June. After tea, the Leamington and other Teetotalers, male and female, assembled in great numbers under the Castle walls, for they were prohibited by an order from the Steward, from entering the grounds, and many carriages with their wealthy occupants were turned back from a suspicion that they in some way or other, were connected with sober people. The Band was present, comprising 21 performers, all Rechabites, having Brass Instruments, by Gisbourn of Birmingham. Their elegant uniform gave them a very imposing appearance. In the unavoidable absence of T. H. Thorne, Esq., Mr. Carter was called to the Chair, after singing a hymn,

"Small at first when we begun,

Now behold what God hath done."

and having a tune from the Band, (whose shrill notes sounded freedom to many a drunken slave; making the turrets of the old Castle echo; we thought of by gone days, when its Lords held dominion o'er their serfs, enslaving their minds and bodies and when the sounds of revelry and drunkenness were heard, and as we saw the small dust crumbling from the ruined walls, its language seemed to say, we have stood long enough to see the dawning of better days come over the land. The speakers commenced, but at times were interrupted by a drunken landlord, carrying his livery, a long pipe in his mouth, a poor woman with an infant at her breast, bringing a quart of ale, but honour to the intemperate of Kenilworth, she could not prevail on them to drink it, she carried half of it back, covered with shame at the attempt she had made to disturb a Temperance meeting. We had just succeeded in putting to silence our only opponent, when the multitude who were evidently desirous of hearing us, were driven from the ground by the rain. However, I have had the pleasure since, of reading a letter from one of the Inhabitants, stating that much good had been done, and offering his house for the friends to meet in, also expressing a desire to be a Rechabite, and that some neighbours wished also to join the Rechabite Society. We were much enlivened at Kenilworth, as well as at the Station

whilst waiting for the train, by some females singing the very popular American Song, called the Noble Band of Freemen, or the Cold Water Pledge. I observed many respectable persons, (not Teetotalers,) who, as they caught a spark of our zeal, began to join in the Chorus, but as they came to the word Freemen, it seemed to stick in their throats, for they felt it did not belong to them.

On the following day I went to Cubbington and found a noble band of Teetotalers, who had also found out the secret that music hath charms to draw the drunkard from the public house; having 11 instruments, the performers also Rechabites we had a good meeting, Mr. Carter again presided.

The next day I went to Warwick, and according to your request I visited the woman Hooper, who is confined in that goal for an assault on her husband, whilst in a state of drunkenness. The interview was truly affecting, she wept bitterly, acknowledging at once it was drink which had caused her to act so cruelly towards her husband and children; she asked me did I think her husband would forgive her, and receive her back, I said if she would join a society which I belonged to, pledging herself never to taste Intoxicating drinks again, I had no doubt he would; she fell on her knees and begged she might sign the Pledge in that position, exclaiming I will never taste again as long as I live.

O widely spread the glorious plan,  
Which heals a grief like this,  
That raises fallen degraded man,  
And seals domestic bliss.  
Which bids Intemperance vile depart,  
And pitying binds the broken heart.

I then proceeded to Wellsbourne, where I found a numerous body of Teetotalers, staunch to the pledge, and working well in the cause.—JOHN BOOTH.



Duncan Place, Hackney, June 9th, 1845.

DEAR SIR,—Here I am, safe and sound, in good working condition, surrounded by a plaguy, noisy, happy set of young rebels, with Mrs. Crawford at their head, as plaguy and as happy, and almost as noisy as any of them, and taking all as it is I believe I am as happy as any man—I beg your pardon Sir—as any married man can expect to be on this side of the water.

I have just completed my first round in the Essex Union, and thinking some account of the manners and customs of its inhabitants in my *peculiar style* may not be unacceptable, here it is.

Society in this county may be divided into four classes, viz., fat farmers, their fat wives, fat bullocks, and a kind of nondescript, neglected animal called a labourer. The two first classes with their young, are fatted on malt, the animals are fed five times a day, the activity and vigour of youth for some time retards the completion of the process, but after a certain age they cease to be locomotives and are drawn about the country by a much more useful set of animals than themselves. Our wise legislators having long beheld the fat condition of the two first classes, (who are not an eatable commodity in Essex), and wishing to promote the 3d (who are) introduced a measure to let the bullocks have malt for their food, duty free. This alarmed the two first classes, especially the ladies who declared that if such a law were passed in favour of the bullocks, they might have their favourite beverage at breakfast, lunch, dinner, tea, and supper, meted out to them with a sparing hand, and I have heard it said, the bullock party, fearful of such powerful influences, have given up the measure for the present.

As for the poor labourer, he is in a sad plight here, lorded over and abused, ignorant as the clod he labours at, and compelled to swallow beer whether he likes or no, because his master grows barley, and is a maltster. Never have I seen so many of these Temples of Diana of the English, as in this county; in the small town of Bishops Stortford alone there are upwards of 40, and the Demetriuses are very jealous of their craft, and neglect no opportunity of extolling the interests of their Goddess. I wish our friends would imitate their zeal.

I have been well received through the Association, but never passed a month in the Teetotal field with so few signatures. Malt has acquired a fearful ascendancy here, and the rich will not, and the poor dare not come to our meetings, but we are not without encouragement, we have several noble

spirits among us, and I hope, and doubt not, the time will come when Dagon will fall in Essex.

Remember me kindly to my fellow labourers and to every T. T. in West Bromwich, tell them from me that if every one will do a little, all will then sooner be done.

M. W. CRAWFORD.



BIDFORD.—Seeing that you are interesting yourself in our welfare by taking us on your plan I thought perhaps you would like to hear a little about us and our village. By a reference to the history of Warwickshire you will find an interesting little tale about the famous Shakespeare, in connection with Bidford I need not give you the particulars, (the work to which I have alluded is very common and you no doubt have access to it,) but the substance of it, is, I believe, as follows:—Shakespeare thinking himself a famous drinker and hearing that there was a society of *topers* at Bidford, came over on purpose to give them a challenge, but as the tradition is, the toppers were gone to Evesham fair, but he was informed there were a few of the *tipplers* at home, and he accordingly sat down with them at the public house, then called the Falcon, (a large house in the centre of the village, which has since been used as a *poor-house*, but is now occupied by the Overseer and some others,) here he was so completely out-done that he could only get about a mile on his road home, when he was obliged to lie down under a crab tree, and after lying there for a long time, he got up and made the following piece of rhyme:—

Piping Pebsworth,  
Dancing Merston,  
Haunted Millborough,  
Hungry Grafton,  
Dodging Exhall,  
Popish Wexford,  
Beggarly Broom,  
Drunken Bidford.

These villages all surrounded the rising ground on which the poet stood, and are all of them to this day quite characteristic of the epithets he applied to them.

I have a snuff box made from the wood of the crab tree under which the drunken poet lay.

It is drunken Bidford still, but I hope the day is not far distant when that disgraceful epithet shall be entirely wiped away, and our beautiful village be as famous for its sobriety, as it has hitherto been for drunkenness; very awful deaths have been occasioned here lately through the love of strong drink. But perhaps you will ask has nothing been done to introduce *teetotalism* into your village? I am happy to say a little has been done, we have had four lectures on the subject, the first was given us by Mr. Murphy, on the 23d of June, 1842, when considerable interest was excited and several signatures obtained, the second was on the 21st of July, 1843 by Mr. Booth, both meetings were numerous and orderly, and separated evidently pleased and pondering the matter over in their own minds, the next meeting was on the 18th of January, 1843, when Mr. Hudson, the little *sailor* addressed us on the subject, since which, we have had no meeting till your agent Mr. Crawford visited us, the reason of our not having more meetings, has been the want of a proper place to meet in, I am fully persuaded that could we have a suitable room to meet regularly in, great good might be done. We were much pleased with Mr. Crawford, I hope and trust that what he advanced will be as "bread cast upon the waters, to be seen after many days," several new signatures were obtained.

YOUR'S RESPECTFULLY,  
JOHN BEE.

#### WARWICK.

RECHABITE FUNERAL.—On Sunday, June 8th, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the mortal remains of Mr. Thomas Buckley, aged 38 years, a member of the Independent Order of Rechabites, Warwick, were interred in St. Mary's Church yard. Between 3 and 4 o'clock, several of the brethren belonging to the "Royal Leamington Tent," met the Warwick brethren at their tent room in Chapel Street, where the arrangements for the procession were made. At 4 o'clock, the whole company, upwards of 60 in number, dressed in black and wearing white scarfs, headed by the Chief Ruler, Mr. Bishop, accompanied by Mr. Carter, an honorary member of the Leamington Society, walked in procession, two abreast, to the house of the deceased in Brook Street. Everything

being in readiness, the corpse, which was enclosed in a very handsome coffin, was borne by four, and the pall by six of the brethren of the order. The appearance of the procession was solemn yet interesting, and a large concourse of spectators accompanied it both to the church and to the grave. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Carles, assistant minister, and at the close of the interment, Mr. Bishop, the Chief Ruler of the Warwick Tent, read the hymn fixed for the occasion, which was sung in a solemn and effective manner by nearly the whole company. The worthy chief next read very clearly and distinctly, the beautiful funeral address of the order, to which the whole audience paid the strictest attention possible, and several respectable individuals afterwards, privately expressed themselves deeply interested and impressed by it. At the close of the address the parting hymn was sung, after which the procession accompanied the relations of the deceased to his late residence, and then proceeded to the tent room in Chapel Street, where they separated.

The benefits of the Rechabite Order, as a sick society, are incalculable; in the present instance, provision was not only made for sickness, but for the decent interment after death, and the widow of the deceased being a member of the Female Order of Rechabites became entitled to an additional funeral gift for her husband from her own society, thus ample funds are furnished to defray every expence attending the funeral, and with economy, a surplus generally remains, which all must be aware, under circumstances of bereavement, is sure to be useful.

**WARWICK TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.**—The Temperance cause at Warwick has been at a very low ebb, but through the kindness of the Central Temperance Association in sending able advocates, we hope a revival will speedily take place, and that the friends of total abstinence will be encouraged to go forward in the good work.

W. STANDISH, *Temp. Sec.*

**BROMSGROVE.**—Permit me to inform you that we had an interesting meeting here, in favor of the Temperance cause, on Thursday evening the 5th instant, through having the treat of hearing an able and masterly statistical lecture delivered by Mr. Edwards, Agent of the Central Temperance Association, the meeting was held in the Vestry of the Wesleyan Chapel, the Rev. Mr. Wood, and the Trustees of that place having courteously granted permission for that purpose. The lecture which the friends here had the gratification of listening to from the lips of Mr. Edwards, was one which was highly calculated to gain the attention and to remove the prejudices of the intelligent classes in society.

According to the suggestion of Mr Glover, in your Gazette for this month, we hope to have the society here, if society may be called, a little better organized. But in making these remarks, it ought not to be overlooked, that Mr. John Croxton has hitherto been the chief support of all that has been done; but for him and a few staunch ones who have rallied round him, there would not have been so much done as has been done. I hope ere long, that his hands will be strengthened by accessions to the ranks of men of like zeal with himself, and I fear not, according to the course of events, that the little band of Teetotalers here, will become more useful than they have been.

I should have stated earlier, that a vote of thanks was passed to the Rev. Mr. Wood and the Trustees for the use of their vestry.—J. G.

**KINVER.**—I write to inform you that we had a visit from Mr. Booth on Tuesday evening. He addressed an outdoor meeting for a short time, and then proceeded to the Wesleyan Chapel, which was lent for the occasion. He delivered an excellent lecture, which produced a good feeling, and made a deep impression on the people. One signed at the time, and one came to my house to day to sign—and four of the members say they will have no more drink. There is a general outcry when will Mr. Booth come again. That we may go on, and that the Almighty will bless our labours and crown our society with prosperity, is my constant prayer.

Yours very Respectfully,

JOSEPH COX, I.O.R.

The Wesleyans have kindly promised us the Chapel whenever we want it.

## Poet's Corner.

### THE BRITISH UPAS TREE.

A tree grew in Java, whose pestilent rind  
A venom distilled of the deadliest kind,  
The Dutch sent their felons its juices to draw,  
And who returned safe, pleaded pardon by law.

Face muffled, the culprits crept into the vale  
Advancing from windward to 'scape the death gale;  
But few the reward of their victory earned  
For ninety-nine perished, for one who returned.

Britannia this Upas tree bought of Mynheer,  
Removed through Holland, and planted it here  
'Tis now a stock plant of the genius Wolf's bane,  
And one of them blossoms in Marybone Lane.

The house that surrounds it, stands first in the row  
Two doors at right angles swing open below:  
And the children of misery daily steal in  
And the poison they draw they denominate Gin.

There enter the rogue, and the reprobate boy,  
The mother of grief, and the daughter of joy,  
The serving maid slim, and the serving man stout,  
They quickly steal in, and they slowly reel out.

Surcharged with the venom, some walk forth erect  
Apparently baffling its deadly effect;  
But sooner or later, the reck'ning arrives  
And ninety-nine perish, for one who survives.

They cautious advance with slouched bonnet and hat  
They enter at this door, they go out at that,  
Some bear off their burden with riotous glee  
But most sink in sleep at the foot of the tree.

Tax, Chancellor, tax, the Batavian to thwart;  
This compound of crime at a Sovereign a Quart:  
Let Gin fetch per bottle the price of Champagne;  
So hew down the Upas in Marybone Lane.

HORACE SMITH.

**WORCESTER.**—On Tuesday May 27th, Ben. Glover, Agent of the Central Temperance Association, delivered a lecture in the lecture room of the Athenaeum, in this city, on the "evils of Intemperance and the remedy," and the appeals of the lecturer secured for him an attentive hearing, and made an impression on the minds of his hearers, which will, no doubt, lead many to think more seriously on this than they have hitherto done. He showed under the three following divisions, love of our own species, love of country, and love of God, that the subject was worthy of the consideration of all; but upon those persons (if there were any) who possessed neither of those principles, he confessed he had no claim.

He dwelt chiefly upon the love of country, and showed that we were contending with the greatest foe that ever made his appearance against us, and that while the armies of our country were even victorious, they secured victories at a very great cost, and also sacrifice of human life; on the contrary, our principles gained Victories more noble, more enduring, and more satisfactory, without loss of life or property.

SAMUEL DARKE, *Sec.*

## AGENTS' REPORTS.

MR. B. GLOVER.

(To the Editor of Central Temperance Gazette.)

May 12. In company with Mr. Curtis, of Lichfield, I attended a meeting at Walsall. The attendance was good, and altogether it was a most pleasing meeting, some of our old friends said it was the best they ever attended. Mr. Hill presided. 7 signed; amongst them were 2 drunkards. 13th, Cradley. No arrangements made for any meeting. If our friends knew the pain it gives an Agent to find no preparation made for his visit, these disappointments would occur more seldom. 14th, Redditch Festival. This society is in a prosperous condition, 182 good members added during the past year. S. Bowley Esq. addressed the meeting. 15th, Astwood Bank. Again there was no arrangement made for a meeting, but assisted by several warm teetotalers from Redditch, I got up a meeting in the open air. The people soon came in great numbers. Mr. Fowls presided, and 2 signed. 16th, Feckenham. We had a numerous and attentive audience in the open air. Mr. J. Duggins, from Redditch assisted me

and 7 signatures were obtained, amongst them, 2 drunkards, it is just to the friends at Redditch to say, they have always kindly assisted me when attending meetings in their neighbourhood. 19th, Warwick. Circumstances have occurred, much to the injury of our good cause in this town. The Secretary has perseveringly laboured, though he has been almost alone. We had a better meeting than they have had for some time, and we hope the day of Temperance prosperity will again come to Warwick. 20th, Addressed a numerous meeting at Leamington, the excellent Rechabite band attended. Mr. Carter took the chair, and seven signed the pledge, making in seven days, seventy-four signatures. F. Hopwood, Esq. of York, has been delivering two lectures in this town, which have done the cause much good. 26. Droitwich A Tea Meeting. After tea a Public Meeting under the Town Hall, which has been kindly granted for the use of the Temperance Society. The attendance far exceeded our expectations, several signed the pledge, amongst them a poor man who has been much injured by intemperance. This is a very drunken town, but our society is in active operation and likely to do much good. 27th, Worcester. A large and respectable meeting in the Athenæum. Mr. Stone presided. The people were very attentive, a good impression appeared to have been produced, one signed at the close of the lecture, and three the following morning. Little has been done in this city for some time, but the friends appear about to renew their efforts to free their fellow men from the evils of intoxicating drinks. 28th, Pershore. A full meeting in the Wesleyan school room. The audience were more attentive than they have been in this place for some time. The meeting was a decided improvement upon our past meetings, and showed that the people were willing to hear for themselves. Mr. Horner presided, who has been most indefatigable in his efforts to promote Temperance. 29th, Bidford. Father Russell presided over a numerous and attentive assemblage. Mr. J. Bee the useful Secretary opened the meeting, your agent followed, and at the close 23 signed the pledge. This meeting tended much to cheer the friends of this infant society, though the town since the days of Shakspear has been known as drunken Bidford. We trust its inhabitants will yet enjoy a more worthy notoriety for their Temperance. 30th, Birmingham. The large meeting room in Moor Street was well filled with an audience of the right kind, working men, anxious to hear, and I exhibited Dr. Sewell's drawings of the human stomach. Mr. Wilkins opened the meeting, and Mr. J. Taylor Jun., presided. Besides the above meetings which have been according to your arrangements in the Gazette, on Saturday May 26th, I attended a Festival at Campden in Gloucestershire. The procession, tea meeting, and public meeting all "went off" well 10 signatures were obtained. The fame of the Redditch band had reached them there, and the committee secured their services. Messrs. Ellis, White, and Duggins, assisted at the meeting. During the month I have addressed 26 public meetings, traveled 290 miles, and received 136 signatures.

BENJAMIN GLOVER, June 16th, 1845.

#### MR. WM. EDWARDS' REPORT.

Since my last report I have attended meetings at the following places:—Sutton Coldfield, Tamworth, Burton-upon-Trent, Rugeley, Lichfield, Oldbury, Bilston, Smethwick, Wednesfield, West Bromwich, Hales-Owen, Bellbroughton, Stoke, Bromsgrove, Kings Norton, Dudley Port, Cradley, Upper and Lower Gornal, &c.; on which I wish to make the following brief remarks.—At Sutton Coldfield, our meeting was held in the Hall, it was quiet and attentive, and I hope some good was done. Tamworth, in the Town Hall. This meeting was well attended, and the persons attending paid great attention. Burton-upon-Trent. Here I met Mr. Booth we held an open air meeting which was well attended, and then a second in the Town Hall, after which 7 signatures were taken, I next attended Rugeley, Mr. John Wilson in the chair; we had an excellent meeting in this place, 3 signatures were taken at the meeting, and I obtained two more next day on my way out of the town. On the 23rd I attended a meeting in the Town Hall, Lichfield, G. S. Kenrick, Esq. in the chair. This meeting was well attended, the Chairman opened the meeting in an effective speech, after which I delivered a lecture on the nature and effects of strong drink; a very good impression seemed to be made upon the audience and 14 signed the pledge at the close. 26th I held a meeting in the open air at Oldbury; this was a very large meeting and very attentive, and many seemed inclined to sign our pledge, but informed me they dare not as all their butties kept public houses but two, and if they signed to-night, and it was known, the next morning they would loose their work.

Mr. Booth and myself held two out door meetings at Bilston they were numerous attended and 32 signed the pledge at the close. My next was at Smethwick, in a Chapel, the meeting was small but attentive, and I hope some good was done. Wednesfield.—A few friends joined me and we sung through the town and then held a meeting in the Wesleyan Chapel, which was well filled, and at the close 17 signed our pledge. My next meeting was at West Bromwich, this was a thin meeting. On the 2nd of June I held an open air meeting at Hales-Owen, here I stood alone, had to sing and speak, but soon had a very large audience, and a person formerly a landlady opposed us—yes a woman, after this a Publican's son, and others. This increased the interest of the meeting, so that although it commenced raining the people did not seem inclined to move so I went on, and at the close 9 signed the pledge. Next morning I visited several who had attended the meeting and gave out tracts when 8 more signed the Pledge making 17 in all. In Mr. Glover's last report a case is related of a man putting his wife and children out of doors, and attempting to put the corpse of his daughter out also. I felt wishful to see him, and found the case as related true, when I saw him he had not been able to work since that time, he signed with his wife our pledge, and promised never to drink intoxicating drinks more. Bellbroughton on the 3rd 3 signatures. Stoke 3 signatures. Bromsgrove I obtained the Wesleyan Vestry of the Chapel, the Trustees and Superintendent kindly granting it for the purpose; the meeting was very attentive, and our good friend Mr. Griffiths, occupied the chair; at the close 2 women the only 2 unpledged, signed. Dudley Port.—We had a very good meeting and obtained 4 signatures. Cradley.—We had an open air meeting, and then a second in the School Room, which was addressed by myself and some friends, 10 signatures at the close. Upper and Lower Gornal. The meetings were large composed principally of the poor, many colliers, they paid great attention. We afterwards gave away a number of tracts which I hope will have a good effect. Wednesfield Heath.—An open air meeting, well attended, a little contention, 6 signed at the close. West Bromwich.—Open air meeting, 1 signature.—WM. EDWARDS, June 13, 1845.

PENKRIDGE.—The Wesleyan Chapel of this place has been kindly lent for the purpose of holding our meetings in, which is of itself a very pleasing circumstance; the same thing has taken place at Lichfield. There are now in the Central Association 20 Wesleyan Chapels or Schools which are opened for our meetings, and about the same number of Baptist and Independent Chapels. Also 13 Town Halls, and National Schools. The Primitive Methodist Chapels are generally at our service; this was not the case a few years ago, and it is a pleasing proof of the progress of the principles of the abstinence movement. On the 20th inst. I assisted at a meeting in the Chapel, Etingshall Lane; Mr. Price, a reclaimed drunkard, having worked hard in the cause in that neighbourhood for 4 years he was rewarded for all his toil by receiving on this occasion 26 signatures, chiefly colliers; some of their wives joining also.—J. BOOTH.

#### JAMES DUGGINS'S TEMPERANCE COFFEE HOUSE, CHAPEL GREEN,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST-OFFICE, REDDITCH.

J. D. most respectfully returns thanks to his Friends for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencement as above, and begs to inform them that his house shall continue to be conducted upon the same principles which have hitherto given such entire satisfaction; and that neither pains nor expence shall be spared to render him worthy their support.

The members of the I. O. R. are especially invited to patronize the above house as they will there meet with their brethren and obtain every information relative to the order, as well as hear of the meetings and operations of the Teetotal Society.

WELL AIRED BEDS.

♣ 4 Rechabite Tents—2 Money Clubs—A Clock & Watch and Clothes Club meet at the above house.

Redditch, June 12, 1845.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. Blurton's Letter, informing us of a Tea Party to be held at Stourbridge, on the 14th instant, came too late for insertion. We are obliged to several Friends for Poetical Contributions.

Printed and Published by GEORGE FAWCAY, High-street, in the Parish of West Bromwich, in the County of Stafford. 1st, July, 1845.

# CENTRAL

# Temperance Gazette:

FOR THE COUNTIES OF STAFFORD, WARWICK, & WORCESTER.

When you sign the Pledge and become a Teetotaler you strike one link from the chain of custom and habit which binds the Drunkard.

No. 6.]

AUGUST, 1845.

[Price One Penny.]

## AGENTS' APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST:

|              | MR. B. GLOVER. | MR EDWARDS.   | MR. BOOTH.       |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1 Friday     | ...            | Greet's Green | Oldbury          |
| 4 Monday     | ...            | Darlaston     | Hales Owen       |
| 5 Tuesday    | Stourbridge,   | Bilston       | Tamworth         |
| 6 Wednesday  | Lower Gornal   | Bromsgrove    | Alcester         |
| 7 Thursday   | Wednesbury     | Droitwich     | Stratford        |
| 8 Friday     | Coseley,       | Redditch      | Broadway         |
| 11 Monday    | West Bromwich  | Redditch      | Lye Waste        |
| 12 Tuesday   | Burton         | Leamington    | Wall Heath       |
| 13 Wednesday | Tutbury        | Leamington    | Kinver           |
| 14 Thursday  | Uttoxeter      | Birmingham    | Cradley          |
| 15 Friday    | Rugeley        | Lichfield     | Tipton           |
| 18 Monday    | Cannock        | Sedgley       | Walsall          |
| 19 Tuesday   | Handsworth     | Wolverhampton | Dudley Woodside  |
| 20 Wednesday | Toll End       | Wednesfield   | Dudley           |
| 21 Thursday  | Brierley Hill  | Great Bridge  | Ettingshall Lane |
| 22 Friday    | Wordsley       | Dudley Port   | Sutton Coldfield |
| 25 Monday    | West Bromwich  | Worcester     | Kidderminster    |
| 26 Tuesday   | Willenhall     | Worcester     | Stafford         |
| 27 Wednesday | Smethwick      | Pershore      | Stoke            |
| 28 Thursday  | Town End       | Stoke Priory  | Hanley           |
| 29 Friday    | Bloomfield     | King's Norton | ...              |

Our letter-press this month requires so much space that we have been obliged to omit the Wood Engraving, and we have done this with the less regret as we find many of our friends prefer information to pictures.

## TEETOTAL SPEAKERS' PLAN OF THE POTTERY DISTRICT.

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

**W**E ardently desire, and constantly labour for that consummation of our hopes and wishes, the universal spread of Teetotalism throughout the Kingdom.

For this reason we give a hearty welcome to those volunteers who come forward to assist us in our crusade against the drinking customs of society, and we will throw no difficulties in the way of our new allies. Our object is too great and important to allow us to mix with it any prejudices, or peculiarities of our own, and require the world to accept them, as a necessary part of the temperance question. We should rather take the simplest pledge which exists among our societies binding individuals to personal abstinence; and fix that as the "sine qua non" of admission to our ranks.

But we do not say because this is the least, Teetotalism can exact from its votaries, that Teetotalers are therefore to restrain their investigations within this limit; on the contrary there are various questions of grave importance such as the wine question, the medical question, and others which have long engaged the attention of the ablest minds in the teetotal body, and respecting which there is

now a considerable difference of opinion; and probably these differences will not be adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties during the lives of those who are now writing on the subject. It is not likely indeed that ten millions of minds will ever think precisely alike on all the controverted points.

We are glad to hear of the increase of Rechabite Benefit Societies, yet we do not require all our converts to become Rechabites when they sign the temperance pledge.

While therefore we preserve and endeavour to promulgate our individual opinions on these questions let us do it with charity, with forbearance and good temper, and let us gladly accept of the assistance of such men as Dr. Campbell, though accompanied by expressions not very flattering to our organization and mode of action in times past. The guarilla warfare which was first adopted by the friends of Temperance was the kind best suited to the condition of the country when it was introduced. There were no leaders in the temperance army then, every private person possessing talent acted as an officer, collected associates around him, made inroads on the strongholds of the enemy, achieved triumphs and effected permanent Teetotal settle-

ments. Every one who enlisted identified himself with the success of our great cause, and by his own active exertions in some way or other was an instrument in gaining the position we at present occupy. It should be remembered that the guarillas in Spain set Buonaparte at defiance when the regular armies were driven off the field. And if the time should ever arrive when centralization and organization shall repress the efforts of individuals, and the people shall be satisfied to have the work done for them, instead of doing it themselves; there will be an end to that remarkable progress which has hitherto distinguished the temperance movement. But heaven will still bless our restless energy and untiring perseverance, while Teetotalers continue to do their duty, and to their zeal add charity and to their charity heavenly mindedness.—

The same rule seems applicable to political, social, and other differences of opinion. We know of no party distinctions, every man is acting the part of a good citizen, when he labours to counteract the enemy of his country. When we are invaded by a foreign power no question is asked as to politics, religion, or station; but every man capable of bearing arms is called upon to defend his native soil from the invader.—But we have a domestic enemy more powerful and dangerous than any foreign foe, who has seized the resources of the nation, and is backed by the greatest numbers and men of most power in the state. If a foreign enemy is to be dreaded, still more is this insidious enemy, Strong Drink.—Every drunkard is an enemy to his country because he wastes property, breaks the laws, shortens life, and destroys domestic happiness. Every man who reclaims a drunkard is, so far, a benefactor of his country, and all good men of every party and creed should unite together and encourage each other in this great National work, that no effort may be lost, no repenting drunkard overlooked. But each Teetotaler filled with a noble enthusiasm and friendly emulation should strive with his neighbour who shall do most to save the wanderer, and contribute most to the prosperity of his native Land. Remembering that the strength of a nation does not depend only on the numbers and Riches, but on the Virtue of the People.

Effects of drink on the Indian guides at some Caverns in South America, when visited by English Travellers. Extracted from the New Monthly Magazine:—

“Here after drying ourselves before a fire that would have roasted an ox, we prepared some supper; we then flung ourselves upon our cloaks at a short distance, resigning the jar of Rum to the willing custody of the Justice of Peace, who promised that a party should remain sober for the “sport” before day-break, and we fell into a profound sleep.

I dreamed that I was finally damned, and starting up from the troubled slumber, gazed upon a scene which few but those whose misdeeds have earned for them the abode of which I dreamed, can have witnessed. The shrieking of the birds still re-echoed up the vaulted domes and winding galleries of the cavern; but the yells of the frantic group, whose orgies were in progress round the flaming fire, rose far above their discord. Immediately before us stood the Justice, his eye rolling with unholy lustre, affecting to control the rabid crew, himself the high priest of the revels, and at his feet stood the jar of rum. The Indians, late so mild and melancholy, seemed possessed of a hundred devils; some danced round the flames, one plunged a pole into the embers, and rolling about a large

log, which I at first took for a roasted comrade, sent up jets of flame, lighting up the salient crags and rugged arches that spanned the huge cavern; one sat moody and apart, with his toes at the edge of the fire, now sobbing violently, now bursting into a long remonstrance with the fire for encroaching upon his toes, but making no effort to remove them; some were already numbered with the dead—drunk. Among these were the proprietor of the farm at the entrance of the valley which led up to the cave, and his friends, who had joined our party out of compliment to the jar of Rum; a more demoniac group could not be imagined. I roused my companion who was not far off; he too had been long watching the scene—a fellow feeling, had hitherto kept him silent; he blushed, perhaps for the bench, and hoped that the errors of a brother judge might escape notice.

We however now both arose, looked towards the mouth of the cavern, what a contrast with the demon revelry within. The night was calm, still and starlight. We strolled out for a while, but soon resolved upon an attempt to break up the party within, who were beginning to brandish their cutlasses. We with difficulty drew the judge apart and induce him to withdraw the jar. That functionary delivered himself of a voluble protest against the immorality of drunkenness, invoked our sympathy in his misfortune in being condemned to exercise his grave functions among such debauched savages, but ended by remonstrating successfully with his flock \* \* \*

By the time we had breakfasted he had dispersed some of the *maniacs* and promised to remain with the rest and the Jar of Rum to the last, to prevent them from cutting each others throats, a pastime in which an Indian carouse generally terminates.”

The gentleman who wrote the above narrative, unintentionally, exhibits in a striking manner the bearing of the Temperance question.—Intoxicating drink finds men mild & inoffensive in their dispositions, and quickly they seem to be “possessed of demons” they act like “maniacs” and begin to brandish their cutlasses.

The Judge who has drunk of the same cup and encouraged them by his presence and example, being less drunk than the “debauched savages” and a man of office, protests against the immorality of drunkenness.

And the gentleman who with an air of great superiority relates the history of the drinking Judge and drunken people was himself the cause of the debauch. He does not plead that he brought the rum there in ignorance of its nature and operation, but it was done wilfully, with the knowledge of the effects which usually follow on such occasions. Under these circumstances we might ask him was he not more guilty than the ignorant savages whom he led into temptation? and had one of those men been murdered would he have been entirely guiltless of the man’s death? We have here the moderate drinker, the free drinker, the drunken man, or the degrees of comparison in drinking, and all blameable in this matter.

The gentleman having shown how we may cause drunkenness by putting drink in the way of people, has also solved the question how they are to be kept sober—*withdraw the drink.*

We trust this striking history will be a warning to all men how they follow a line of conduct which may make them guilty of the drunkenness that occurs by their means, though they are personally sober.



REV. THEOBALD MATHEW IN TRALEE.  
(From the Reporters of the *Tralee Chronicle.*)

On Tuesday, the reverend gentleman proceeded to administer the pledge, at the end of Denny-street, where a large platform was erected for the occasion. My dear friends, I cannot commence my address to you this morning better than by quoting a text from the Gospel of the day—“He shall be great before the Lord; he shall drink neither wine nor strong drink.” Oh! my friends, teetotalism is no novelty: one of the greatest of those born of woman was a teetotaler. I am sure no one amongst us should consider it discreditable or dishonourable to follow such an example. I have made this allusion to the fact of the great John the Baptist being a teetotaler, to silence once and for ever, the cavil—that none but drunkards should become members of a total abstinence society. It is true we are delighted and proud to be able to elevate the poor, degraded, prostrate drunkard, and to restore him to his place in society;

but, my friends, we have millions in our society who never, during their whole lives, were intoxicated—millions who never bowed the knee to Baal. We have, in our society, thousands of every grade and rank in life, from the highest to the lowest; and now, after seven years, I can assert with a perfect conviction of the truth of what I say, that total abstinence is good for all, that no constitution has been injured by the renunciation of intoxicating liquor, but that, on the contrary, all have benefitted by it. No man is healthier or happier—no man is better able to discharge the duties of his station in life than a total abstainer. But, my friends, it is unnecessary for me to enter fully on this part of the subject; for now teetotalism is no novelty. Your own experience affords you innumerable instances of those who have benefited in their bodily health by abstaining from intoxicating liquor. But this is not the only benefit derivable from it. You have seen thousands improved in their temporal circumstances by abstaining from intoxicating liquor. Every lover of his country, every lover of his religion, every one who is anxious to promote the glory of the great God, has seen with delight the vast moral improvement which has taken place. Vice and crime have disappeared, religion and virtue been exalted and glorified. The obstacles which stood in our way have been removed. Our progress now is onward! onward!! onward!!! Yes, there is nothing to impede our onward course. Our blessed society is now diffused all over the earth. The small grain of mustard seed, planted by Divine commission, is now grown up into a strong and mighty tree. We have, my friends, more than 5,000,000 of teetotalers in Ireland, and no matter from what quarter objections may be raised, and reproaches cast upon us, that there are fallings off, there may be—here a pledge breaker, and there a pledge breaker—there are but few, taking the frailty of human nature into account, and the many secret enemies of our society. The very fewness of the number, notwithstanding the calumnies raised against us, proves the Lord God is still with us. During the last fortnight, which I spent in Meath, Westmeath, and King's County, I did not meet a single pledge breaker, I came to your county, to the barony of Iveragh, with sadness and heaviness of heart, with a desponding spirit, having heard such an exaggerated report of the number of pledge breakers that disgraced that part of your country; but when I came there, I found, to my astonishment, that it was mere idle exaggeration—that those pledge breakers were not to be found in Iveragh. In England, nearly a million of persons, during 3 months, joined our society, and to the credit, the immortal credit of the people of England, especially those of high rank, ladies of title and noble birth, the first nobleman in the land, came to our platform and joined our society, in order to give a good example—in order that they should not be a stumbling block to any one, following the counsel of St. Paul, when he says, "It is good not to eat flesh or drink wine, or do anything which may cause a brother to stumble or become weak." The Marchioness of Wellesley, the Countess of Clive, the Lady B—— and Lady Webster, and many other ladies of high title and rank joined our society. Among the noblemen who joined us were the Earl Stanhope, the Lord Surrey and Arundel—the first nobleman in England "all the blood of all the Howards in his veins." A remarkable circumstance attended the taking of the pledge, by this young nobleman. I was, during my visit to England, administering the pledge in the lane of the Barbican, in the city of London. I called on the merchants and traders to listen to me, on the young gentlemen from their counting houses to come forward and give a good example. I said—"There is no one who cannot give a good example, who may not be the means of saving some poor drunkard, or inducing some youthful person, to become a teetotaler, and thus preserve himself from becoming a degraded being here, and a lost being hereafter." Come forward, then, you who say that you have no occasion to join a total abstinence society—that you have been sober all your lives, and that you entertain no fear of becoming drunkards—come forward from the purest and most exalted of all motives, to give a good example to others. I perceived at my side the Duke of Norfolk's eldest son. He demanded the pledge at my hands. I hesitated, fearing that he was acting from the impulse of the moment, and that he would afterwards regret having joined our society; for, anxious as I am to make proselytes, still I am always in fear and trembling, for one pledge breaker does more injury to our society than a thousand new converts can repair. I asked him if he reflected on the step which he was about to take—whether he felt that he could persevere during life. "Oh!" he said, "Father Mathew, you need scarcely ask this. I thank my God"—and the big tears of joy fell down his cheeks—"I thank God, that He has given me an opportunity of affording such an example. The effect

of this example was, that more than 30,000 took the pledge at Golden Square, in the city of London. But those titled ladies and noblemen were not singular in that respect. We have thousands in Ireland of rank and station, well educated and wealthy individuals, who have enrolled themselves under our pure and spotless banner. And, my friends, it is the duty of every one who loves his God, and his fellow creature, to aid us in this great and glorious movement; for saving and excepting only the eternal Gospel, nothing was ever calculated to confer such happiness on man, as the total abstinence movement. My friends, notwithstanding all that has been said about pledge-breaking, from my own certain knowledge, I can assure you that taking all Ireland together, the pledge-breakers are not as one in five hundred. In some localities from peculiar circumstances, to which I shall only allude, the number may be greater, but in others far less. In the great diocese of Meath, the proportion is not one in a thousand. There are whole parishes in that diocese in which there is not a single tavern or public house—parishes ten miles broad and ten miles long. The publicans have given up the sale of intoxicating liquor, and now sell groceries and provisions of every kind which the people wish to buy, without danger or injury to the body or the soul. In administering the pledge originally, I added the words, "except for medical purposes, and by the advice of a medical man." But from bitter experience I find I was wrong in doing so. No medical man has power to dispense with the Total Abstinence pledge. I have met hundreds and thousands who have been brought to ruin, and who date their ruin to the advice given by medical men dispensing with their pledge on any occasion. I never intended that medical men should prescribe whisky, wine, or porter, for teetotal patients. I could not imagine that any medical man would send his patient to the spirit store, the tap-room, or the tavern, for physic. Those who have recourse to medical men for leave to drink, are guilty of base hypocrisy. If you require anything of ardent spirit, let the physician send his prescription to the druggist or the apothecary, and let him medicate it. Three weeks ago, when in Dublin, a gentleman called to see me. He was a gentleman of the Established Church, high in rank in Dublin. He said "Father Mathew, I am come to take the Total Abstinence Pledge from you, as the only reparation I can make for the deplorable event which has taken place in my family this week. When you administered the pledge at —— my housekeeper took the pledge. When she returned, I laughed at her, asking her what did such a sober woman as she was want to take the pledge for? I not only laughed at her, but also endeavoured to induce her to take intoxicating liquor. But it was all in vain, till last Sunday. She asked permission to go to see her sister at Dalkey. I not only gave her permission, but five shillings, and told her to buy a bottle of wine and treat her sister, and to take some herself. I told her not to hurry home, that I would leave the key of the hall-door to the policeman for her. At midnight I was awoken by loud shrieks in my house. I heard them advancing towards my door. The door was burst open, and I beheld in my bed-room a mass of fire. It was my wretched housekeeper, who had but too unhappily followed my advice. Returning home intoxicated, and adding to her intoxication there, her clothes had taken fire, which she was unable to extinguish, and she was burnt to death in my presence. (sensation). Oh! many a master and mistress, many a head of a family, have had to accuse themselves of being stumbling-blocks to their servants and dependants, and even to their own children. Where do the young learn to drink? At the tables of their temperate fathers and sober mothers. To be sure the death of the drunkard is no loss in the district in which he lived, for in life he polluted and contaminated the people by his example. The death of the drunkard is no loss to his family, for the drunkard is a bad father, or a bad mother, a bad brother, or a bad daughter. Oh! but there is loss when the drunkard dies—there is the death of an immortal soul, created in the image and likeness of God, and intended to enjoy in heaven that Glory which "Eye hath not seen, ear hath not heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive." Oh! there is loss when the drunkard dies—the loss of an immortal soul, purchased by the blood of Christ. Oh! my dear friends, I call upon you by the holiest of all motives—the saving from destruction an immortal soul for which the Lord Jesus shed his precious blood, to come forward and promote, by your example, the happiness of your country, and the exaltation of religion. The pledge was then administered to John Lynch, Esq., who presided at the tea party in the evening, and upwards of three thousand persons.

## HABBERLEY VALLEY TEETOTAL TEA PARTY.

Haberley Valley is an extensive plain embosomed with hills and pleasingly diversified with knolls and clumps of trees, a naked rugged rock rises in the middle and commands a fine view of the country for many miles. It is situated about two miles from Kidderminster, and two and a half from Bewdley, and is a favourite resort of the holiday folks.

When it was generally known that the Teetotals were about to have a Tea Party in the open air at this place, and the proprietor, John Crane Esq., of High Habberley had given them permission, Kidderminster was in a state of great excitement; 500 tickets were speedily disposed of, and at least 300 more were refused, as the Committee considered they could not accommodate above 500. On Sunday the 6th, there was a terrific thunder storm and fall of rain, and some fears were entertained as to the weather, but the morning of the 7th dawned auspiciously, and never was there a more favourable day for any party. The sky was of a beautiful blue, and the few clouds that were to be seen, by their fleecy whiteness added to the beauty of the scene. The recent storm had laid the dust, and a gentle breeze prevented the heat of the sun being in the least oppressive. The procession started from Hintons' Temperance Hotel about 2, P.M. The band and Committee went first, then followed every fly, phaeton, and omnibus that could be procured for love or money. As each carriage displayed several flags or banners, and the Committee were all dressed alike, the whole had a very pleasing effect. The streets were lined with thousands of spectators who behaved in the most becoming manner. No interruption was offered except by one Publican in Mill St. (the same man gave three men who had signed our pledge, 5s. to drink a glass of ale a-piece, in his drunkenness about three weeks since.) Upon reaching the ground we found at least 3000 persons there, awaiting our arrival. Booths were erected, a travelling showman had established himself on the ground, a group of young people were dancing under the shade of some trees, and the whole presented an animated appearance. The spot selected by the Committee for our gathering was picturesque and convenient in the extreme. It was the bed of a pond in the wet season, but now covered with verdant turf, a little island which is always above water was used as the depot of crockery and provisions. The bed of the pond is surrounded by a circle of poplars, planted with great regularity and a strong rope was passed round each of these, about 4 feet from the ground. Within this were placed the tables, in the form of a ring, with abundance of room for promenading. Policemen kept the space within the ring clear of intruders, and although from 3, till 9, P.M. there was certainly never less than 7000 persons present, there was not one fight or breach of the peace committed. Before tea Messrs. Booth and Glover addressed the largest audience that has ever (in this part of the country) listened to the sublime truths of Total Abstinence. Mr. Glover was describing the enemies of Teetotals, and comparing the publicans to Demetrius, the silversmith, there were very nearly 100 Publicans present, one of them Fletcher, of the New Inn, Wolverley, mounted on a stout horse, endeavoured to disperse the meeting by riding into the throng, but he was compelled to be quiet by a band of lusty Teetotals who told him if the wives and children of all the drunkards he had made were there, his horse would avail him but little in the battle. There were 64 tables set out for tea, and 8 persons sat at each table, making 512 who drank tea together, 24 others had to wait and drink tea by themselves, making 536 in all. Each person was served with one pound of Plum Cake cut and wrapped up in paper. The tea was good and gave general satisfaction. The worthy Mayor of Kidderminster George Hooman Esq., resides within a quarter of a mile of the place. He has three worsted mills which find employment for a great number of persons; to mark his approval of our plan he gave all his work people half a days holiday. After tea we were again addressed by Messrs. Glover and Booth, and upwards of 60 persons signed the Temperance Pledge. When the meeting dissolved the scene was one seldom to be discerned—the people defiling off the ground in the greatest order—the gay dresses of the women—the rattling of the carriages—the spirit stirring tones of the band—the beauty of the evening—the singular and delightful aspect of the spacious valley, containing in some parts the naked, rugged, and sterile appearance of the North, and in others the luxuriance and vegetation of the South, and the neat white washed cottages and orchards of “merry England” produced a scene the most uncultivated mind must appreciate. To show at once the number of the people present, and the peace and good will that reigned, I will state, that the foot path leads through a field, with a small stile at each end, I had to wait nearly 20 minutes

before it came to my turn to cross the stile, yet no angry altercation was heard amid the thousands that thronged the roads, all seemed Joy, Harmony, and Peace.

Allow me to remain

Yours respectfully

E. GUEST.

—○○○○○○—

“Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them”.

So said or sung the Bard of Avon and this hereditary greatness may be true generally speaking but it requires limitations as far as the arts and the sciences are concerned. We are prepared to show that chemistry at all events is not hereditary in noble families. Indeed it appears from the following report of a meeting of agriculturists headed by the Duke of Richmond, that we have given the aristocracy credit for a much higher degree of scientific and general knowledge than they possess, we considered it a matter of course that they understood the whole bearing of the temperance question and particularly the first lesson which Levesey gave to the working men twelve years ago, in which he proved that in every step of the brewing process a portion of the nourishing part of the barley was destroyed or dissipated.

The agriculturists wishing to feed their cattle on malt instead of barley, it was desirable to ascertain if any good would result from the change and the matter was referred to Dr. Lyon Playfair, the Government Chemist, who replied that he was not aware of any chemical process by which barley could be made into malt without depriving it of a portion of its nourishment. There the matter rests at present, but as the learned Doctor is gone to the Shrewsbury Agricultural meeting to give lectures to these gentlemen, we hope he will carry out what he has so well begun, and teach them that in all the subsequent processes of brewing, they are making the article more worthless, the more they meddle with it, and that it is no more desirable to give ale to men than malt to bullocks. Truly, the Temperance Society has reason to take shame to itself that it has not attended sooner to the higher class of her Majesty's subjects, their education on this point has been sadly neglected. It is clear that when these gentlemen declared to the world that beer was indispensable to men working on the land they were not aware that the question had been decided against them by the highest medical authority in the kingdom by Sir Benjamin Brodie, Dr. Chambers, Sir James Clarke, Dr. Hope, Dr. Holland, Dr. A. D. Thompson, and C. A. Key, Esq., who stated that the opinion expressed by the noble Duke and others was “*An opinion handed down from rude and ignorant times. Man in ordinary health, like other animals, requires not any such stimulants, and cannot be benefited by the habitual employment of any quantity of them, large or small; nor will their use during his life-time increase the aggregate amount of his labour. In whatever quantity they are employed, they will rather tend to diminish it.*”

**THE MALT DUTY.**—At a meeting of the Central Society for the protection of Agriculture, held at the Society's rooms in Old Bond Street, on Tuesday last, the Duke of Richmond in the chair; there was a numerous assembly of noblemen, members of Parliament, and also of tenant farmers, and deputations from various provincial societies.

"The following resolution was passed, and a copy ordered to be transmitted to each provincial society.

"That inasmuch as the use of beer upon farm occupation is to a great extent indispensable, not only to the farm labourers, but for the occupiers themselves, and as the use of malt for the purpose of feeding cattle would be of especial benefit to the grazier if the tax were removed, it is important that the tax should be repealed. That it is not considered to be within the province of this society to suggest any particular mode of taxation whereby the deficiency that would be caused by such removal might be supplied, nor whether it should be met by retrenchment in the public expenditure but it is held that there is a paramount claim upon the Legislature for any practicable removal of existing charges contingent on the cultivation of the soil, which has now become intolerable from the severe agricultural depression, believed to be attributable to legislative enactment.

—Times June 11, 1845.

I have now for more than eleven years diligently been seeking for arguments to prove to the working man, that he can work hard without intoxicating drinks. I now see the time would have been more profitably employed in convincing him that he might play without them. As there is not perhaps an intemperate man in existence, but has given abundant proofs of the important fact, that he can under all circumstances, and in every employment, labour better without than with them. Take one case out of many, that I could bring forward, he leaves the Foundry or Factory on Saturday evening, and succeeds in finding the Beer-house instead of his own house, he drinks Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, and on Tuesday morning he goes to work, not willingly, for he feels perfectly incapable of doing his duty, but because there is no alternative; his money and credit are gone, and his poor wife if she would, cannot raise him the price of another half-pint. He must now work all the week and be a Teetotaler, and he is heard to say to his companions as he leaves the shop at the end of the week, "I am all right once more." Abstinence from intoxicating drinks and work have restored him to good health and strength, he now hastens to the Public-house and buys weakness and sickness again at the same dear rate. Tens of thousands know this is true, the great question is, how shall we prove to him, that he can play without these drinks. How can he without strong drink play at cricket, skittles, and at marbles? How can he pass Saturday night, Sunday, Monday, Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, the Races, and Wakes, without them? How celebrated Weddings, Christenings, Buryings? What must be done with the sums paid at Bindings, Loseings, Footings? Or how can he make a bargain without wine, ale, beer, or spirits? There is something more than Theory wanted, men must not only be told how these leisure hours, and these festive seasons may be passed over, but there must be a provision made by the wealthy and great, or by the country at large, by which men drawn from the hateful drinking habits of the land, can enjoy themselves in a rational manner, not only as regards amusements, healthy exercises, and cleanliness, but the mind must be cared for, there should be more money spent in giving a sound and useful education to all people. These measures in connexion with Total Abstinence would be a great means of preventing crime. Let us then whose lives are devoted to the Temperance Cause, hail with delight every step taken in a right direction towards making this great provision; whether it be more comfortable houses to live in, public walks, baths, or what is of still greater importance; Public Lectures on scientific subjects, Mechanics Institutes, Libraries, Reading Rooms, &c. &c.

Then love and peace and virtue will be found  
Where erst sat hatred discord and despair;  
Then man will sow and God will bless the ground,  
And none will murmur at another's share;  
A social grandeur and a moral grace,  
Will warm each heart and brighten every face.

JOHN BOOTH.

The First Half-Yearly Report of the Birmingham Go-a-Head Society, received at the First Half-yearly Meeting and Tea Party, held on the 23rd of June, 1845, at the Mechanics' Institution—

The Committee have much pleasure in being able to lay this their First Report before the public, but they feel it necessary by way of introduction to give a brief history of its formation. A few zealous Teetotalers all working-men hav-

ing long deplored the apathy that existed in the temperance movement in this populous town and its vicinity, felt it their paramount duty to do something to arouse the lethargy of the people, and especially of those who once were foremost in the ranks of the Teetotaler, but had of late sunk into supineness. In order to accomplish this, a Meeting was held at Mr. Birch's, Temperance Coffee House, Newton-street, December 8th, 1844, when the whole of the persons present formed themselves into a Committee with power to add to their numbers. After several meetings it seemed expedient to commence a new society which was called "The Birmingham Go-a-Head Teetotal Society," having no other object in view but the extension of Teetotalism; as far as their humble influence could reach. And in order that they might divide their usefulness they rented themselves several large rooms in different parts of the town, where meetings are also held in the open air, under the agency of this society, and much good has been done; 1,400 persons have taken the pledge since the formation of the society, out of which number about 900 remain consistent members. This may at first sight appear a great falling off, but there are many difficulties in ascertaining the exact number that remain consistent in consequence of persons removing from their residences; these persons are erased where they do not come forward and give the Secretary their address. But we can say with confidence we have arrested the attention of the public in a particular manner to this important question, and when we take a retrospective view of the exertions of some of its most active members, and its effects generally, we feel glad that such a society exists. It is true we have had some little persecution, but it has, and we hope still will, spur us on to new exertions. To those who cannot see the utility of this society, we would most respectfully ask the question whether one meeting in the week held in a small room is doing justice to upwards of 200,000 persons the population of this town? And again shall 1800 places be licenced to sell to old and young a poison which fills our jails with inmates, our streets with infamy, and our poor-houses with sorrowful paupers, while only one room in the metropolis of the Midland District is employed to expose the fatal delusion! We cannot come to the conclusion that those who opposed us were in earnest, but it was merely to stimulate us in the good work. We have likewise met with much encouragement, for many have taken the pledge that were once the Landlord's best supporters; wives can now rejoice that a short time ago were sorrowful, children who were ill fed, badly clothed, and worse educated, can now look back on the past as something that has existed and look with bright hopes to the glorious future. All persons are in search of happiness but do not find it in consequence of not searching aright, we believe Teetotalism to be the key to all spiritual and social happiness; we therefore advocate it, knowing that truth must prevail; though our progress is slow it is certain, and we doubt not yet to reap a glorious harvest. We have much pleasure in laying before you our finances for your inspection the whole of the receipts amounting to £19 4 0. We have a few outstanding debts amounting to £5 0 0 for rent of rooms; to counterbalance this we have property to more than that amount; to give every little item would be tedious. But the books have been audited and found correct, and any member that wishes can inspect them: our object is to inspire confidence in all our members, that they may buckle on their armour and engage in the good fight. In conclusion we say let your motto be onward until the whole of the human family is Teetotalized.

STOURBRIDGE TEA PARTY.—On Monday evening the 14th instant, about 150 persons sat down to tea, in the Parish School Room, after tea the chair was taken by the Rev. James Richards, a brief report was read, which stated the number of consistent members as about 200, and the number of signatures received at the meetings during the past year as 100. The meeting was addressed by G. S. Kenrick, Esq. of West Bromwich, and by S. Bowley, Esq. of Gloucester, the speeches were replete with important information on the Temperance question, convincing argument and eloquent appeal. The audience were very attentive, and separated apparently delighted with the evenings proceedings.—14 signatures were obtained after the meeting.

Yours respectfully,

EDWARD BLURTON.

TEMPERANCE TEA PARTY.—Last Saturday evening, at Turner Heath School Room, Bollington, S. Greg, Esq.

provided tea, currant bread, biscuits, and gingerbread, for 43 individuals in the Colony, who had signed the teetotal pledge, Mr. Greg's Lady condescendingly served the party, and by her courtesy and kindness contributed much to their comfort on the occasion.

Fifty-three individuals have signed the teetotal pledge, in consequence of Mr. Booth's visit to Goldenthal.

*Macclesfield Chronicle.*

### Poet's Corner.

#### THE DRUNKARD'S GRAVE

I saw a youth in his Father's Hall  
Whose joy-lit eye and aspect gay,  
Show'd a heart yet free from passions thrall  
Light as the billow ocean's spray;  
That youth was gen'rous, virtuous, brave,  
Yet now he fills a Drunkard's grave.

I saw by the midnight taper's gleam  
A tireless student pensive pore,  
O'er history's page, or some noble theme,  
That Poets have sung in classic lore.  
Yet now the green willow doth o'er him wave  
And alas he sleeps in the Drunkard's grave.

I saw an old man whose locks were grey,  
Silver'd by care and the length of years  
Unmoved by these signs of speedy decay  
And untouched by his children's frequent tears,  
Those children may weep, but they cannot save  
That erring Man from a Drunkard's grave.

The young, the old, the brave are there,  
The proud and the humble together sleep,  
The Father caught in the guileful snare  
And his son who would once o'er his Father weep.  
The rich, the poor, the free, the slave,  
Go down in crowds to the Drunkard's grave.

*From Evangelical Reformer.*

#### TEMPERANCE PETITIONS

*Copy of a Letter from the Bishop of Durham, to Mr. J. Rewcastle.*

Mr. Rewcastle may be assured, that the Bishop of Durham will have great pleasure in presenting the Petitions on Temperance; and he considers it a good augury for the improvement of society in this, and after generations, that the industrious classes of the country shall think and feel so wisely upon such a subject.

With habits of Temperance other habits of self-restraint must be formed, that improvidence which has so often swept away the earnings of the workman will be restrained, and the virtuous enjoyment of domestic comfort cannot but be accompanied with the practice of the highest duties; kindness to our fellow creatures; submission to the laws of man; and obedience to the will of God.

*4, Upper Portland Place, June 23, 1845.*

NORTHERN WITNESS.

It is with Pleasure I have to inform you that we had a good attendance and orderly meeting, held in the School Room, at Cheslyn Hay, yesterday evening, when Mr. Edwards delivered a very interesting lecture on Total Abstinence, and I believe, much good will result from the same.—Six signed the pledge, and several promised, and these will be firm by Divine assistance, therefore I would say, go on in the glorious cause, it must be productive of good, it is stopping a torrent of evil.

AN ABSTAINER.

COMMITTAL OF A DRUNKEN JUROR.—The power of a coroner to commit an individual appearing before him in the character of a juror in a state of intoxication, was on Monday exercised by Mr. W. Payne, the coroner for the city of London, at an adjourned inquest, held before the Learned Gentlemen, at the Feathers Tavern, Whitefriars. The case was one of alleged child murder, and the female charged as having been instrumental in causing the death of deceased had been in custody some days, awaiting the result of the inquiry. The whole of the panel, with the exception of the delinquent, assembled at the hour appointed, and after

waiting more than a quarter of an hour, that individual entered the court in an evident state of intoxication, and took his seat among his brother jurors. The coroner immediately observed the disgraceful condition in which he appeared, and addressing him, inquired if he thought himself in a fit state to decide on the liberty of a fellow subject? The defendant, with the indignity of manner so peculiar to parties in a state of half obliviousness, muttered out, "Yes, sir—O yes, sir!" The tone and manner, if anything further conclusive had been required, was sufficient; and the coroner, after addressing him at some length in terms highly condemnatory of his conduct, which he decried as a gross insult to the court, committed him forthwith to Giltspur-street Compter, to which prison he was immediately removed in the custody of an officer. Thirteen jurors being still in attendance, the inquiry was proceeded with, and a verdict of "Found dead" returned. Before the close of the inquiry the coroner addressed a letter to Mr. Withair, the governor of Giltspur-street Compter, requesting that officer to inform the defendant, when sufficiently sober, that upon his writing a letter of apology he would be permitted to leave the prison.—July 10.



*At the Meeting of the British Association, for the Advancement of Science at Cambridge.*

The BISHOP of NORWICH directed attention to the evidence afforded by the Saving's Banks of the improved condition of Ireland, not only materially, but morally, and attributed it to the Diffusion of the National system of Education, and the progress of Temperance. DR. COOK TAYLOR and the MAYOR of CORK confirmed what the right reverend Prelate had stated, and adduced evidence of the great improvement of the Irish people in their food, clothing, and habitations.—SIGNOR ENRICO MEYER gave an account of the moral effect produced by Saving's Banks in Tuscany, and related some facts confirming the great national value of the Temperance movement in Ireland.

## AGENTS' REPORTS.

MR. B. GLOVER.

*(To the Editor of Central Temperance Gazette.)*

Since my last communication, I have visited the following places:—June 2d, Darlaston.—Addressed a large and attentive meeting in the open air and received 2 signatures. Many Temperance meetings have been held in this place, still none of the sober or religious portion of its inhabitants came to give countenance or aid to the efforts that are making for the reformation of the drunkards. From this indifference we might be led to suppose, that any reformation in the drinking habits of the people was unnecessary, but the following facts speak for themselves. A number of men go into a room at a public house, each paying 2d. for admission. They then fight; the man that is beaten receives the money taken at the door to encourage him. Two men put money in a hat, shake it, throw out the money, and they fight as many rounds as there are heads uppermost. After fighting they go into the public house and drink together and are as friendly as men guilty of such actions can be with each other. A party of Darlaston men will sometimes meet a party from Walsall, they will go into a field and fight in couples, not because there was any quarrel or enmity between them, but merely to test the fighting qualities of the Darlaston and Walsall lads. 3d, Stourbridge.—Meeting opened by Mr. E. Blurton. 3 signatures. 4th, Wolverhampton.—R. Cooper in the chair. A crowded meeting, 18 signatures. 5th, Wednesbury.—The best meeting I have attended at this place, both for number and attention. 8 signed. 6th, Cradley.—For the first time in this place, we held the meeting in the Wesleyan New Connexion Chapel. In company with Mr. Green, I went round the neighbourhood, distributing tracts, and inviting the people to the meeting; the result was a good attendance, and 7 signatures, one old gentleman who had abstained for 25 years. 9th, Birmingham.—A full meeting in the large room, Moor Street. 12 signed. 10th, Warwick.—11th, Stratford.—A numerous meeting in the open air. Mr. Warner of Redditch assisted. 12th, Alcester.—13th, Redditch.—The Recharge band gave their valuable assistance, played through the town and collected the people together upon the Chapel Green, where they attentively listened to the address of your agent. 1 signed. The people here generally sign after the meetings, at Mr. Duggin's Temperance Hotel. Since my last visit 18 have signed. 16th and 17th, Willenhall.—At the request of the Committee, I delivered for the second

time two lectures upon the physical effects of Alcohol. 19th, Rugeley.—Had a very interesting meeting presided over by Mr. J. Wilson. 3 signed the pledge. 20th, Walsall.—A very large meeting in the open air. The increased attendance at these meetings, and the addition to their numbers, are indications that they do not labour in vain. 23d, Birmingham.—Attended the half-yearly Festival of the Go-a-head Society. 12 signed. 24th, Worcester.—The Athenæum was well filled. Mr. Stone presided, and 12 signed. 25th, Campdon.—Mr. R. Ellis in the chair. 5 signatures. 26th, Bidford.—A meeting in the open air, presided over by Mr. J. Bee. 27th, Feckenham.—30th, Walsall.—Again held the meeting in the open air. The attendance was numerous, and several proprietors of public houses made every effort to disturb the meeting, but they were at last tired of the attempt, relinquished it in despair, and left the people to listen to what was said. 3 followed me to Mr. Hill's and took the pledge. July 1st, Bell Broughton.—Mr. Standing presided. 2 signed. 2d, Droitwich.—3d, Bromsgrove.—4th, Redditch.—The band played through the town, and collected the people upon the Chapel Green, when I addressed them in the open air. 2 signed. 7th.—In company with Mr. Booth, attended the Festival at Habberley Valley, near Kidderminster. Upon the whole the last month has been one of encouragement, our meetings (with a few exceptions) have been well attended, and the people evince an increased desire to hear more "concerning Teetotalism," several drunkards have signed the pledge. Prejudice is giving way, and many now attend our meetings who previously would not do so. Thus we hope our humble efforts will hasten the victory of reason, benevolence and truth, over appetite interest and error.

BENJAMIN GLOVER.

MR. WM. EDWARDS' REPORT.

SIR,

Since my last report I have visited and delivered Lectures at the following places:—16th. Oldbury, an Open Air Meeting, a large one, which listened with great attention. 17th. Bilston.—Open Air Meeting. 18th. Smethwick.—19th.—Shropshire Row, (Out Doors.) The audience large, and listened very patiently, and I hope some good was the consequence.—20th. Tipton. gave a Lecture in the Open Air to a large audience, some signatures were taken at the close.—23rd. Lye Waste. Met with Mr. Booth and others, and here held an Out Door Meeting, and adjourned to Stourbridge, where we commenced a Meeting, but the policeman objected to our remaining in that place, we therefore began in another part of the town, but were assailed by a man in a very rude manner: we however succeeded in getting up a meeting which was very numerous attended, and I believe much good was done.—24th. Gave a Lecture in the Independent Chapel, at Kingswinford, from the Scriptures, shewing that Teetotalism was in harmony with the Gospel.—25th an Open Air Meeting at Toll-End.—Mr. Booth and others with myself delivered addresses, and a number of signatures were obtained at the close. 26th. Open Air Meeting at Briery Hill.—Very strongly opposed by a man under the influence of drink, but the audience would not listen to him, but cried out "the gentlemen are right."—27th. Meeting at Wordesley.—30th Out Door Meeting at Sedgley, 10 signatures at the close, altho opposed by a man who heaped upon your Agent much abuse.—July 1st. Held a Meeting in the large School Room, in Stourbridge, which was respectable and numerous, and I humbly hope some good was done.—2nd A Meeting at Dudley, in the commodious School Room.—Mr. Williams our tried and sincere friend was in the chair. We had some respectable persons who had never been at a Temperance Meeting before, some of whom have since signed our pledge.—3rd. Held a Meeting at Wednesbury.—4th. Two Open Air Meetings at Coseley, which I hope will do some lasting good.—7th. Held an Open Air Meeting at Sutton Coldfield, here I was opposed by interested persons, but spoke about an hour and half, and hope good will result from the information given.—8th. Lectured at Tamworth in the Town Hall, and was opposed by a young gentleman of that town, but am happy to say at last, he with others signed our pledge. Amongst those who signed was a man who was said to be the greatest drunkard in Tamworth I humbly hope in God they may keep the pledge.—9th. Gave a Lecture to a respectable audience in the Wesleyan Chapel, Lichfield, which was kindly lent for the occasion.—10th Lectured at Cannock, in the School-room, a large audience and some pledges taken at the close.—11th. At Tipton, some friends held an Open Air Meeting, after which we held

a second in the School-room, when your Agent extracted upwards of 2 ozs. of Alcohol from one quart of ale. The people were very attentive, and I hope what was said will not be lost. Since my last report I have walked 178 miles, given about 30 Lectures, and about 50 signatures have been taken at the different meetings which I have attended, and I trust success will continue to attend our united labours.

With great respect,

I am Sir, your Obedient Servant,

WM. EDWARDS.

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DR. GRINDROD AT NEWCASTLE.—In our last number we noticed the first of three lectures, which were announced to be delivered in the Town Hall, Newcastle, on "the Physiological Effects of Alcohol on the Human System," by Dr. Grindrod. The second lecture was given on Friday evening (last night week,) when the Rev. L. Panting, of Chebsey, officiated as Chairman. The attendance was better than on the first evening. The third lecture was delivered on Monday evening, when T. Phillips, Esq., presided; and on this occasion the Hall was crowded. By particular request, Dr. Grindrod gave an additional lecture on Tuesday evening, and it was by no means less interesting than the others, as the lecturer, in a familiar manner, explained the drawings not fewer than 100 in number, which covered the walls. In the afternoon of Wednesday, the Doctor delivered a free lecture to females of the adult class, which was very numerous attended. One point which the Doctor considers of the greatest importance, namely—endeavouring to train up the children of the present generation in the principles of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, he did not overlook at Newcastle; but on two occasions a great number of juveniles, of both sexes were collected together and addressed in a way suitable to their capacities. It is pretty well known by means of his admirable work, "Bacchus," and the notices of his lectures by the public press, that Dr. Grindrod's deliberate opinion is, that intoxicating drinks of every kind are not only useless but hurtful to the human frame, and that total abstinence from them would, at once, banish more than half the diseases that afflict mankind, and more than half of the crimes that fill our gaols with criminals. This position he defends by the testimony of ancient and modern physicians, whose writings he quotes; by well authenticated facts, as to the consequences resulting from alcoholic drinks many of them of the most startling kind; but principally by arguments founded on the nature of the human frame and the laws by which it is governed, and these have the greater weight from the familiar illustrations which the numerous drawings afford, and which he continually brings to bear upon his subject. All who have attended the lectures speak in the highest terms of Dr. Grindrod. They admire the judgment, talent, and zeal, approaching to enthusiasm, with which he advocates the cause, and on those minds where full conviction is not produced by his arguments and persuasive entreaties, deep-rooted prejudices are shaken, and such a feeling of disgust at intemperance is created, as must greatly accelerate the temperance movement. At the conclusion of the last two lectures the warmest thanks of the assembly were given to the Doctor for his visit and labours at Newcastle; and thanks were also voted to the Rev. Mr. Panting, who had come on three different evenings a considerable distance to hear the Doctor, and shew his attachment to the cause. Nearly 150 adults, and between 440 and 500 juveniles and young people have signed the pledge after the lectures.—Staff. Advertiser.



SIR,

Bromsgrove, 17th July, 1845.

We feel pleasure in informing you of our meeting of the 3d instant, when we had the zealous services of Mr. Glover as a lecturer, and after the lecture, we had his presence too, as well as Mr. Ellis, the Secretary of the Redditch Society, while we proceeded with the business of forming the cause here into a Society. Our friend Mr. John S. Scroton took the chair on this occasion. We consider this meeting altogether, to have been the earnest of our anticipations, as regards the future well being of the cause, whether we consider it in the calm and ingenious method of the lectures, pointing out "that we were to follow truth or good, from any source, wherever it was to be found," which appeared to us to claim great attention. As the Society is now organized, we trust it will now go on in something like a business form, we do confidently hope, that the good effects of Teetotalism will not only be advocated by the lecturers who may visit us, but

also be represented by the Teetotalers here as a body. As we intend to forward you a copy of our *Rules* by which you may see what we have been doing, and may be expected to do, we will not trouble you further now on this matter; except to state that one part of the business of the Evening was to acknowledge our obligation to the "Central Temperance Association" for favouring us with the services of their Agents.—J. G.

#### THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

PEPYS the valuable and amusing commentator on the reign of Charles the Second, tells us a story, in September, 1667, "how merry the King and the Duke of York and Court were the other day, when they were abroad a hunting. They came to Sir G. Carteret's house at Cranbourne, and there were entertained, and all made drunk; and being all drunk, Armerer did come to the King, and swore to him by G—, "Sir, says he, you are not so kind to the Duke of York of late as you used to be." Not I? Says the King, why so? Why says Armerer if you are let us drink his health." Why let us says the King. Then Armerer fell on his knees and drank it; and having done, the King began to drink it. Nay Sir says he by G—, you must do it on your knees." so he did and all the company: and having done it all fell a-crying for joy, being all maudlin and kissing one another, the King the Duke of York, and the Duke of York the King; and in such a maudlin pickle as never people were, and so passed the day.—PEPYS VOL. III P 362-363.

WEST BROMWICH.—A Tea Party was held at the Summit School Room, on Monday the 7th of July, the use of the room being granted, with his usual urbanity, by Samuel Kenrick, Esq.—The arrangement for the tea were made in a judicious manner so as to prevent any hurry or confusion, while every one was served without delay. A more effective force of speakers is rarely seen on a platform, and it was therefore necessary that each should restrict himself as to time. The Chairman, G. S. Kenrick, Esq. set the example, and after opening the business in a short speech called on Mr. Kemp, who has long advocated the cause in this district.—The Rev. H. Gwyther, Vicar of Yardley, took an effective review of the prevailing intemperance of the people in former days, and the hopeless condition in which the drunkard was then placed, every one giving him up to destruction without any hope of his deliverance. That in his own parish he had never known a thorough drunkard reclaimed by preaching or talking to him, but since Teetotalism had been brought amongst them, the blessing of heaven had followed their exertions, and he had known many hardened drunkards reclaimed and restored to their right mind, he therefore earnestly called upon all present to join in so important a work.

Mr. Richard Horne, the Newcastle Sawyer, next addressed the meeting in a speech replete with humour and good sense, and the striking manner in which he alluded to the customs and habits of the tippling community, came home to the bosom of his hearers. Mr. Skidmore in a rapid manner, and with great fluency contrasted the crime and misery connected with intemperance, and the blessings of Teetotalism. The Rev. Mr. Davies called upon the meeting to assist in promoting a cause which was productive of such beneficial effects. He was followed by the Rev. C. H. Roe, who pointed out the importance of the temperance movement—the danger of so-called moderation, the number of ornaments to the church, of shining lights among ministers, who had been dragged from their lofty eminence, from their useful labours and had cast sorrow and dismay on the church, by their lamentable fall, through the use of intoxicating drinks. He related in a most affecting manner some awful instances which had recently occurred within his own knowledge. The meeting was then closed by that long tried and eloquent advocate of temperance Mr. Thomas Barlow of Birmingham who had kindly made some sacrifice of his comfort to come and help us. We were assisted during the evening by both vocal and instrumental performers belonging to our village, and passed a delightful evening without any mixture of discordant elements.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—Tuesday, July 15.—The Annual Festival of the Temperance Society was held here. In the early part of the day there was a procession through the town, led by the Leamington Band, which altogether made a striking appearance, a goodly number of the Rechabites from Leamington, &c. were present. A large company sat down to tea in the Town Hall, and at seven o'clock, the public meeting commenced.—G. S. Kenrick, Esq. was called to the

chair, and after referring to the magnitude of the evils which resulted from the present drinking usages of our country, stated that he considered teetotalism as the only remedy likely to reclaim the drunkard, and produce universal sobriety, that this object could not be attained without the concurrence of the rich as well as the poor, all must unite to obtain complete success. The chairman then called on F. Hopwood, Esq. of York who had come expressly to attend this meeting. Mr. Hopwood followed up the argument of the former speaker by showing from statistical returns from America, that at least three-fourths of the crime, pauperism, and insanity in that country arose from drinking intoxicating drinks. In some districts pauperism had almost ceased since the people had given up wine and spirits. He referred to the report of the Committee of the House of Commons to show that similar results followed from the same practices in this country, which would continue so long as it was the fashion to use these liquors in respectable society. He therefore maintained that the responsibility of perpetuating drunkenness rested upon the moderate drinker. Mr. Carter gave his experience as an iron founder, in favour of Temperance, and said his men found they could do their work better since they became Teetotalers. Rev. Mr. Todd made some valuable remarks on the importance of the Temperance movement, and the meeting broke up with the understanding that a person would meet Mr. Hopwood next night, to discuss with him the proposition he had laid down. The large room of the Town Hall was crowded to excess with a very respectable audience, many of whom signed the pledge.

Wednesday—Mr. Hopwood fully maintained his proposition.

Thursday—There was a Meeting when Mr. Booth spoke shortly, and Mr. Hopwood occupied the rest of the Evening.

Friday—Mr. Hopwood delivered another Lecture in his usual energetic and argumentative style. The result of the meetings this week has been to produce great excitement and enquiry relative to the facts and arguments on which Teetotalism is founded and 98 persons have signed the pledge.

#### REVIEW.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE.—Printed and published by T. COOK, Leicester—Price 6d. This periodical contains a considerable amount of matter, and is well conducted; the articles being written in a fair spirit.

CHILDREN'S AND YOUTHS TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE by the same, publisher, price 1d.—This little monthly volume is a very cheap publication, and is illustrated by numerous wood cuts.

THE "TRUTH SEEKER" by DR. LEES, of Leeds. The object which DR. LEES proposes to himself is to seek after Truth, and to proclaim it honestly when found in its integrity and purity; and we consider such an object worthy of his highest ambition. His intention to declare his opinions fearlessly and without reserve, is laudable, yet while the "Fortiter in re" is absolutely necessary in discussing the temperance question, it is desirable to associate with it a liberal portion of the "suaviter in modo"—As a forcible writer DR. LEES is not behind any one who has written on this subject, and he has surrounded himself with such powerful assistance that his periodical will always reward perusal. We trust his work will meet with the support which the ability of the article deserves, and at the same time that we applaud him for his search after truth we must also seek after it in our way, and, perhaps shall not always arrive at the same conclusion as the talented Editor of the Truth Seeker. Nevertheless truth will be elicited, and doubtful points will be cleared up.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN is a prize tract, belonging to the "Ipswich series," and printed by J. Burton. The author has endeavoured to make his arguments clear to the minds of Sunday Scholars and has succeeded. We consider it a useful tract.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE printed by J. DUNN & CO., Nottingham, is a monthly periodical which appears to be carefully edited and likely to be useful in that district.

**WANTED** a Single Man as BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER, that thoroughly understands his Trade.—Apply R. C. 16, Portland-street, Leamington.

☞ We are informed that the Rechabites intend to have a Tea Party at West Bromwich, on the 25th August.

Printed and Published by GEORGE FAWDRY, High-street, in the Parish of West Bromwich, in the County of Stafford. 1st, August, 1846.

# CENTRAL

# Temperance Gazette:

FOR THE COUNTIES OF STAFFORD, WARWICK, & WORCESTER.

When you sign the Pledge and become a Teetotaler you strike one link from the chain of custom and habit which binds the Drunkard.

No. 7.] SEPTEMBER, 1845. [Price One Penny.

## AGENTS' APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER:

|              | Mr. B. GLOVER.    | Mr. R. HORN.     | Mr. BOOTH.       |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 Monday     | Handsworth        | Darlaston        | Madely           |
| 2 Tuesday    | Handsworth        | Stourbridge,     | Coal-brook-dale  |
| 3 Wednesday  | Stratford on Avon | Dudley           | Sedgley          |
| 4 Thursday   | Alcester          | Wednesbury       | Tipton           |
| 5 Friday     | Redditch          | Coseley,         | Burnt-tree-Works |
| 8 Monday     | West Bromwich     | Nantwich         | Bilston          |
| 9 Tuesday    | Burslem           | Hales Owen       | Bellbroughton    |
| 10 Wednesday | Stoke-on-Trent    | Bromsgrove       | Stoke Prior      |
| 11 Thursday  | Tunstall          | Droitwich        | King's Norton    |
| 12 Friday    | Penkridge         | Smethwick        | Oldbury          |
| 15 Monday    | Kidderminster     | Rugeley          | Bradely          |
| 16 Tuesday   | Worcester         | Cannock          | Kinver           |
| 17 Wednesday | Pershore          | Wolverhampton    | Brierley Hill    |
| 18 Thursday  | Evesham           | Wednesfield      | Dudley Woodside  |
| 19 Friday    | Broadway          | Redditch         | West Bromwich    |
| 22 Monday    | Brails            | Sutton Coldfield | Burton-on-Trent  |
| 23 Tuesday   | Banbury           | Tamworth         | Great Bridge     |
| 24 Wednesday | Southam           | Tutbury          | Town End         |
| 25 Thursday  | Leamington        | Uttoxeter        | Greet's Green    |
| 26 Friday    | Barnacle          | Lichfield        | Rowley-Regis     |
| 29 Monday    | Walsall           | Lye Waste        | Lozels           |
| 30 Tuesday   | Willenhall        | Cradley          |                  |

## TEETOTAL SPEAKERS' PLAN OF THE POTTERY DISTRICT.

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

Subscriptions received this Quarter, to the Central Temperance Association Agency Fund.

|                    | £. | s. | d. |
|--------------------|----|----|----|
| Leamington Society | 1  | 5  | 0  |
| Kidderminster      | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| Wolverhampton      | 1  | 4  | 0  |
| West Bromwich      | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Wednesfield        | 0  | 5  | 0  |
| Walsall            | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| Redditch           | 1  | 5  | 0  |

The Societies which have not yet paid their Subscriptions are requested to send them either by the Agents, or by means of a post-office order. The various societies in our district must be aware that the business of the Association cannot be carried on without funds, and if it is to be done effectually, every society should contribute according to its ability. In some places the number of members is small and their means limited, but they can do something for the general good, and they will feel a degree of independence, to which they are strangers while the Agents visit them gratuitously. We have also found, that societies which subscribe, exert themselves to get larger meetings to attend the lectures of the Agents, than those who do not subscribe; and consequently more good is done. In the latter case it sometimes happens that there is no meeting, for want of sufficient notice having been given, but societies which subscribe generally take care to make the Agents' services available. And lastly, there are fifty places within the circle of our Association, which are now neglected; many of which may be visited and incorporated with the Association, as soon as the present societies become self-supporting, or contribute something to the general fund.

Received for the Gratuitous Distribution of the } £1 1 0  
Gazette.....J. E. Bowman Esq. Manchester. }

We desire to call attention to a very able tract "THE PRINCIPLES OF TEETOTALISM BRIEFLY STATED." by THE REV. S. MINTON, M. A., Incumbent of Penkhull, on the Tem-

perance Question, which is written in an excellent spirit, and we hope will be largely circulated.—Published by W. DEAN Stoke-upon-Trent. HOULSTON & STONEMAN, London.

We give one extract and recommend the work to our readers.

"We spend 60 millions a year in intoxicating drinks, while not half a million is raised for all our religious societies put together. Not less than 60,000 of our fellow countrymen die drunkards every year, and their numbers are being constantly filled up from the ranks of the moderate drinkers. One house in every twenty throughout the country is for the sale of these liquors. What a raging pestilence! Surely some strong remedy should be applied to such a desparate disease. Yes, and God has provided one; He has stirred up a few zealous, self-denying men, to set on foot this very scheme. To ask why He did not put it in the hearts of His people before, is a mere cloak for indulgence: He has given it us now, at the time when it best pleased him, and has so blessed it, and prospered its efforts, that the question, whether it is a scheme likely to do good, is at once answered by an appeal to what it has done. And can it be expedient for Christians to stand aloof from such a thing as this? \* \* \* \* \* Must it not tend to throw a suspicion on religion, when its professors cannot deny themselves a trifling indulgence, to support such a benevolent cause?"

We have the pleasure of recording another gratifying instance of the assistance which is afforded to our cause by the Clergy.

Archdeacon Hodson has no objection to the Temperance Society holding their meetings in the Infant School Room, provided the following conditions are complied with.

First—That the meetings do not interfere with the business of the School, nor with the Library (or other) business carried on in it.

Second—That they do no injury to the School buildings or premises; or bind themselves to make it good, if they do.

Third—That they appoint some one to clean the School each time after using it, and leave it fit for use."

## FALLACIES.

**ONE** of the Fallacies which continually meets us, in our intercourse with the little world in which we move; is, that the Noble, and the Wealthy classes of society, including those persons who are in easy circumstances, are in no danger of becoming intemperate, because drunkenness is disgraceful. Oh glorious and happy time will it be for England, when these classes of her population shall refuse to do anything which bears the stamp of disgrace or dishonour! Unfortunately such an assertion at the present day is not true, in other words it is a fallacy. That the rank of nobility cannot protect its order from the ignoble act of intemperance our public prints have too surely proved. The baronetage is not unscathed: and among the gentry and persons in easy circumstances, the number who must plead guilty to this offence is very large. But is this to be wondered at when in Great Britain & Ireland even the Judgement seat itself is not free from this dreadful and disgraceful taint? And if from the present day we turn back to the days which are gone, and borrow light from the lamp of experience what does it teach us, but this fact, that the classes who now say they shall not be intemperate because intemperance is disgraceful, in former times considered a sober party, a disgrace to the person who gave the entertainment. Our fathers have told us of dining-rooms being locked and the key thrown out of the window, that no one should escape before he had taken his degree in drunkenness. In Ireland we are told, the houses of the great, contained one long room, fitted up for the reception of such guests as were not able to find their way home. And we remember the story of the gentleman who went to a party at a mansion of this description and strange to say, he was so moderate in his bibations that he was about to walk to his own house, but the Porter insisted on wheeling him home in a barrow according to custom, lest the character of his master for hospitality should suffer. Judging then by the experience of the past and the present generation, it is a fallacy to say that the higher classes are exempt from the danger of Intemperance. They may join our ranks with advantage.

Secondly—It is a fallacy to say I drink no longer Port, but I drink Rhenish or other light wines and those can do nobody any harm. It is true Port contains about 23 ℥ cent. of Alcohol and Hock, Champagne and Claret only 13 ℥ cent.; but Ale and Cider contain much less, about 8 ℥ cent., yet Staffordshire men and women afford abundant proof that ale can intoxicate, and we have heard frightful accounts of the drunkenness produced by cider in Somersetshire, and Worcestershire.

The 3rd and last fallacy we shall expose on the present occasion is one that we have often heard repeated, viz. that in wine growing countries, and in France in particular; the people have learnt to drink in moderation without getting drunk, and that intoxication is almost unknown. They will not bear away the palm of drunkenness from England, but this vice prevails to an alarming degree. Our case will be made good by a Frenchman who in his investigation had all the assistance which the Home-office, and the directors of the police could give him;

and he arrives at a conclusion that agrees remarkably with our own, that the criminal calender is made up almost entirely from the drunken portion of the people. The account to which we allude arose the following circumstances:—

The Academy of Sciences at Paris offered a prize for the best essay on the following subject:—“To ascertain, by actual observations in Paris or other large towns, what are the elements of that part of the population which forms a class which is dangerous to society owing to its vices, its ignorance, and its misery; and to point out the means by which it can be improved.” This prize was gained by M. Frezier, who published a work on the subject containing above 600 pages, from which we have made extracts which we have translated for the convenience of our readers, and we think they will be interesting as they show a remarkable similarity between the drinking customs in France and in this country. In both they are attended by the same lamentable result; vice, misery, and want.

“The temptations of the public-house have so much influence over the condition of the working man and over that of his family, that it is impossible to examine too carefully the circumstances which may lead him to yield to its allurements.

“The operative rises with the dawn to go to his work; on his way he meets with one of his comrades whom he has not seen for some time. They shake hands, one or other proposes to go and have something to drink, for in such cases, that is one of the first thoughts that enter into the mind of a workman; they talk of their work and the employer for whom they work; the conversation goes on glass in hand, they criticise the character of the employer, his manner of conducting the business, the parsimony or irregularity with which he pays his men. They speak of his excessive severity. The two speakers make it a point of honour each in his turn to treat the other. The criticism continues; from the master they go on to the foreman, then to their fellow workmen. In the mean time the clock strikes; one of the men is afraid of the merited reproof of his master if he goes to work, he prefers losing a quarter of a day rather than incur the reproaches that await him. He tries to persuade the other who is less timid and wants to go. A third treat is proposed by him with this view, soon all resistance ceases, they sit down to the table, they breakfast, they get excited, they forget their work, and lose not only a quarter, but the whole of the day, and are lucky if they are capable of working next day.

“Often the foreman, forgetting his duty, yields on his part, to the bad example of the workmen, or what is worse, he himself encourages this disorder, which he ought to control. Suggestions of this kind never fail of their effect, for the workmen flattered by drinking with the man who is over them, *strive who shall first fill his glass, and who shall bear an expense which they can ill afford*; at the same time they fear to offend a man, whom it is their interest to conciliate, *who can either give them work or discharge them as he pleases.*

“The public-house is a place of relaxation for the workman, it is a rendezvous for the gossip, for the discontented man and the confirmed drunkard. They meet there to drink the welcome (footing) of

the new-comer, for the most childish reasons, on occasion of a new coat, of a new jacket to which a comrade directs the attention of the others that they may get something from him to drink.

"What we have said of workmen applies to a workshop, and to the men employed in manufactories, and mills. In many establishments of this kind where the regulations are not strict, the workman is not satisfied with going to the public-house before his labour commences, and at meal times which are nine o'clock and six; but he goes again at four o'clock, and at night on his way home after he has left his work.

"Ask a workman what are the causes which generally lead to these excesses, and he will tell you that they arise from weakness of character or pride. This is the language of all those workmen whom I have consulted on the subject. They acknowledge that the habit of continually going to the public-house is bad, that it leads them to expend money which ought to have been devoted to the support of themselves or their families, yet they have not strength of mind enough to resist this practice, either because they do not see around them any examples of a like resistance, or because their pride is interested in not flinching from the expence, however unnecessary it may be, since it is nevertheless a point of honour among workmen to spend their money in that way, according to a tyrannical custom.

"There are even manufacturers on a small scale who frequent the public-house and occasionally drink to excess. Stupefied by spirituous liquors or wine, they have the folly to present themselves in this state before their men, who do not fail to remark it and make it a text for just recrimination, either against them, or against masters in general.

"Monday is a day which is commonly given up to visiting public-houses. It is a bad custom arising from the contagion of evil example and should be broken through. Look at this man working in his melancholy cottage, his clothing consists of a waistcoat in tatters, and miserable trowsers which scarcely hide his nakedness. Shame would prevent his going in this state, to seek day by day the bread necessary to appease his hunger, but it is supplied by the assistance of his wife. Whence is it, that in the prime of life, an excellent workman should thus be destitute of the first necessaries of life? It is because he has consumed in his orgies at the public-house all the money produced by his labour; it is because he had no resource except the suit of clothes which covered him, and he exchanged them for the rags which he now wears, that the trifle of money obtained by the bargain, might slake for a moment his brutal passion for wine. Sustained however by the laborious efforts of his wife, he is obliged to live sparingly and in seclusion, not being able to procure by these means new clothes which would enable him to return into society. He bears with complete carelessness this kind of captivity, working without ceasing, and having plenty of work to do, in consequence of his being a clever workman. By degrees his wages begin to accumulate in the hands of his employer, and he feels that the hour of his deliverance and pleasure is at hand. He orders new clothes, and in spite of the intreaties of his wife, prepares to rush again into those disorders

which had plunged him in such distress, towards which he appears to be impelled by irresistible force, a force, which in reality is nothing but the power of his vicious propensities.

*"Under whatever form the passion for wine shows itself, it always degrades the man who is subject to it. It is remarkable however that among workmen this passion, which is entirely artificial absorbs all the other natural passions and affections.*

"Is it not a sorrowful sight and disgraceful to humanity, that of a father and mother stupefied by drunkenness, and stretched in the middle of the night on the landing of their room, the door of which they have been unable to open with their trembling hand? He who first perceives them in this disgraceful situation, is their own son, who is too young to render them any assistance, and who is obliged to lie, for want of any other asylum, on the steps of the staircase!

"What shall we say of the man who during a whole week eats no more than a pound of bread, that he may bestow the more on his fatal enjoyments at the public-house?

"For the same purpose three companions, renting one room in common, resolved to sell their principal clothing and their shoes, and to keep only one greatcoat and one pair of boots between them, the money was spent in drink.

"There are even women who do not scruple to follow their husbands beyond the city gates, taking with them their children, already able to work, to enjoy, as they say, their wedding-feast. The pleasures of these insane people continue all Sunday and Monday, they spend in this manner a great part of the wages of the whole family and return home on Monday night in a state bordering on drunkenness. The parents as well as the children pretending to be more intoxicated than they really are, that it may be apparent to all the world, that they have been drinking hard; a vanity the more to be deplored as it tends to corrupt the tender minds of youth almost from infancy."

Such is the result of the drinking customs of Society among the people called sober. We propose to give some additional facts on this subject in our next number.—*Ed.*

*British Association for the Advancement of Science, Cambridge.*  
SIR JOHN HERSHELL, BART. F.R.S. PRESIDENT.

At the meeting of this Association recently held at Cambridge, a very important and valuable paper was read at the Lecture Room, of Trinity College, by G. Kenrick, Esq. of West Bromwich, formerly of the Varteg, on the statistics of Methyr Tydvil, with which, from his connection with the extensive iron-works in that neighbourhood, he was quite familiar. From a perusal of this paper we are confirmed in the opinion, which we have expressed on former occasions, that commercial prosperity and high wages, (which to a sober people would be a blessing) are generally detrimental to the labouring population, owing to their intemperate habits.

In our last HERALD we referred to the vice and immorality arising from the grown-up members of a family sleeping together in the same room, and at the same time recommended the subject to the serious attention of our readers. The following quotation, from Mr. Kenrick's communication, proves the necessity that something should be done in this matter:—

"We will begin with Dowlais, which does not captivate a stranger with its cleanliness or neatness, particularly in the back streets, and Longtown is one of the dirtiest streets in Dowlais. The houses consist of only one room which is used for all purposes. In one of these houses were stowed ten human beings, viz., a man, his wife, and five children, with three grown-up lodgers; the beds were in a corner of the room separated from the other part by a curtain. The furniture in this street and Twyn-y-Wagan is of a miserable description; the people are very poor; very few of them attend a place of worship, and almost every house is visited by that scourge of the working-classes—intemperance. Eighteen adjoining houses in this district contain 96 persons, and only 22 of these go to a place of worship. Two houses at the back of Bethania street consist of a small room each, to which there is no access except by walking up a deal plank to these miserable abodes. The one house is inhabited by nine persons, the other by seven. There is scarcely any furniture in these houses, and only one small bed at the corner of the room for all the family; the children therefore must be littered on the floor. In a house in an adjoining street there was little furniture, yet the house was neatly kept; but the poor woman complained that her husband was almost always drunk—that he went off on this errand a week ago and was not yet returned. Two of her children were dead, and she wished, for its own sake, the other was dead also. She seemed broken-hearted by the misconduct of her husband. These houses of one room each are said to belong to the Dowlais Company; the rent is 1s. 9d. per week exclusive of coal.

Adkins row; people poor, dirty, drunken. At one house the woman said she had no Bible now; she had a valuable one some time ago, but she lent it to a neighbour who pawned it for gin.

Street No. 21. The habitations dirty and poor; there were twelve drunkards in one house, who were not at all ashamed to own it. Only two persons out of the thirteen who lived in this house went to a place of worship.

Street No. 4. At one of these houses lives a puddler, getting 35s. per week; but he spends most of his money in drink, and his wife and five children are in a pitiable condition; she would have died during her last confinement, but for the charity of her neighbours.

Pullywhead. A large proportion of the people are poor, immoral, and drunken, and not more than one-half of them attend a place of worship. One woman said four of her children under 12 years of age were working in the coal-pit, and she complained that poverty obliged the younger ones to go, at the cost of their health, because her husband was a drunkard.

There are a number of houses about the Dowlais Iron Works occupied by 285 families, who mainly derive their support from those works, and we have noted their condition as follows:—

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Families bearing the appearance of comfort | 129 |
| Ditto poor                                 | 137 |
| Ditto, miserably poor                      | 11  |

Ten of these houses are used for the sale of beer, or one beer-house to 27 houses. This fact explains the cause of the poverty of the people, as one third of the earnings of the workmen is devoted to the purchase of intoxicating drink. In two streets near this locality are 35 houses, and 8 of them are used for the sale of malt liquor. These streets are filthy, the houses dirty and crowded, the inhabitants are addicted to drunkenness and immorality, and many of them never attend a place of worship. In passing through Dowlais on a Sunday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, without turning out of the main street, 62 drunken people were counted; several of them were sitting on the steps of the beer-shops, waiting for the doors to be opened that they might renew the practices of the previous night.

When the love of strong drink becomes prevalent it is not confined to the male population, but spreads to the females. In a house in this neighbourhood, and elsewhere in this parish, we saw five or six women, at eleven o'clock in the morning, drinking tea with rum in it. Where women follow this practice of taking spirits while their husbands are at work, their houses and families are untidy and neglected.

Unfortunately a working man cannot be wasteful or extravagant without making others suffer besides himself. His family suffers in many ways, but not least in the children being taken at a very tender age to work under ground, before they have gained sufficient strength to support the fatigue and exposure to which they are subjected. We believe that there are many children at Pen-y-darran, whose fathers being colliers, carry them on their backs into the colliery,

where they remain all day, and some of these children are under five years of age. A boy of seven years of age was taken to work in a coal-pit by his father, and very soon a cold fixed in his limbs, and he has been for several months, and still continues a great sufferer.

Now, we have seen that, in the neighbourhood of the Dowlais, Pen-y-darran, and Cyfarthfa Iron Works there is a great deal of distress among the people; that the streets in which they live are filthy and untidy; their houses are ill furnished; they have scarcely clothes or food for the children; yet it is to be remembered that the persons employed in the iron works, of this district including men, women, and boys have been receiving for seven years 22s. a week on an average, with regular work. But, under these favourable circumstances, in a parish containing 33,000, most of them workmen, only 91 workmen have built or bought houses of their own, and very few indeed have put money in the Savings' Bank. Though they receive their money every week and have a good market at which to make their purchases, yet the majority of the workmen are poor—many of them are deeply in debt to the shopkeepers. They cannot afford to send their children to school, but instead of that they take them to work at too early an age, to the injury of their health. A large portion of these sufferers, who are in the decline of life, if they had been prudent, would now have been independent of the frowns of the world, and might have retired from work on a handsome competency. All the comforts that they might have enjoyed they have sacrificed for the sake of intoxication, by means of a nauseous kind of beer which would not be considered drinkable in other parts of the kingdom.

The workmen belonging to the Plymouth works, and living near them, are a more orderly people than we found in some other parts of the parish, which may be attributed, in some measure to the wise precaution of Messrs Hill who own the land, and have not suffered it to be overrun with public-houses and beer-shops. The temptation here is not continually before the men, and they are consequently more sober."

In proportion to the immorality and improvidence of the parents is their neglect of their children, whose education is almost totally disregarded, as will be seen from the following painful description:—

"One roof covers both a school and a public-house, which are carried on under the same auspices. When the education and moral training of youth is confined to an illiterate publican, we cannot complain that no progress is made in knowledge and virtue, nor be astonished if the population should be ignorant, debased, immoral, drunken. It is wonderful that there should be so many persons in Merthyr who have been able to withstand the temptation of bad example and teaching from their parents, instructors, and associates, and should have sufficient christian faith and resolution to overcome the adverse circumstances in which they have been placed.

Can we say that the condition of Merthyr does not call for improvement, when we find from the report of the teachers that only 1313 children attend the day schools, while there are 6857 children who are at a proper age to receive instruction? Perhaps the number does not exceed 1200 children. It is intemperance, the monster vice of the working classes, which makes the parents complain that they cannot afford to send their children to school, and tempts so many of them to spend their Sundays in public houses, for the sake of which they entirely neglect public worship. Till this vice is grappled with and eradicated, the moral condition of the people will remain low.

There are no proper infant schools; no good juvenile schools, two only middling; most of the teachers being illiterate, two of them not able to write. There is no taste for literature among the working classes, very few of them having books on general subjects. There is a considerable proportion of the people who never attend a place of worship, whose enjoyments are low and degrading, who toil from youth to old age for drink, drink, drink; and when they are from old age or sickness, prevented from following their usual occupations, (having made no provision for such cases) they are thrown on the parish for support."—*Bristol Temper. Herald*.

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This report is confirmed by the following statement which appeared in the Herald a few months ago.

#### SOUTH WALES IRON-WORKS.

"Our readers will remember the letter of Sir John Guest, which appeared in our October number. An altera-

tion has since taken place in the mode of paying the men, at Dowlais, but which unhappily, they appear incapable of appreciating. The purity of Sir John Guest's motives, says our correspondent, must appear plain to any one that reflects for one moment upon the many evils, which, from the truck and other impositions, were suffered by the working classes; and the impression must be strengthened, when it is known that the present plan is carried on at a weekly expense of £10. over and above what the usual mode of payment cost. But evident as is the superiority of the new over the old method, Sir J. Guest's intentions were planted in a barren soil. His endeavours to improve the condition of the people are thwarted by their own dissolute habits; and the wise and good regulations adopted, are neither understood nor appreciated. Much inconvenience was found the first pay-day, from the irregular and disorderly conduct of the men; each man pressed forward through the throng already waiting, as if life depended on his having his cash immediately—as though he feared that the money, if not then secured, would be irrecoverably lost. The noise thus caused created much confusion, and the clerks could, amid the uproar, with difficulty hear each other. With a view to obviate this inconvenience, stalls were erected in each corner of the market house, so that by this division, the business was transacted with much greater ease. But now that things begin to assume a somewhat systematic form, the ungrateful and dissipated conduct of the men themselves, renders it extremely probable, that it will be necessary to withhold, for the protection of the company's own interests, many benefits, which were the boon appreciated, the men ought to receive. Is it not a humiliating reflection, that the workmen of Dowlais cannot be intrusted with their own money twelve hours before they require it, to purchase the necessaries of life, and that they can only be restrained from making beasts of themselves, and induced to provide for the wants of their families, by keeping their money from them, until the very minute it is required to go to market? The last Dowlais pay was on Friday evening last, and yet on Saturday morning, dozens of the men might be seen reeling, sprawling, and lounging about the streets of Dowlais, having, immediately on receipt of their money, hied away to the tavern, spent the money in midnight brawls, left their families to provide for themselves as they best could, and incapacitated themselves from following their work next day. Is it not a revolting state of things, to contemplate, when, having been paid the wages for their labour, men never think of returning to their work, or supplying the wants of their families, until the money is all spent? From these actions of the men, the company frequently are seriously inconvenienced; and on Saturday last, out of seven balling furnaces in one mill, four were idle, from the absence of the men. The stagnation of other departments was proportionate, and it has been moderately estimated, that the company lost upwards of 100 tons of coal, besides a considerable quantity of iron being wasted, and all the permanent expences of the mill being as great as if the men were at work."

[It is a common practice at the Iron Works in Wales to pay the men on Saturday, in companies or groups varying in number, from five persons to one hundred as the case may be. The men then adjourn to the public-house where each man is required to spend at least six-pence in drink for the accommodation afforded in dividing the money amongst them, and finding change.

To obviate the evils arising from this custom, Sir J. Guest provided silver, and paid the men separately on Friday, instead of Saturday, that they might go to market in good time, instead of keeping the market open till 12 o'clock on Saturday night, or even till Sunday morning.

The beneficial influence of this plan was frustrated by the insane love of drink which characterises the men employed in the iron works.—*Editor.*]

#### MAGNIFICENT TEETOTAL DEMONSTRATION IN DROGHEDA.

The Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, on presenting himself was received with tremendous cheering, which continued for several minutes. He spoke as follows:—Citizens of Drogheda,

the glorious cause which assembled us together, is the cause of God against the worst devices of the enemy of God and man—intemperance. Drunkenness has been the bane, the blot, and disgrace of our country; but we are determined with the divine aid, to use our best exertions to put it down, and to establish on its ruins peace, happiness, and domestic comfort. For this purpose we are assembled here this day, and oh, what a glorious sight! to behold so many thousands of our fellow-mortals congregated together under the canopy of Heaven, for the noble purpose of renouncing for ever the use of the intoxicating cup? Men and women of Drogheda, I call upon you this day, in the name of the God of charity and of peace, to be determined, meekly and affectionately, yet earnestly and resolutely—to enter your solemn protest against the use of all intoxicating drinks. But let nothing be heard from us but kind and persuasive argument—let us make every allowance for the weakness of human nature, and for the low and degrading passion which has for so long a time made men brutes, and which has helped to banish trade from our beautiful and fertile country.—Let us all unite and be determined to spread the blessings of teetotalism amongst our people, by peaceful persuasive, and charitable language; but above all, by our own good example. Oh, with what heartfelt delight do I address you this day! How consoling the reflection, that I have a prospect of uniting *thousands* to the glorious band of "total abstiners" in Drogheda. Many a family will this day be rescued from all the wretchedness of having a drunken husband and a drunken father—many a husband will be restored to his wife and children—a mighty change will be made in the moral, social, and religious condition of thousands. Were I not convinced that such will be the case—were I not persuaded that the spread of teetotalism will confer a lasting benefit upon Ireland—were I not assured that you will never have cause to regret having taken the PLEDGE, you would not find me here this day advocating its cause. But because I derive benefit from being a total abstainer myself, and witness the lasting benefits conferred on thousands, I consider it my duty as a minister of religion, to induce every one over whom I have any influence to adopt the principles of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

Men of Drogheda, I call upon you this day to lend your aid to this great and mighty movement, for without your assistance we cannot succeed. Men of all classes, of all creeds, and of all parties, I call upon you to come forward this day and join our peaceful society, come, unite with us in the bonds of friendship and brotherly love; our only object is to drive the demon intoxication from the beloved land of our birth, and to make our country prosperous and happy. We make no distinction here, but that which virtue and sobriety make; I have here on the platform men of different religious opinions, and it is a source of great consolation to me, and I think of great benefit to our common country, that we can meet on such occasions as this without enquiring of any man his religious or political creed. My dear friend, Mr. Houghton, who stands by my side—a gentleman of sterling worth, unbounded charity, and philanthropic zeal—one who differs widely from me in religious principles, and whom I am proud to call my friend, because he is the friend of the poor and the powerful advocate of teetotalism,—can bear testimony to the truth of what I say. Most earnestly do I beseech of you, my friends, such of you as have not joined this mighty movement, to do so without delay, it will be the means of drawing down upon you and your families every temporal, and I trust eternal blessing.

With one voice protest against those drinking customs which are destroying the souls of thousands, and consigning them to everlasting misery; use your best endeavours to reclaim the drunkard, and induce him to take the pledge, and your reward will be great; for of all the miserable, wretched helpless beings upon earth, perhaps the drunkard is the most helpless and the most miserable. Avoid the public house as you would wish to avoid the enemy of your spiritual and temporal happiness; debase no longer the noble powers of your mind; reason was not given you that you should live a degraded slave, and sink without hope to a drunkard's grave. Then frequent not those houses where drinking customs prevail, look on each of them as a snare, a trap to catch your hard-earned wages, and to deprive your innocent families of that which nature and nature's God destined for their use. Many a noble heart and brilliant mind have been blasted by the use of intoxicating drink; let us all, rich and poor, clergy and people, give up for ever the use of them, and then indeed, will the demon of intemperance be scouted out of our country.

Mr. Haughton next addressed the meeting, and said:—My friends, what a happy day I feel this to be to me, that I should live to witness the glorious sight with which my heart has been gladdened; that I should live to see so large an assemblage of the good people of Drogheda determined and boldly resolving as you have done this day, to shake off the vice which has paralyzed, prostrated, oppressed, and destroyed the energies of my countrymen.

What was the effect of the system of drunkenness heretofore adopted in this country, as regards the labouring classes? Let us take America, where workmen are difficult to be obtained by those who require them—where mechanics are scarce; in their advertisements requiring such, would be found these stinging words of reproach, "*Irishmen need not apply*" What is the case now? Thank God totally different; the card and the medal are a passport to constant employment and good wages; when the condition of the emigrant becomes so much improved by this glorious movement, may we not hope yet to see—may not those who still cling to the land that bore them reasonably hope to see it

"Great Glorious and Free."

A great sensation at this moment ran through the crowd, a man in a state of intoxication had fallen into the Boyne a little beyond the place of meeting, and was with great difficulty rescued from his perilous position; we cannot say whether he joined the next batch of postulants or not, but many at the time made a rush through the crowd to the kneeling ground before the platform.

The number of persons who took the pledge was not less than 6,000.

The Colebrook Dale Rechabite Society held its Anniversary at the Parochial School Room, Iron Bridge, on Tuesday last. Previous to the commencement of the meeting a large party sat down to tea. The School Room, which is a very spacious one, was completely filled, and several could not obtain admission.

After tea Dr. Gourley, of Madeley, was unanimously called to the chair. He begged to thank them for the honour they had done him, and the very kind manner in which he had been voted to the chair. He congratulated them on the instruction they had received last week, from the gentleman who delivered lectures there, on the structure and functions of the digestive organs, in illustration and confirmation of the painful effects of alcoholic beverages on those organs. A knowledge of the structure and functions of the human body although of the greatest interest to all, had not received that attention from the public, which the importance of the subject deserved. The public were deterred from the study, not only from the difficult nature of the subject itself, but also from the jargon of dead languages in which it was expressed. This jargon, he feared, was sometimes employed to conceal ignorance as well as to reveal knowledge. The ancients placed great faith in the mystic word *Abacadabra*, which was to cure all curable diseases. It was written on a piece of paper, which was to be hung round the neck of the patient, till he recovered, but if the patient died, the disease was considered incurable. I apprehend said the chairman in a low voice, we have a modification of this ancient custom, handed down to the present generation. When speaking of the structure and functions of the human frame in health, and in disease, it is surely as easy for an Englishman to speak English, as Latin or Greek, and much more creditable to his desire to impart knowledge. It is this general ignorance of the structure and functions of the human body, that has afforded such scope to quackery in every age and country, and has led to such fatal errors of diet and management that has converted the delicate, and sensitive human stomach, which was intended by the Divine Author for the reception of nourishing food, into the *poison bag* of the Publican one day, and the *drug bag* of the Apothecary the next. It has often been said, that the greatest blessing man can enjoy, is a sound mind in a sound body, and these blessings can only be attained by giving the human frame fair play. The body requires *nourishment* when exhausted, and *rest* when fatigued:—give it these, and it will repay you with the inestimable blessings of health and long life:—deny it these and give it the demon substitute, the poison cup of Alcohol, and you entail upon yourself, poverty, wretchedness, misery, disease, and premature death.—MR. CHILD ridiculed the idea that the practice of Teetotalism was *self-denial*. There could not be *self-denial* in leaving off a *bad* thing. MR. MOGGE spoke of the great improvement that had taken place in the condition of those who had taken the pledge, and earnestly entreated his hearers to follow their example. MR. SMITH mentioned several striking instances of the awful effects of

drunkenness, in the neighbourhood of Broseley. MR. RANDAL said that such was the great improvement in the health of those who had taken the pledge, and belonged to the benefit club, that the Surgeon, their worthy chairman, said they gave him so little to do, that he was ashamed to take the salary allowed him. MR. PUGH stated that the police officers, and magistrates, were chiefly employed in apprehending and punishing the victims of intoxication, and this was not to be wondered at, when Alcoholic drinks, the great agents of artificial madness, were allowed to carry on their operations unchecked. MR. ISAACS, the indefatigable Secretary of the Society, read extracts from the statistical returns made to the British Association, for the advancement of Science at Cambridge in June last, which showed the great improvement in the dwellings, and comforts of the labouring classes, in several districts of Wales, who had adopted the Teetotal pledge. The Meeting did not separate till a late hour, and all seemed pleased with the evening's entertainment and instruction.

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(To the Editor of the Central Temperance Gazette.)

Dudley, Aug. 8, 1845.

DEAR SIR,

The writer of this letter is an Agent of a highly respectable firm in this neighbourhood, and is in the habit of paying from two to three hundred pounds per week, in the shape of wages, to Colliers, Miners, &c. Having witnessed for years, the awful effects of intemperance I was determined about six weeks ago to join the Temperance Society, not because I was an intemperate man myself, for I never was intoxicated in my life, but the reason I joined the ranks of Teetotalers was because I considered that I was in a position, having so many men to pay, of doing good. Why, Sir, there are thousands of men who have joined your society who never were intoxicated during their lives, and the reason is, because that memorable passage has been applied to their consciences "he that is not with me is against me." Oh! Sir, there is no neutral ground here. I declared my neutrality, but I was convinced I was in error, and I am determined by the help of God, not only to continue a Teetotaler but to use all my ability and all the influence I possess, to persuade all under my care and within the reach of my voice, to "touch not, taste not, handle not." On Tuesday last I was invited to be chairman at a Temperance meeting at Bilston, and although the rain fell in torrents there were about one hundred attended, owing to the great exertions of Mr. Truman of Dudley who went early in the morning and cried the meeting in the town, and told the people to come and taste a Barley pudding he had prepared. I tasted it, and I can assure you Sir, it was delicious. From what was said to the people that night 10 or 12 signed the pledge, and wished us to come again. But I will ask who is the person who did all this work, and who breaks up the fallow ground in our district, and though abused still perseveres? why Mr. Truman. It was very easy for me to go and address the meeting when it was convened, only look at the immense labour and indefatigable exertions of Mr. Truman who has travelled hundreds of miles without any remuneration whatever. Oh! let the conduct of such men stimulate us to greater exertions, and this is the only stimulant we want to be up and be doing.—W. MAINWARING.

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BARNACLE NEAR COVENTRY.—I am happy to inform you that the cause is progressing here beyond my most sanguine expectations. I have obtained upwards of fifty signatures to the pledge within the last six weeks. There are numbers more trying the experiment, whether they can do without intoxicating drink, and the result, I have had the pleasure of being informed, has been satisfactory. Would, that I could afford a few weeks more to agitate the glorious question in the neighbourhood! But my limited means will not allow it. When one of the Agents comes into this neighbourhood, if he can give us a day, I will answer for there being a large meeting and, that his journey will not be in vain.—R. WAKELIN.

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LECTURES BY DR. GRINDROD,  
AT DONCASTER.

Aug. 17, 1845.

On the evening of yesterday (Tuesday) week, the first of a series of four lectures was delivered by Dr. Grindrod, surgeon, of Manchester, and a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, at the theatre, in this town. A number of drawings were exhibited, shewing the action of Alcohol on the brain,—one exhibiting the healthy brain of the teetotaler,

and the other the dark diseased brain of a person who had been affected with *delirium tremens*, a complaint more generally known by the name of "blue devils," and the lecturer gave numerous instances of the awful effects of this disease, brought on by excessive drinking. Dr. Grindrod next alluded to the opinion so generally entertained, that a small quantity of ale and other fermented liquors were not productive of injury. He agreed that the more spirit a liquor contained, the more injurious it was to the system, yet he was prepared to prove that any of those liquors did not enable men to endure so great amount of fatigue. He denied that ale was nutritious, and quoted the well known opinion of Dr. Franklin, when a journeyman printer in London, who declared that a penny loaf of bread contained more nutriment than one hundred pints of beer or ale, since the bread did contain a great quantity of nutriment, and the ale none. He quoted the opinions of Dr. Warren, Dr. Cheap, and Dr. Sulhvan, in the *Medical Times*, in support of his views, and the opinions of those who held that fermented liquors were nutritious. Food which was nutritious must contain nitrogen, and this was capable of being formed into muscle, bone, &c., and that which did not contain nitrogen would be converted into fat. All food then which was nutritious must contain nitrogen. Spirits did not contain nitrogen, and could not therefore be nutritious. Dr. Liebig, the great German chemist, and the brightest luminary in his profession of the present day, gave it as his opinion that all food which was nutritious must contain nitrogen, and must be capable of being converted into blood; and that which, such as beer, wine, and spirits, did not contain nitrogen, could not be nutritious. He next gave an account of the malting of barley, and the brewing of the malt, and quoted Dr. Ure's analysis of the loss sustained by malting and brewing of 100lb of barley, viz. 8 per cent. in malting, and 67 per cent. in brewing; total, 75 per cent. The lecturer observed that all food which was not converted into blood, and then into muscle, sinew, and bone, was converted into fat, and that all fat beyond a certain extent was indicative of disease. The talented doctor concluded by an earnest appeal to all to discontinue the use of intoxicating liquors, and saying that he was prepared to show that no man could indulge in these liquors without exposing his body to serious consequences, and showed on the authority of Dr. Gordon, in his evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, that out of every hundred cases which came to the London hospital, sixty-five were caused from intemperance; and urged upon them to remove the cause without having occasion to apply the remedy.

During the delivery of this address, the lecturer was interrupted by a gentleman, whose name we could not learn, but who from what he stated, had on a former occasion in another place offered some opposition to Dr. Grindrod's views but since had become convinced of their truth. The gentleman commenced by observing that up to the age of nineteen he had never tasted a glass of wine or any fermented liquor, and in that time had not known what it was to be troubled with head ache or any other complaint. After that he commenced taking occasionally in moderate quantities such liquors. In about three or four years afterwards he was taken very seriously ill, so much so that he was reduced to the weight of 5st. 4lb. and had the advice of the first physicians who gave him not the slightest hope of recovery, and that he must die. He therefore resolved in this extremity to be his own doctor, and prescribe for himself, and commenced taking nothing but bread and water. The consequence was he soon found himself better, and from the first day he commenced taking bread and water for two months he gained in weight at the rate of 1lb a day. After his recovery he commenced taking his wine after dinner as previously, and this he continued to do until within six months ago, a period of twelve years, when he again became troubled with his old complaint; since then he had returned to taking only water and he had again lost it, and with it he found he was able to perform 25 per cent. more work than previously.

The third lecture was delivered on Monday evening, and, as before, was numerously attended. The lecturer proceeded to shew the nature and uses of the various parts of the stomach; and by means of his drawings and diagrams contrasted the stomachs of sober people, moderate drinkers, and confirmed drunkards,—arguing from physiological data, that there exists no difference, save in degree, between moderate drinking and drunkenness, physically speaking. He showed the effects of drinks upon such diseases as schyrrus and cancer; and in the course of this part of the subject explained the meaning of the fact of dog-dealers giving puppies gin to prevent their growth, the fact being precisely

the same as many poor parents in the manufacturing districts giving their young children small portions of gin and water in order to keep down hunger; and the result of which was that the children became weak and unhealthy, and never reached their proper growth. He next shewed the effects of alcohol on the juices of the stomach and upon the liver—the latter being disabled from exercising its proper function of throwing off carbon and secreting bile, by the use of alcoholic liquors. Parties then went round to obtain the signatures to the pledge of those who had been convinced of the baneful effects of alcohol. Dr. Grindrod announced that upwards of eight hundred had already signed since his visit to Doncaster.

### Port's Corner.

#### SONG OF THE RIVER.

I sprang from the rock—from the mountain side,  
Sparkling pure and bright;  
And I gather strength as I rapidly glide,  
From my birth place into light.

Riches I bear to land and tree,  
Beauty to hill and dale;  
Beast and bird delight in me,  
Drink, and are strong and hale.

Fresh are the flowers that deck my banks,  
The sod is greenest there;  
And the warbling winged ones sing their thanks,  
As they drink of me every where.

I am the only drink was given,  
To man, when pure and free—  
Return, then, to the gift of heaven;  
You're safe when drinking me.

### AGENTS' REPORTS.

#### MR. B. GLOVER.

July 8th.—I attended a meeting at Leamington; the proceedings were commenced by the active Secretary Mr. J. Hall. The attendance was not so numerous as it has been on former occasions. 9th.—A good meeting at Kenilworth; one of the friends presided, and Mr. Hall from Leamington assisted. A publican sent a drunken man to disturb our meeting, but the poor man finding that we were resolved to be at peace, quietly left, after hoping "God would bless us." 3 signed.—10th, Dudley Port.—A good meeting. 14th, West Bromwich. In company with Messrs. Booth, and Edwards, addressed the most numerous meeting I have seen here; a very good effect appeared to be produced, and 6 signatures were obtained. 15th, and 16th, Wolverhampton.—At the request of the Committee, delivered for the second time, two lectures on the physical effects of Alcohol, illustrated with paintings. 16 signed the pledge. 17th, and 18th, Wednesfield.—Two lectures with paintings, in the Wesleyan Chapel, which was kindly lent, and was crowded to excess. The lectures appeared to produce much interest, and were attentively listened to, and 16 added to the society. 21st, Kidderminster.—A short time ago the friends found it difficult to collect a meeting, now their difficulty is to procure a room sufficiently large to contain the people who are anxious to hear our principles explained. On this occasion the room was crowded, many were unable to get in. All were very attentive, 14 signed the pledge and 3 the following morning. 22nd, Worcester.—The large lecture room in the Athenæum was well filled by a very respectable audience, who paid great attention to what was said. Mr. Stone presided, and 6 signed. 23d, Pershore.—The meeting room was well filled by an attentive and respectable company. Our meetings in this place are decidedly improving. There are not many signatures obtained; but we hope the friends will patiently continue to sow the seed and doubtless in due time, the reaping will come. Mr. Warner presided. 24th, Brails.—This place is not in our Association, but it was arranged that I should accept of the invitation of Mr. F. Gillet. I visited them and was much pleased in doing so. The friends meeting house (which was lent for the occasion,) was crowded in every part, and many listened out-side at the door and windows, that were unable to get in. The meeting caused much excitement; there were many agricultural and other labourers present; the subject was new to them, but there was not the slightest interruption, and all evinced a great desire to hear. Mr. F. Gillet presided; on the platform were his father and grandfather. The grandfather is an active old gentleman, 78 years of age, and has been a Teetotaler for several years. 31 signed the pledge, the number I have been informed has since been increased to

38. One old man present, had been a great drunkard, and signed the pledge 4 years ago, during that time he has never had an opportunity of attending a Temperance meeting; he has had much to contend with, but has faithfully adhered to his pledge, and enjoys a comfortable home, peace of mind, and other blessings, as the reward of his perseverance. 25th, Broadway.—This was the first meeting the society had held here, it was a large room (which was kindly lent,) in a house that was at one time a large inn. Mr. Brown opened the meeting, and the Clergyman of the place was called, who, before and after your agent's lecture, made some neat and appropriate remarks. He said "that he came there for information, and that if he found it to be his duty to embrace the principles of our society, he should do so." The room was crowded, many could not get in. Though none signed at the meeting, some signatures were obtained the following day. 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st, I spent in the Potteries. The meetings here were not so good as might have been expected. All the fault this time was not with the friends; the following week being the pottery wakes, was much against them. August 1st. Attended the festival at Leek, a place well known in the annals of Teetotalism, the cause is principally conducted by reformed drunkards. Some of them have risen from drunken outcasts to respectable tradesmen, many of them have stood the test of 8 and 10 years, nobly fighting in our good cause, they have never been stopped by any difficulties, and bravely accomplished whatever they determined to do for its advancement. The principal trade of the town is silk weaving. The population is 6000, and there are 80 men who are reformed drunkards and 20 females. The meetings were well attended. The Independent minister presided, and several signatures were obtained. How pleasing it is to meet with these reformed characters, they are bright spots in our experience; our reward for all the toil and labour expended; our proof that God approves of our work, and fights upon our side; our support amid neglect and indifference that would discourage us; our proof that the drunkard is not irreclaimable; but bad and fallen as he is, he is still capable of improvement and reformation; that though he may long have neglected the most sacred ties, he may yet become a good father, a kind husband, and a useful member of society. Our association furnishes astonishing instances of reformation, accomplished by Teetotalism. At some future time, (if it be agreeable to you and your readers,) I should be happy to furnish an account of some that I have met with.

#### MR. WM. EDWARDS' REPORT.

July 15th—Lye Waste Open Air Meeting, rather noisy and 4 signatures. 16th—Toll End Open Air Meeting, a large concourse assembled and listened to the things stated, and I hope good will be the result. 17th—We held an Open Air Meeting at Darlaston, which was well attended, and 6 signed at the close. 18th—Held a meeting at Wordesley in the usual place, which was thinly attended, 1 signed at the close. On the 21st the friends at Dudley Port, held a Tea Festival, in the Wesleyan Chapel; Mrs. Grice, Messrs. Skidmore, Booth, and self addressed the meeting. I also extracted the Alcohol from one quart of ale, and burnt the spirit. On the whole the speakers gave great satisfaction, and very much encouraged the friends. 8 or 10 have since signed the pledge. 22d.—Attended a meeting at Kingswinford in the Independent Chapel. 3 signatures at the close. 23d.—Held two Open Air Meetings at Gornal, the assemblage was large of the poor, and many of them ill clad, but some were very rude, however, I hope some good will result from our labour in this wretched place. 24th.—Held an Out Door Meeting at Netherton; this was a large meeting and quiet, a gentleman riding past in a gig interrupted us, but as the crowd turned upon him, he soon drove away, and we concluded in peace. 25th.—I attended an Open Air Meeting in connexion with Mr. Wilkins at King's Norton, we went round the village and gave away tracts, and addressed the meeting. All was attentive, and although we obtained no signatures, I hope our labours will not be lost. 26th, Walsall.—We held our Meeting in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, we had a good attendance, and 2 signed the pledge at the close. I next visited Handsworth on the 29th, but some mistake having occurred, we had no Meeting. 30th.—Held a Meeting at Port-a-Bella, some of the friends assisted me to sing through the street, and we held our Meeting in a large room which was well filled, and I was given to understand they had held Meetings on Sunday and Monday evenings, and this being on Wednesday, not their regular night, we must consider it a good meeting, 5 or upwards signed at the close, and at the 3 meetings 28 signed. I do hope the friends here will continue

to work as they have begun, and that great prosperity will attend their labours. 31st.—I held a Meeting in the Open Air at Gospel Oak; all was quiet and went off well, this being the first meeting held there. I felt very much pleased at the good behaviour manifested, and hope ere long a society will be raised up in this place. August 1st.—Mr. Booth and myself held an Open Air Meeting at Greet's Green. 1 signed. 4th.—I attended a meeting at Darlaston, it being wet, we held it in-doors, and obtained 3 signatures, one a leader of long standing and sober habits, in the Wesleyan Society. 5th, Stourbridge.—We held a Meeting in the large School Room. This Meeting was only thinly attended. 2 signed. 6th, Bromsgrove. 7th, Droitwich.—We held our Meeting in the Market Place, which is open in front, had a large audience, but was very much annoyed by a man under the influence of drink, sent there for the purpose, as I was informed, by a Landlord; we got through the lecture, and although assailed by violent and abusive language, 5 signed the pledge at the close. On the 8th, I proceeded to Radditch, where I found the friends enjoying themselves, holding a Gipsy Party; after the amusements, I gave a short address, and on Sunday night I preached to a large congregation in the Wesleyan Association Chapel. On Monday night the 11th, that excellent Teetotal band played round the town, after which we held our meeting in the School Room, altogether 5 signed the pledge. On the 12th I proceeded to Leamington, where the friends were holding their 10th Anniversary, and had engaged the Royal Music Hall for the purpose of having a Tea and Public Meeting. G. S. Kenrick Esq., in the chair. The Public Meeting was opened by a Temperance hymn being sung. The Chairman then addressed the Meeting. Your Agent then gave his address, and the meeting having given a vote of thanks to the Chairman, broke up about 10 o'clock and all seemed pleased and gratified. 6 signed the pledge at the close. On the 13th, I proceeded to Kenilworth and commenced an Open Air Meeting close to the Castle, but was soon assailed by some men who had been engaged for the purpose, I was told, by a Landlord; he paid them with drink, 2 however signed the pledge, and the friends expressed their strong desire that I would visit them again. 14th Birmingham.—By some mistake in the arrangements, nothing had been done to get up a meeting, and we had none. 15th—I arrived at Lichfield, held a meeting in the Town Hall, we had 1 signature. The friends have also arranged for me to preach here, morning and evening on Sunday next, in the Wesleyan Chapel. During this month I have travelled about 267 miles, delivered about 30 lectures, and there has been about 52 signatures taken at the different meetings I have attended. Several meetings have been held in West Bromwich besides those mentioned in my report.

Hales-Owen, August 14th, 1845.

I have the pleasure of informing you that our open air meeting on Sunday August 3d, and our tea meeting which was held in the New Connexion Chapel of this town, were of a most encouraging nature. At our open air meeting, a drunkard of many years standing, was induced by the powerful arguments brought forward to sign the pledge. Our tea meeting was well attended, all were satisfied with the provisions made for the body. After tea, several speakers addressed the meeting, and so great an impression was made upon the minds of the audience that 96 signed the pledge. Others would have followed their example had more assistance been rendered, and all seemed to be convinced that Total Abstinence is based upon right principles. We feel thankful to you for the assistance you were kind enough to render us on that occasion. In conclusion allow me to say that there is a large field of labour here, we only want labourers to gather in that which is ripe and ready for harvest.—THOMAS JOHNSON.

SIR,

Uttoxeter, 16 Aug. 1845.

On the 14th of Aug. we had the pleasure of hearing for the first time your excellent Agent Mr. Glover. The good feeling produced arose from the kind and amiable disposition he manifested towards the long forsaken drunkard, and the sound arguments he brought forward convinced the moderate drinkers, and I believe the Christian Church will soon co-operate with us. At the close 10 signatures were obtained.

T. B. GREGORY SEC.

☞ All Letters and Contributions to be addressed to Mr. G. S. Kenrick, West Bromwich. To whom parties are requested to complain if the Gazettes are not received regularly.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Received. Sampson. J. Trueman. T. A. Savage. C. W. Peach. J. Henry.

# CENTRAL

# Temperance Gazette:

FOR THE COUNTIES OF STAFFORD, WARWICK, & WORCESTER.

When you sign the Pledge and become a Teetotaler you strike one link from the chain of custom and habit which binds the Drunkard.

No. 8.] OCTOBER, 1845. [Price One Penny.

## AGENTS' APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER:

|                  | MR. B. GLOVER.    | MR. R. HORN.  | MR. BOOTH.               |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Wednesday ...  | Yardley           | Great Bridge  | The Dale                 |
| 2 Thursday ...   | Redditch          | Brierley Hill | Penkridge                |
| 3 Friday ...     | Redditch          | Wordesley     | Crewe                    |
| 6 Monday ...     | Sutton Coldfield  | Darlaston     | Newcastle                |
| 7 Tuesday ...    | Tamworth          | Stourbridge,  | Penkhill                 |
| 8 Wednesday ...  | Burton-on-Trent   | Toll End      | Burslem                  |
| 9 Thursday ...   | Uttoxeter         | Wednesbury    | Lane End                 |
| 10 Friday ...    | Rugeley           | Coseley,      | Hanley                   |
| 13 Monday ...    | Stourport         | Oldbury       | Stafford                 |
| 14 Tuesday ...   | Worcester         | West Bromwich | Handsworth               |
| 15 Wednesday ... | Pershore          | Wolverhampton | Hales Owen               |
| 16 Thursday ...  | Evesham           | Wednesfield   | Bromsgrove               |
| 17 Friday ...    | Campan            | Smethwick     | Droitwich                |
| 20 Monday ...    | Brailes           | Sedgley       | Coleshill                |
| 21 Tuesday ...   | Banbury           | Gornal        | Leamington               |
| 22 Wednesday ... | Stratford on Avon | Dudley        | Leamington               |
| 23 Thursday ...  | Alcester          | Bilston       | Coventry                 |
| 24 Friday ...    | Henley in Arden   | Tipton        | Dudley Port & Burnt Tree |
| 27 Monday ...    | Walsall           | Kidderminster | Dudley Woodside          |
| 28 Tuesday ...   | Willenhall        | Kinver        | West Bromwich            |
| 29 Wednesday ... | Cannock           | Lye Waste     | Cradley                  |
| 30 Thursday ...  | Lichfield         | Town End      | Ettingshall Lane         |
| 31 Friday ...    | King's Norton     | Lozels        | Moxley                   |

## 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.—Penkhill, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Tuesday.—Tunstall, Primitive Methodist School, Thursday.—Fenton, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Monday.—Cobridge, New Connexion School Wednesday.—Shelton Bedford School Thursday.

### Subscriptions received this quarter, to the Central Association Fund.

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Redditch, in last number, misprint, £15 0 should be £11 0 0..... Additional ... .. | 0 5 0  |
| Worcester .. .. .  | 1 5 0  |
| Stourbridge .. .. .  | 1 10 0 |
| Mr. Viney, Wednesbury .. .. .  | 0 5 0  |
| Mrs. A. Kenrick, Sen., Handsworth Hall, annual                                     | 1 0 0  |
| Miss Kenrick, ditto ditto  | 1 0 0  |
| Timothy Kenrick, Esq., two quarters .. .. .  | 10 0 0 |
| Archibald Kenrick, Esq., donation .. .. .  | 5 0 0  |
| Mark Phillips, Esq., M.P. donation .. .. .   | 1 0 0  |
| Mr. Viney, for gratuitous distribution of Gazette                                  | 0 5 0  |

One great difficulty which stands in the way of the sobriety of the people of this country, is the multitude of houses for the sale of intoxicating drink, with which the country is studded. No place however small is free from them, and in particular districts you may count a dozen of them without changing your position. These are so many temptations placed in the way of the working man, traps to catch the unwary, who if he should fall a victim to the lures which are held out in these licensed houses, of "DELICIOUS CIDER," "BEAUTIFUL PORTER," will find that the same laws are pleaded by the publican, as a justification for making his customers drunk, under which the magistrate fines the man five shillings for being made drunk. It is true that a publican by law ought to be deprived of his licence if he allows drunkenness and tipping in his house, yet it is equally true that this law is violated with impunity by nine houses out of every ten in this district. Thousands of men in this country are made drunkards contrary to law, excessive tipping being encouraged to a most alarming extent, and the question arises, why these evil doers, the drunkard makers are not punished by the law? The reason is, they are too powerful for the law which punishes the weak, and is too often blind to the offences of the strong. In the first place the Publicans are banded together in the Publicans' protection society. 2nd, There are brewers of great wealth whose influence is felt even in the Houses of Parliament. 3d, The publicans being a very

numerous body, their name being "legion" are courted for their "vote and interest" at elections, both of which they will exert with fearful effect against any candidate who endeavours to check the traffic in intoxicating drink. 4th, Many magistrates in whose hands the decision of questions affecting public houses rests, are either themselves proprietors of houses where these drinks are sold, or they have friends or connexions who are owners of public-house property. However clean their hands may be in their administration of justice, it is quite possible that a bias may be given to their minds to the extension of the public-house system, and to the practices which are carried on in houses of this description, and they are thus induced to overlook the moral evil which is thereby inflicted on the country. Drunkenness is doing its work in Smethwick on many a clever workman, undermining the constitution of many a strong man, and gradually changing the pious youth into a swearing reprobate. The increase of tipping is alarming in this parish, yet we are surprised to hear that the magistrates have chosen this moment to grant two additional spirit licences. They have done so no doubt with the best of motives yet we must consider that they have adopted a measure opposed to the best interests of the population, and we are enabled to give an example of the manner in which it is likely to act. Two women in a Druggist's shop were discussing the new licences, and one of them said, "well I've been used to have one glass of gin a day but now I will have two, for it was not worth while to go so far twice a day." The effect of increasing the spirit licenses, in Smethwick will be the same as it has been in other places, to increase that love of drink, under which the working population groans. We are aware that the excise will be benefited, but no wise government will desire to derive a revenue at the expence of the sighs of the widow, the tears of the orphan, and the depravity of the people. No lover of his country would wish to see fulfilled the ironical injunction of the Poet, Cowper, to the people of England,

Drink and be drunk then, tis your country calls,  
You all can swallow—and she asks no more

**W**E proceed to give further extracts from the work of M. Frezier, which will surprise most of our readers who have been used to consider the French as a remarkably sober people. It is true that so many drunkards are not seen in the streets of Paris as in London; they appear to keep to their own quarter of the city more than the cockneys do, and not to visit the great thoroughfares of the metropolis when they commit a debauch. From the report of M. Frezier, which has evidently been composed with great care, it appears that more than one fifth of the workmen in Paris are drunken, and one tenth of them are grossly intemperate, a proportion which is surely as great as that of London. We confess that we have for several years considered that our estimate for England, large as it is, is much under the truth: and it is so, perhaps for this reason that no person considers himself as belonging to the roll of drunkards unless he is grossly intemperate; occasional intemperance is not considered as a crime. But brutal drunkenness will never be banished from the world, till the positive and comparative degrees of it, as well as the superlative, are considered criminal. The experience of the Temperance Missionaries who have been recently sent to the Rouen Railway, proves, that the French Navigators by this time are the victims of intemperance; we trust that while we have taught them how to become better road makers, we have not induced them by our example, to be worse Christians than they were before.

|                             |     |         |
|-----------------------------|-----|---------|
| "Number of Workmen in Paris | ... | 105,000 |
| Number of Women who work    | ... | 60,000  |
| Apprentices                 | ... | 100,000 |

Total 165,000

"Having arrived at the number of workmen in Paris, I proceed to the important enquiry, what is the number of persons among them who habitually give themselves up to idleness or drunkenness, two vices which are very nearly allied.

"According to the most careful estimate which I have been able to make, the number of Workmen who belong to the vicious class is not less than one third of the whole, or 35,000, and the Women bear the same proportion or 20,000.

"I do not mean to say that these persons are all equally vicious. There are gradations in their wickedness, but *Intemperance is a vice which is common to them all, and one half of them carry their excess to disgusting brutality.* With regard to the women, two thirds of them may be placed under the head of the most corrupt of the vicious class, on account of their low habits and immoral and disorderly lives.

"There are in Paris 4000 Rag-gatherers, and of these 2000, belong to the vicious class.—These numbers added together give 33,000 individuals belonging to the working classes alone, which come under the description of the dregs of the population.

"Robbers by profession, prostitutes, &c. amount to 30,000 making a total of 63,000 individuals including both sexes, and all ages who compose the most corrupted and most dangerous portion of the population of Paris.

"There are victims to the vice of intemperance also among the writers or copyists (of whom there is a great number in Paris) among Students, and Merchants Clerks.

"The vigilance of the watch appointed to patrol during the night has driven from the streets of Paris, and the ditches of the fortifications, that cloud of wretched people who for the sake of spending an extra three-pence in spirituous liquors, voluntarily deprived themselves of shelter during the night and slept in the open air. Before this was accomplished the police were in the habit of making expeditions from time to time in Paris or in the suburbs, which used to lead to the capture of 200 to 300 vagabonds stretched in this manner on the high road. Some of these vagabonds were also thieves."

"Drunkenness is by no means rare among the women who work in factories and they drink spirits in preference to wine. It is only necessary to walk through the suburbs of Paris on Sunday and Monday to see young women belonging to the cotton or other factories, leaving the spirit shops in a state of complete drunkenness.—I have seen a girl leaning on the arm of her mother, and both staggering home through drink. Many of these females have no under clothing, they only wear a linen gown, and during the winter they seek in ardent spirits the heat which is denied them by their scanty clothing.

"There is a large class of persons in Paris including men, women, and children, who follow the business of rag-gathering, the number amounts altogether to 4,000. The adult earns from two shillings to three shillings and pence a day, according to the time of the year. The greatest part of those who have families have only one room for all purposes. And it is in this room that they deposit the filthy produce of their gatherings, it is here also that they assort the heap, in the midst, and with the help of their children. The floor of the room is covered with rags soiled with mire, decayed animal substances, glass, paper, &c. It is spread about in every corner, and even under the bed; so that it is impossible to enter such a place without danger of suffocation from a stench which nothing but habit enables them to support."

"Rag-merchants like all other trades have their dark side which we must not overlook. They have acquired like other workmen, the habit of frequenting public-houses and dram-shops. Like them, but even in a greater degree, they boast of the money they spend in this way. The old ragmen and still more the rag-women will be satisfied with nothing milder than brandy. They restrict themselves to the smallest possible quantity of food, that they may the oftener give themselves up to their favorite appetite. They imagine that brandy supports them better than solid food, mistaking the artificial stimulus which this liquor produces, for real strength; whereas this stimulus is nothing but irritation which corrodes the stomach instead of strengthening it; consequently the mortality in this class of persons is very great."

"The gatherers are not always satisfied with ordinary wine at the public-houses, but they order it to be warmed, and are greatly enraged, if in addition to plenty of sugar, it does not possess the aroma of the citron. The inn-keepers are not the last to exclaim against this improvidence and sensuality, and their sensibility is the keener, because these drunkards often have not money enough to pay the whole of the bill they have run up."

"The immorality of the children in the large manufactories in the departments of l'Aisne, l'Isere, du Nord, des Vosges &c. is unusually great. In the Vosges the excessive use of strong drink among the young produces a precocious depravity which breaks through all control. From 6 to 12 years of age, there and elsewhere, the children begin to imitate the example of grown up people; they smoke their pipe, they frequent the public house, and their debauchery beggars description, they wish to appear like men before they have escaped the limit of early infancy.

"Among the lodging houses in the city, there are many rooms containing nine beds and each bed containing two persons. One of these rooms for women is remarkable for the decrepitude and extreme degradation which it presents. The women who constantly occupy it are old drunkards, many of them suspected of living by robbery. It often happens that the police visit this room as soon as it is light, to search for stolen goods, and the women are ordered to sit up to facilitate the search. These living mummies appear like so many corpses taken from vaults of the church.

"The imagination in its wildest and boldest flights, can hardly reach the abyss of misery, baseness and vice, which the reality presents. This has a character, a strangeness, which it is necessary that one should see, to be able to undertake the responsibility of writing a history of it. Do not then charge with romance, the detail of the manners and habits which I have given in this chapter. Though softened by the reserve which I have imposed upon myself, they are not the less founded on fact. I have softened the strangeness and ruggedness of the fact, often from a respect for decorum. This is the only portion of fiction of which I can accuse myself. Calm reason will not reprove reasonable pleasures, but it revolts at the sight of intemperance, which strives in vain against misery. The refinement of sensuality in rags debases the poor more and more, while it diminishes his ability to provide for the common necessities of life, it then becomes necessary that he should diminish his expences,

either by privations, or by still greater debasement. And the last too often is the result; they spend 10d. during the day in brandy, and they have only 2d. left at night, which obliges them to sleep in an infamous den. This is the secret of the misery of the greatest portion of them. This is the secret of the existence of these unhealthy, infamous old ruins of houses which serve as a refuge for the improvident, in almost every part of Paris.

LAUDANUM, BRANDY, GIN; POISONS.

I knew a young man, the only son of a widow, who had watched over her fatherless boy from infancy with care and affection; she had indeed trained him up, as far as in her lay, in the way he ought to go: and if ever a mother had reason to rejoice in her efforts being crowned with success, she had. His amiable disposition won the hearts of his school fellows, and in apprenticeship he was the favourite of masters and men. If any one asked the opinion of these concerning him, the reply was, he will become a useful as well as a good man. When out of his time, according to the custom of the trade, there was a feast, where intoxicating drinks, of course, were the chief attraction. From this time his drunken career commenced, and those very qualities, for which he was so much admired, having now a wrong bias given to them, became his bane and his curse. His true company was now sought for, by the giddy and the gay. He was the idol of the bar, and the heated tap room; he excelled in the song and the dance; his fine manly form and open countenance, beaming with intelligence, gained for him every where, a welcome reception. His downward course was however rapid, for on the Saturday night, 12 months from the feast above named, he appeared at the trades club room, and I received his monthly contribution, remarking that the money he had paid entitled him to all the privileges of the society, including the funeral fund. Catching at the first word he said, I am aware of that. Little did I think that he had then that in his pocket, which, in another hour must hurry him out of time into eternity. He had, several times during that day, left the tavern and visited different druggists shops, purchasing 1d. of Laudanum from each and putting it into a small bottle, and from that into a larger one. He went from the club room home, a cousin slept with him who saw him wind his watch up and drink something from a bottle, he then lay down and slept but he never woke again. His poor mother mourns as one without hope, for her much loved son has found a drunkard's grave.

I knew another young man, the son of a respectable spirit merchant. It would indeed have been a miracle had he not become a drunkard; placed in his father's office, and having to taste of the samples as he offered them to the customers. But there was another cause which hastened his ruin, a relative left him some property, omitting the names of his brothers and sisters in the will, in consequence of which, they looked on him as a stranger, nay, as an enemy. His downward career, like the first case was rapid, from the sensibility of his mind, he keenly felt his degraded condition. On a certain evening, (he then being about 22 years of age,) I was in his company: at the hour of parting he seemed very unhappy, and presenting the landlady with his ring, her daughter with a seal, and the servant with a handkerchief, he took a solemn farewell of us all saying he would never see us more. We sympathised with him, just as one drunkard does with another and separated. He went home, taking a bottle of French brandy with him. He got into bed, then putting the bottle to his mouth, drank till he fell senseless on the pillow, his unkind relatives found him in the morning a lifeless corpse. He was poisoned by brandy, the other by laudanum; both took the drink for the express purpose of self-murder.

A short time ago a poor woman, an inmate of a work-house, on Thursday, obtained leave to go out and see her friends. On her way back, some one gave her two pence, which she took to the first Gin Palace she came to, exhibiting a proof of what had made her a pauper. Some respectable young men at the bar gave her more and more and still more, till she fell dead at the bar of the gin shop! The verdict of the Coroner's Jury in these three cases was, died by the visitation of God.—JOHN BOOTH.

EXPERIMENTS OF A POSTMAN.

The following is an account of my own practical trials of the comparative merits of MODERATION and TOTAL ABSTINENCE, drawn up for Dr. Lee's *Truth-Seeker*.

[First trial of Teetotalism.]

In October, 1841, I began to carry letters for the Nantwich postman (who was ill) in the country district. I was

but 19 years of age, and slender bodied, but a quick walker. I walked 5,040 miles in 7 months, or 28 weeks, over 30 townships within the Nantwich delivery. The latter end of 1841 was uncommonly wet, and I frequently got drenched twice a day. I drank nothing but tea, milk, and oatmeal and water, yet I did not catch a single cold during all the season. This was the first experiment I made on the principle of total abstinence from 'strong drink'; but I was not the less 'strong' for my teetotalism. The trial began Oct. 5, and finished April 19, 1842.

[First trial of Moderation.]

The Nantwich postman having now got well, I had less work and walking to do. My 'friends' persuaded me to try just 'a single glass' of ale a day, which I did for the next six months. Nevertheless, I felt even that small quantity to do me harm. I was sensibly weaker than when I abstained, though I had not such long rounds to go. At last I began to spit blood, when some of my 'friends' advised me to try wine! but as my trial of the ale was in no way encouraging, I did not try the wine.

[Second trial of Teetotalism.]

On the contrary, I gave up the ale a second time, and drank three pints of milk daily. In a few days the spitting of blood ceased, and I felt quite well again.

[Second trial of Moderation.]

Once more my 'friends' advised me to drink a glass of ale a day, and once more I followed their advice. In a few months I was surprised at again spitting blood.

[Third trial of Teetotalism.]

Again, therefore, I left off the ale and returned to milk, when in a few days, as before, the spitting of blood stopped. After that, I drank milk instead of ale, for some months, and found myself stronger.

[Third trial of Moderation.]

In the autumn I thought I would give ale yet another trial. I did so, and the result convinced me of the difference between stimulation and strength. I found that although for an hour or so I felt stronger, I was in reality not so; for, in a few hours afterwards I always felt a corresponding weakness; and towards evening became quite languid and tired; whereas, as I recollected, when I drank oatmeal and water, I rather felt myself stronger towards evening. I was determined to 'let the third time pay for all'; I therefore finally gave up the use of intoxicating liquors, and on the 29th of January, 1844, joined the Nantwich Temperance Society.

[Experience of Teetotalism.]

Some of my neighbours pulled a long face, and prophesied that in less than six months I should be in my grave. Of course I heeded not their mistaken notions, feeling convinced that I should be a stronger man without intoxicating drink, and I therefore stood to my pledge. I have now been a teetotaler above FOURTEEN MONTHS, and what is the result? I feel better able to bear fatigue; can go through my work with much more ease, walking about 150 miles a week; and in fact, since I have been a teetotaler, I do not know what it is to be tired. I am, consequently not tired of teetotalism; but on the contrary, so convinced of the evils of strong drink, that I would not for £5 drink a single glass of it again.

[Pedestrian feats performed on teetotal principles.]

Having been a swift walker from a boy, I take pleasure in walking against time. The following is an account of some of my pedestrian performances. (I reckoned the time by a good lever watch.)

- Jan. 28, 1844. From Crewe railway-station to Nantwich post-office, 4½ miles, in 39 minutes.
- June 21. Walked 5 miles per hour, carrying 100 lbs. wt.
- June 24. 35 miles in 6 hours.
- June 25. 40 miles in 7 h. 31 min.
- July 4. Again walked 5 miles per hour, carrying 100 lb.
- Dec. 14. 6 miles under the hour, carrying 2½ stones wt.
- Dec. 18. 30 miles in 5 hours.
- Jan. 13, 1845. 20 miles in 3 h. 15 m.
- Jan. 31. From Haslington to Nantwich, 6 miles, in 55 min.
- Feb. 18. From Crewe to Church Coppenhall, (1 mile,) thence to Nantwich (5 miles,) and back from Post office, Nantwich, to Church-street, Crewe, (5 miles); total, 11 miles, in 1 h. 39 m.

These are only extracts from my memoranda. During the 14 months I have been a teetotaler, I have walked 10,107 miles, at the average rate of five miles per hour, and, during that time, have carried 10,000 lbs. weight in parcels, newspapers, and so forth. I earnestly recommend every traveller to shun intoxicating drink, as evidently injurious or poisonous. Since I became a teetotaler I have enjoyed letter health than

ever I did before. A teetotaler, with God's blessing, I ever intend to remain.

THOMAS SUTTON, Crewe Postman.  
Nantwich, Cheshire.

#### WHEN MAY A SCOTCHMAN BE CALLED DRUNK?

"Well Doctor, pray give us a definition of what you consider being *foe*, that we may know in future, when a cannie Scot may, with propriety, be termed drunk.

Well gentlemen, said the Doctor, that is rather a kittle question to answer, for you must know there is a great diversity of opinion on the subject. Some say that a man is sober as long as he can stand upon his legs. An Irish friend of mine, a fire eating, hard drinking captain of dragoons, once declared to me, on his honour as a soldier and a gentleman, that he would never allow any friend of his to be called drunk, till he saw him trying to light his pipe at the pump. And others there be, men of learning and respectability too, who are of opinion, that a man has a right to consider himself sober as long as he can lie flat on his back, without holding on by the ground. For my own part, I am a man of moderate opinions, and would allow that a man was *foe*, without being just so far gone as any of these. But with your leave, gentlemen, I'll tell you a story, about the Laird of Bonniemoon, that will be a good illustration of what I call being *foe*.

The Laird of Bonniemoon was gae fond of his bottle—in short just a poor drunken body, as I said afore. On one occasion he was asked to dine with Lord R——, a neighbour of his, and his Lordship being well acquainted with the Laird's dislike to small drinks, ordered a bottle of cherry brandy to be set before him after dinner, instead of Port, which he always drank in preference to Claret, when nothing better was to be got. The Laird, he thought this fine heartsom stuff, and on he went, filling his glass like the rest, and telling his cracks, and ever the more he drank, the more he praised his Lordship's Port. "It was a fine, full-bodied wine, and lay well on the stomach, not like that poisonous stuff Claret, that made a body feel as if he had swallowed a nest of puddocks." Well gentlemen, the Laird had finished one bottle of cherry brandy, or as his Lordship called it, "his particular Port," and had just tossed off a glass of the second bottle, which he declared to be even better than the first, when his old confidential servant, Watty, came staving into the room, and making his best bow, announced that the Laird's horse was at the door. "Get out o' that ye fause loon, cried the Laird, pulling off his wig, and flinging it at Watty's head. Do na ye see, ye blethering brute, that I'm just beginning my second bottle?"

"But Maister, says Watty, scratching his head, its amaist twall o'clock." Weel what though it be? said the Laird, turning up his glass with drunken gravity, while the rest of the company were like to split their sides with laughing at him and Watty. "It canna be ony later my man, so just reach me my wig and let the naig bide a wee." Well gentlemen, it was a cold frosty night, and Watty soon tired of kicking his heels at the door; so in a little while, back he comes, and says he, Maister Maister, its amaist ane o'clock! "Weel Watty, says the Laird, with a hiccup,—for he was far gone by this time—it will never be ony earlier, Watty, my man, and thats a comfort, so ye may just rest yourself a wee while langer till I finish my bottle. A full belly makes a stiff back, you know Watty." Watty was by this time dancing mad; so after waiting another half hour, back he comes, in an awful hurry, and says he "Laird, Laird, as true as death, the sun's rising." Weel Watty, says the Laird, looking awful wise, and trying with both hands to fill his glass, let him rise my man, let him rise, he has farther to gang the day than aither you or me Watty.

This answer fairly dumfounded poor Watty, and he gave it up in despair. But at last the bottle was finished; the Laird was lifted into the saddle, and off he rode in high glee, thinking all the time the moon was the sun, and that he had fine daylight for his journey. "Hech, Watty my man, says the Laird, patting his stomach, and speaking awful thick, we were nane the worse for that second bottle this frosty morning." Faith, says Watty, blowing his fingers, and looking as blue as a bilberry, your honour is may-be nane the worse for it, but I'm nane the better; I wish I was. Well, on they rode *foe* cannilly, the Laird gripping hard at the horse's mane, and rolling about like a sack of meal; for the cold air was beginning to make the spirits tell on him. At last they came to a bit of a brook that crossed the road; and the Laird's horse being pretty well used to have his own may, stopped short and put down his head to take a drink. This had the effect to make the poor laird lose his balance, and away he went over the horse's ear, into the

very middle of the brook. The Laird, honest man, had just sense enough to hear the splash, and to know that something was wrong; but he was that drunk, that he did not in the least suspect it was himself. "Watty, says he, sitting up in the middle of the stream, and stammering out the words with great difficulty, Watty, my man, there is surely something tumbled into the brook, Watty. Faith you may say that, replied Watty, like to roll off his horse with laughing, for its just yourself Laird! 'Hout fie, no Watty! cried the Laird, with a hiccup between every word; it surely canna be me, Watty, for I'm here!"

Now gentlemen, continued the Doctor, here is a case in which I would allow a man to be drunk, although he had neither lost his speech nor the use of his limbs.

The Old Forest Ranger, by Capt. W. Campbell.

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The prejudice in favour of strong drink has not obtained a firmer hold anywhere, than in the Iron district of Staffordshire. And this feeling is not confined to the working men, but is shared by those who have had the advantage of a better education, and the means of becoming acquainted with the discoveries in chemistry, which have shed such a lustre on the names of Berzelius and Liebig. The former of whom is an advocate for Temperance societies, and the latter proves that Alcohol contains no nourishment, and is injurious to the human frame on account of its excessive action on the brain; and because it deprives arterial blood of its oxygen without an uniform supply of which, a healthy state of body cannot be maintained.

It will perhaps be easier for us to prove to working men by examples, that men can work with advantage at the most laborious employments without intoxicating drink, than by the most laboured arguments; and the same kind of proof will perhaps receive as ready credence from their employers. We therefore give the following declaration of a few of the men who have tried Teetotalism for a period long enough to test its value, in this particular branch of the iron trade. We have only room for the names of a few, but our lists extend to more than fifty individuals.

"We, the undersigned, have totally abstained from all intoxicating liquor for the period set opposite our names, and find that we can do our work better than we could before, and that we enjoy greater health and comfort in our families than when we used the drunkards drink.

|                   |                 |                          |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| William Evans     | .. Pudler       | .. 2 years a Teetotaler. |
| John Price        | .. Roller       | .. 2½ "                  |
| James Evans       | .. Finer        | .. 2 "                   |
| David Powell      | .. Finer        | .. 3 "                   |
| David Hughes      | .. Roller       | .. 3½ "                  |
| Thomas Scurry     | .. Iron-weigher | .. 3¼ "                  |
| Walter Rees       | .. Pudler       | .. 3 "                   |
| Morgan Harry      | .. Roller       | .. 3 "                   |
| Thomas Jones      | .. Baller       | .. 1½ "                  |
| David Jones       | .. Pudler       | .. 3½ "                  |
| John Jones        | .. Pudler       | .. 2½ "                  |
| Elias Williams    | .. Baller       | .. 2 "                   |
| Michael Jones     | .. Founder      | .. 1½ "                  |
| Thomas Morgan     | .. Sinker       | .. 2½ "                  |
| Richard Griffiths | .. Railman      | .. 3 "                   |
| Morgan Rees       | .. Pudler       | .. 2½ "                  |
| William Williams  | .. Smith        | .. 2 "                   |

At a Temperance meeting at Sardis Chapel, a furnace keeper of the name of James Bevan, was asked how Teetotalism agreed with him? He replied very well; I find myself in better health, and more capable of doing my work; I feel myself five years younger, since I have been a Teetotaler. A collier of the name of Richard Wigley was asked, how do you find yourself? I never was in better health than since I became a Teetotaler, and I stand my work better. You have tried both, you have been a drunkard which is the happiest life? Oh, I have been very much happier since, and more comfortable in my family, Teetotalism is much the best. A collier of the name of David Davis said, "I am better, happier, and

more able to do my work now. The inquirer was satisfied, and said that is enough, you have proved that as Teetotalers, you are stronger and happier, and it is unnecessary to ask more questions.

But an engineer of the name of David Jones, subsequently added the following testimony. "My partner who works the No 4 engine with me, has been off at Monmouth for 22 days, and during his absence I have worked my own time, and eleven turns for him. I worked thirty-six hours and then rested twelve, and continued this for three weeks, and I feel quite hearty now, I never could have done it on beer; I could not have stood the work; I should have been knocked up in half the time.

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THOUGHTS ON TOTAL ABSTINENCE;  
ITS PRESENT PROSPECTS, AND THE MEANS OF ITS  
ADVANCEMENT.

It is with great pleasure that we have perused the powerful article in the Christian Witness, in support of the principles of the Temperance Reformation. Disregarding all minor differences, we cordially and joyfully welcomed the Editor of the Christian Witness when he first made his appearance on our borders, the corn was ripe to the harvest, and we were grateful for the mission of another labourer to assist in gathering it in. The promise of his first number has been nobly followed up by the article for September; which contains statements and arguments which will come home to the hearts of many of his readers. A glorious prospect opens before us, while we observe the Clergy of the established church taking up their proper position on this great absorbing question, and uniting with christian ministers and good men of every denomination, to promote the glory of God, and the happiness of man; by laying the axe to the root of our prevailing, insatiable vice, drunkenness; and for this purpose removing its strong ramifications and supports, the drinking customs of society. It is well to have lived at this period of the world's progress! It is a great honour to enjoy the intercourse and friendship of the great and good men whose labours in this cause will be remembered with gratitude, as long as the English language remains. And it is an invaluable privilege to be allowed to cast our contribution, like the widow's mite, into the general treasury of England's welfare and prosperity. We are not selfish in our enjoyment, but wish every benevolent heart to come to our feast, and revel in the luxury of doing good. To animate, encourage, and assist us in the labours which still lie before us, the clergyman at Wolstanton, at Trent Vale, at Market Drayton have recently embraced the principles of Teetotalism and we trust we may add to these the much respected name, of the Vicar of Madeley. A short time ago we were enabled to give an article from the "Pictorial Times" in favour of Teetotalism, and on the next page we have the pleasure of quoting from the "Illustrated London News" both being papers which have an immense circulation, indicating a great change in public opinion.

From the Christian Witness for September, 1845.

"From experience we can testify that, once fairly embarked in, it is one of the most exciting subjects that can occupy an intelligent creature; the farther the student advances, the more intensely he becomes interested, till at length it absorbs almost every other subject of an uninspired character. We earnestly invite our readers, especially our ministerial readers, to make the experiment. Every view of the question tends to enforce and fortify our entreaty. As we have elsewhere said, the more we contemplate the condition of British society, the more our conviction increases, that, to an extent incalculable, our misery and crime as a nation are mainly attributable to the unquenchable appetite for strong drink. We are satisfied that the time will yet come, when the churches of Christ, of every denomination, will unite in one pious and patriotic confederacy against this tremendous enemy of human welfare; and we are further convinced, that till the churches, as such, led on by the ministers of the gospel, shall stand forth to occupy a place in the mighty conflict, the war can advance but slowly, and must be attended on every hand with difficulty and discouragement.

"We are not without a hope that better days are dawning upon the great cause. Scotland for ages the land of discovery and the cradle of reform, promises at length to embark with effect in this mighty movement. It is with feelings of no ordinary satisfaction we perceive that the United Secession Church, incomparably the most powerful body of Dissenters in that nation, are coming forward. At the late meeting of the Synod, in Edinburgh, a meeting of ministers and elders was held in the session-house of Broughton-place

church, to take into consideration the subject of intemperance, and to adopt some plan of operation, with a view to promote a reformation. After a lengthened conversation on the subject, it was agreed unanimously to form an association of ministers, elders, preachers, and students, in connection with the United Secession Church, on the principle of personal abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. A committee of ministers and elders was appointed to prepare an address on the subject, and bring it before the attention of the office-bearers of the church. To this we have to add another fact of equal importance. The subject obtained a prominent place in the recent proceedings of the Free Church Assembly, to which an overture was presented from one of its presbyteries. The Report on the State of Religion recommended "that special attention should be paid to the evils of intemperance, a strong testimony lifted up against them, and discipline rigidly exercised;" while the gentlemen who supported the overture, "left it to the General Assembly to take up the subject, and give such a deliverance upon it as would convince the public generally that they were in earnest in endeavouring, as far as possible, to strike at the root of the matter, and as would strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of those who were engaged in this good cause."

Poet's Corner.

AN ADDRESS TO A BRANDY BOTTLE.

You old brandy bottle, I've loved you too long,  
You have been a bad messmate to me;  
When I met with you first I was healthy and strong,  
And handsome as handsome could be.  
I had plenty of cash in my pocket and purse,  
And my cheeks were as red as a rose,  
And the day that I took you for better for worse,  
I'd a beautiful aquiline nose.  
But now only look! I'm a fright to behold,  
The beauty I boasted has fled;  
You would think I was nearly a hundred years old,  
When I'm raising my hand to my head;  
For it trembles and shakes like the earth when it quakes,  
And I'm constantly spilling my tea;  
And whenever I speak I make awful mistakes.  
Till every one's laughing at me.  
The ladies don't love me, and this I can trace  
To the loss of my aquiline nose,  
Like an overgrown strawberry stuck on my face,  
Still larger and larger it grows.  
And I hav'n't a cent in my pocket or purse,  
And my clothes are all dirty and torn;  
Oh, you old brandy bottle, you've been a sad curse,  
And I wish I had never been born!  
You old brandy bottle, I'll love you no more,  
You have ruined me, body and soul;  
I'll dash you to pieces and swear from this hour,  
To give up both you and the bowl.  
And I'll now go and 'sign'—I could surely do worse,  
On that pledge all my hopes I repose,  
And I'll get back my money in pocket and purse,  
And perhaps, too, my beautiful nose!

\* "Hawaiian Cascade" a publication of the Sandwich Islands.

SMETHWICK.—I am happy to inform you that Teetotalism is all alive in Smethwick. We held a meeting in the Baptist Chapel, on Wednesday, Aug. 20th, when myself and several more young friends addressed the meeting. At the close 6 signed the pledge. We then formed a young man's society, which seems to start them afresh. On the 27th, we held another meeting in the Baptist Chapel, when your esteemed agent Mr. Glover gave us a heart cheering lecture, which was listened to with great attention, and set the people all on fire with Teetotalism. At the close of the meeting 6 signed the pledge.—On Friday evening the 29th, your agent Mr. Glover and myself held an out door meeting, and had a good attendance. On the next morning 2 came to my house and signed the pledge.—On Wednesday evening, Sept. 3d, we held another meeting in the Baptist Chapel; 4 of the young men and myself addressed the meeting, which was crowded to excess. We were listened to with great attention, at the close of the meeting 8 signed the pledge. A foreman in the employ of Messrs Fox, Henderson, and Co., and a foreman in the employ of the Birmingham Plate-glass Works also signed the pledge, in order to give their workmen the benefit of their example.—J. ROUSE, SEC,

*Leading Article from the Illustrated London News.*

Drunkenness has ever been the besetting sin of the nations of the North, and in this age of social improvement it would, indeed be a melancholy thing if no amelioration, in this respect were effected amongst them. It is not so, however, for, independently of the extraordinary, the glorious moral reformation which has, within the last few years, taken place in Ireland, the Temperance movement has found advocates and disciples in several continental countries also. In most of these, from the form of the Government and the political institutions of the nation, the countenance of the authorities is of far greater consequence to ensure success to any social movement of this kind, than might be naturally supposed in Great Britain; where all such matters have their origin in, and owe their success to the spontaneous action of the people, guided and regulated by that healthy tone of public opinion, which results from the well-conducted, harmonious, co-operation of liberal political institutions, a free press, and a constitutional Government. In Prussia, where Temperance has made considerable progress, we are gratified to find that this support, so much needed, is accorded by the Government; and that too, in a section of the community, where, from the military character of the country, it cannot fail to be productive of great benefit—the army.

Accounts from Berlin, dated September 2nd, inform us that the Minister of War, M. Lieutenant General Baron de Boyen, has just addressed to all the Generals commanding, a circular, in which he announces to them that the King, in order to encourage temperance in the army, has ordered that all the military in cantonments, in camp, or in bivouac, who wish to forego their rations of brandy, will have the value thereof in money paid to them.

The accounts which we quote, further state that the President of the Temperance Society of Berlin, has addressed the Minister of War, for the purpose of having conveyed to his Majesty, the expression of the gratitude of all the Temperance Societies of Germany, for this measure.

We have most sincere pleasure in announcing this fact. It is a heavy blow given to the most brutalizing and debasing of human vices, and one from which the most advantageous results to the social and physical condition of the humbler classes in Prussia, may be fairly anticipated.

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#### PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

#### REPORT OF THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"No division of the enterprise is more interesting and prosperous, than that of seamen. In the length of our coast, 40,000 seamen have been enrolled in Temperance Societies, and of these, 8000 have been added the last year. The Marine Society of this port numbers 17,000; at the port of Charlestown, 1000 have been enrolled the present year. The results of Temperance are seen in the fact, that in 1842 and 1843, 784 vessels and 1244 lives were lost, while in 1844 only 208 vessels and 105 lives have been lost.

Notwithstanding the continuance of the spirit-ration, and in spite of all its evil influence on the navy, several of our men-of-war have become Temperance ships. Of the crew of the *Columbia*, the flag ship in the Mediterranean, of 450 seamen 445 have renounced their grog.

Of 1200 men of Captain Smith's squadron, who went on shore, not one broke his liberty, and only one got drunk. From many of the officers, and 250 of the ship's company of the *Cumberland*, a petition has been forwarded to Washington, praying for the abolition of the spirit-ration. "We are satisfied, ourselves," say they, "from a year's experience of the Temperance system on board this ship, that grog is not necessary to the performance of our duty, in point of health, comfort, and happiness, and we are infinitely better without than with it."—*National Temperance Chronicle*.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—In Hobart Town there are 1500 pledged Teetotalers, two-thirds of whom are reformed drunkards.

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#### DR. GRINDROD'S LECTURES AT WHITEHAVEN.

At the close of the course the distinguished Lecturer was unanimously requested to favour the crowded audience on Monday next—to which he courteously complied. We understand that within the last twelve months, no less than FORTY THOUSAND persons have taken the pledge after the delivery of these Lectures, including Clergymen, Ministers

of various denominations, gentlemen of the legal faculty, and members of the medical profession. In Macclesfield alone out of 30,000 inhabitants, not less than 4000 enrolled themselves members of the Teetotal Abstinence Association. The mass of evidence brought forward on these evenings, illustrated as they were, by expensive and beautifully executed drawings, produced a deep and thrilling sensation on the minds of his hearers. At the conclusion of every Lecture, the Doctor courted enquiry like a man who would have given himself to purchase their consent to his doctrines. A few questions were put in writing, a mode of interrogation proposed by the Doctor himself, to which, answers were immediately given, and that with a tact and readiness which evinced much professional skill, and an urbanity of manner that marked the christian, the gentleman, and the scholar. Up to Wednesday evening the number of pledges made in this town by adult and juvenile persons of both sexes amounts to about 700.—*Whitehaven Herald*, Sept. 6.

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ECCLES WAKES.—In order to supply a counter attraction to the above demoralizing amusements, a Temperance Tea Party was held, Sept. 1st, in the Patricroft school-room, kindly lent for the purpose by the Association Methodists. After tea, a public meeting was held in the chapel, at which Holbrook Gaskell, Esq. presided. After a few introductory remarks, he called on Mr. P. P. Carpenter, to give a brief statement of the object and views of Teetotalers.

The Rev. J. Martineau, of Liverpool, then addressed the meeting much as follows: "Being only a novice in teetotalism, not a pledged member of the Society, I feel that some apology is needed for my addressing you; and that, like the catechumens in the early church, I ought rather to be a bearer in the porch, than a speaker on the platform. My excuse must be my sympathy with a movement which is doing so much good, a good much wanted in our present state of society. Mr. Carpenter has complained of the influential classes keeping aloof from the movement; and the complaint is deserved to some extent; but the blame is not all on one side. In reading the temperance periodicals, which must be regarded as the organs of the body, I have seen with pain the superstitious abhorrence manifested towards the *substance* alcohol, instead of directing that abhorrence towards the moral vice in the mind of the drinker. Now, as to the evils arising from intemperance no language can over-state or over-estimate its horrors. Mr. Carpenter said truly that it was not an evil to be grappled with by legislative enactments. The teetotalers are quite right in saying that it is a canker, eating into the moral heart of society; and in erecting a separate and distinct agency to grapple with this one evil. Till you can reach a man's conscience, and make his will incline to better things, coercive means will fail. The teetotalers are right in not despairing of their object; there is nothing chimerical in their expectation of converting multitudes now sunk in vice, to a sober course of life. Every man has a secret self-reproach when he commits an intemperate action, he feels that it is below a man. You can then excite his remorse; and by that principle which God has implanted in the heart of every man, you will have the power to raise him to a better life. I go a step further. The teetotalers are quite right in saying to every man who is liable to guilty excess, that he must go the whole length of total abstinence. To diminish the quantity inch by inch is utterly hopeless and ridiculous. They must throw aside whatever sets temptation to work, else in nine instances out of ten, they must fail. It follows that the old Temperance (Moderation) Societies must, in the nature of things fail of their object. I go one step further. Must every body else stop?—(Cries of 'Yes') I also believe with you that that is the proper and true course. But you should do so on the true principle. If we say to drunkards, 'You must stop, but I won't,' then they will be all banded together into a drunkard's society; this brands them; at once they stick a bad character on their own backs; which is more than we can expect to be done, especially by those who are not yet in a moral state, and are incapable of performing a severe penance. Therefore I think that those disposed to aid should aid, and say, 'We also, in order to help you, will totally abstain.' But this principle *does* convince me powerfully. I would therefore suggest to our chairman that he would do well if he could make the sacrifice, and bear the weight of his character and condition to the respectability of the Society. It is a little sacrifice. It is perfectly absurd to stick so much at throwing it aside. Persons would be better in health, clearer in mind; and almost all the functions of life, on which physical enjoyment depends, would go on as well or better. It is of the utmost consequence, in drawing men from vicious pleasures,

that you should provide that refreshment which man requires. We must combine plans for amusement and instruction. When men drink, it is seldom for that alone: various accompaniments are injuriously and artificially thrown around. Many have not a cottage with ordinary comforts. The middle classes have a separate kitchen, a room for the children, and a parlour to ask a friend in. But a poor man cannot do this: the children are in the way, the kitchen in disorder, and the fire wanting, perhaps, for cookery: so that the attraction of a fire and a few cosy companions at a public house is very great. We must provide the same attractions, without the admixture of anything immoral. When these wakes were first established, there were the old manly sports. Why should we not have teetotal cricket clubs, &c? I am enrolled in the practice of teetotalers, though not in their society; and most heartily do I wish them God speed.

The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. Mason, Seddon, Norcliffe, &c.

**Birmingham Sept. 8th.**—A meeting was held this evening, at Livery Street Chapel, to consider the propriety of forming a Temperance Tract Society, with the view of carrying out more effectually the principles of teetotalism. The Rev. George Dawson, M.A. consented to be President of the infant society, and took the chair on the occasion. He opened the business of the meeting in that clear and lucid manner for which he is so remarkable, and after shewing the necessity of increased exertion, and the great advantage to be derived by the distribution of Tracts he called upon the Rev. Henry Gwyther, whose benevolent and untiring efforts in favour of Temperance, and all institutions of a like nature are above all praise. Mr. Gwyther placed the importance of Tract distribution in a striking light and confirmed his observations by instances of the happy results which had followed from it. G. S. Kenrick, Esq. adverted to the large number of public houses in Birmingham, the amount of tipping on Sunday; and the importance of enlisting the press, both by distributing tracts and getting articles on the Temperance question, inserted in the public papers; by which means they would come under the notice of those persons who are not in the habit of reading our periodicals. The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. Chapman, O'Neil, Mantel, Owen, Foxwell, and Hawkes, and the interest was kept up unabated to the close; and a determination evinced to enter on the business of the Tract Society with vigour. The Chapel was much crowded.

**MADELEY.**—The amiable and respected Vicar of Madeley, having granted the use of the National School-rooms, for a Temperance tea meeting, the inhabitants of this place and the neighbourhood hastened to avail themselves of his kindness. After tea the meeting adjourned to the lower room, as it was not considered safe to admit such a large number of persons into the upper room. The room was densely crowded and the Chair was taken by the Vicar of Yardley, who opened the meeting in an excellent speech. He then called on Mr. G. S. Kenrick, who spoke at some length, and then on the Rev. G. Stokes, who was followed by Mr. Smith, in a humorous speech. Mr. Booth then spoke shortly, when the meeting was concluded by the Vicar of Madeley, who was glad to afford the Temperance Society the use of the School-room, and he should with pleasure continue to do so; though he was not yet a Teetotaler, he thought they were doing much good, and he hoped their efforts for the reformation of the people would be successful. His address was received with rapturous applause; an excellent feeling prevailed throughout the evening, and at the conclusion, 27 persons signed the pledge.

On the following day there was also a large and enthusiastic meeting, which was addressed in a very effective manner by Mr. Booth. At the conclusion 12 signed the pledge.

On Wednesday evening, Broseley was fixed upon as a suitable place for making an attack on the common enemy of our country. Dr. Gourley presided, Mr. Booth was well received, and Mr. Randall, an untiring friend of the cause also addressed the meeting. When it was announced that Dr. Gourley would deliver a lecture there, on the medical question that night week, the intelligence was received with loud cheering. The meeting has since taken place, and as 500 persons could not hear him, having failed to obtain admittance for want of room, a second meeting is to take place, and the large Chapel has been obtained for the occasion. This speaks well for the interest that Teetotalism is exciting in this part of the country.

## AGENTS' REPORTS.

To the Editor of the Central Temperance Gazette.

MR. B. GLOVER.

Since my last communication I have addressed public meetings at the following places.—July 12th and 13th. Attended the Banbury festival. The Rev. W. Ayre preached the sermon to the society. F. Cobb, Esq. kindly permitted the friends to take tea in his park. The tables were laid along a beautiful lawn near a pool of water, in the middle of which was an island, where the band was placed and delighted the company with their music. The large British School room was well filled each evening, by a respectable audience, who attentively listened to the various speakers who addressed them. Several signatures were obtained, and the committee and friends appeared much encouraged. 14th, Uttoxeter. A very good meeting in the Wesleyan School room, and 10 signatures. 15th, Rugeley.—A numerous attendance in the Town Hall, presided over by Mr. J. Wilson. 18th.—In company with Mr. Booth, addressed a large meeting in the open air at Walsall, and afterwards a second in the meeting room. 3 signed. 19th, Handsworth.—Assisted by Mr. Perkins and Meadows. 8 signed. 20th, Toll End.—21st, Horsley Heath.—Assisted by Mr. Edwards, a numerous meeting in the open air. 13 signed. 22nd, Dudley Woodside.—Though this is as drunken a village as any in this part of the country, the people quietly and attentively listened for nearly an hour in the open air. 25th, West Bromwich.—Rehabite Festival, Rev. G. Stokes in the chair. G. S. Kenrick, Esq., Mr. J. Booth, and some friends from Birmingham addressed the meeting. 27th, Smethwick.—The best meeting I have seen here. 6 signed. 28th, Kidderminster.—Attendance good. 4 signed. 29th Smethwick.—with the assistance of Mr. Rouse had a meeting in the open air. There is quite a revival in this town, we trust its influence will spread to our auxiliaries in the neighbourhood, and that the friends at Oldbury, West Bromwich, and some other places will follow the example of our Smethwick friends, and emulate their zeal. Sept. 1st and 2nd, Handsworth.—Delivered 2 lectures on the physical effects of Alcohol, illustrated with drawings. On the second evening the attendance was good; here also the cause is reviving, the committee are resolved to increase their exertions, which will doubtless lead to an increase of usefulness and success. 3d, Stratford.—Mr. Clark presided, and some signatures were obtained. Owing to the harvest, the meeting was not so numerous as usual. 4th, Alcester.—A tea meeting. G. S. Kenrick, Esq., and the baptist minister from Stratford and Alcester, addressed the meeting. There was a prosperous society here, but circumstances occurred which led to its being broken up. At the close of the address the chairman called upon the faithful members to come, and again enroll their names in the pledge book, and set out afresh. Mrs. Brown, who has always been ready to give what assistance lay in her power, was the first to come forward, and she was followed by Messrs. Mounslow, Weston, Morris, and some few others, who notwithstanding the many desertions that have taken place, remained faithful to their pledge. A general invitation was then given to those who wished to join them, and several came up to the platform and did so; in the whole, 37 signed. We trust the Society will now be steadfast, active, and prosperous. 5th, Redditch.—Mr. Lord presided. The three last times that I have been at Redditch our meetings have been disturbed by the noise of crowds, following unfortunate persons, whom the police were conveying to prison. I have seen 6 thus taken, and found by enquiry in every instance that they were drunkards. 2 were females charged with robbing a man in a public house, 2 were boys for robbing a house, 1 a drunkard, for disturbance in the streets, and another was a drunkard, who was carried to prison, his clothes torn to rags, his hair matted and stained with blood, and his face black with wild passion. How distressing to see a brother in such a situation, a man created in the image of God, and endowed with the most noble faculties for happiness and usefulness. Oh! that the wise and good, who, we believe sincerely desire to remove misery and crime, would only see that the most efficacious means of doing so would be to take away that which has so great a share in producing these evils. 8th, Birmingham.—In the meeting room, Moor Street. Mr. Taylor in the chair. 10th, Stoke-upon-Trent.—A most pleasing meeting in the Town Hall. 11th, Tunstall.—The large School-room, belonging to the Primitive Methodists was well filled. Mr. John Rathbone assisted, and 6 signed. 12th,

Upper Hanley.—A numerous and attentive meeting. Teetotalism is much needed in the Potteries. In Newcastle with a population of 10,000, there are 107 public houses, chiefly supported by working men. It is pleasing to notice that the Temperance Society is in a prosperous condition, the meetings are well attended and the friends appear anxious for the spread of their principles. Many of them have stood the test of 6, 8, and 10 years

#### MR. R. HORN.

I commenced my labours in the Central Association on September the 1st at Darlaston, and spoke at the Bull-stake; a good attendance 2 took the pledge. 2nd.—Stour-bridge, held the meeting in the Independent School-room, and 8 took the pledge. 3rd.—Dudley, the friends from Birmingham met me here, we held a large meeting in the Market Place, and then went to the room, a good attendance, and 6 took the pledge. 4th, Wednesday, Mr. Booth met me here, we spoke in the open air, a good meeting, and 2 took the pledge. 5th—Coseley, Mr. Booth and I spoke at Tipton, and then at Coseley, a good meeting, and 4 took the pledge. Monday the 8th.—Nantwich Festival, a splendid affair, N. Worsdell, Esq. in the chair; Wm. Smith, Esq., Wm. Brookes, Esq. I, and others took part in the Meeting, there was a good tea, a good meeting, a good attendance, and it was good altogether, 4 took the pledge. 9th.—Hales-owen, held the meeting in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, a good meeting, 6 took the pledge. 10th.—Droitwich, spoke in the Market Hall, a large meeting, 4 took the pledge. 11th.—Bromsgrove, Mr. Booth and I spoke in the Baptist School Room, Mr. Griffiths in the chair; a small meeting, one person sent in his name to the Chairman. 12th.—G. S. Kenrick, Esq. in the chair, a large meeting, and 11 took the pledge, at Smethwick.

RUGELEY.—The Anniversary Tea Meeting of the Temperance Society was held here on Monday the 15th, when as many friends of the cause took tea in the Town Hall, as the space would accommodate. At 7 o'clock, G. S. Kenrick, Esq., of West Bromwich, was called to the chair and said he was pleased to find that the Society was still prospering, and that a large amount of good had been effected by the exertions of Mr. Wilson, and his co-adjutors, since he last had the pleasure of meeting them. He contrasted the happiness of the Teetotaler in the pursuit of knowledge and the enjoyment of the comforts of life, and the practice of virtue, with the frequenter of the public house, who was in a state of delirium for a few hours while drinking, and then suffered from depression of spirits, from thirst and headache the next day, while his family were in want of food and clothing. He was rejoiced to find that the respectable classes were joining the temperance movement, and he alluded particularly to the Clergy, and mentioned that on a late occasion at Madeley, he had the pleasure of meeting three Clergymen on the temperance platform. He concluded by calling on the Rev. L. Panting, Vicar of Chebsey, than whom a more worthy and earnest advocate of the cause did not exist. The Rev. L. Panting in rising said, among all the valuable institutions that existed among us, he did not know one of more importance than the temperance movement, and instead of it being remarked as extraordinary that three Clergymen were present at such a meeting as the one at Madeley, before a long period elapsed, it would be considered extraordinary that such a meeting should take place without the Clergymen being present. He believed we were on the eve of a great change, and that great accession might be expected from the Clergy. All classes were interested in the question. The Clergy, who were supposed to have, in a peculiar manner, devoted themselves to a holy life, and to be assisted in a special degree by the grace of God, had nevertheless found that it would not protect them from the natural consequences of a love of intoxicating drinks. Many eminent men had become the victims of strong drink, and if such men were not safe, how should those stand who were destitute of these advantages. He exhorted the audience in an eloquent manner, to come forward and sign the pledge. Mr. Curtis, of Lichfield pointed out the evils of intemperance, and Mr. Gregory, of Uttoxeter, gave a graphic description of the life of a tippler, his tricks and his troubles. He was followed by Mr. R. Horn, who changed from grave to gay, from lively to severe, and carried the audience with him. The audience remained, during the evening, in high good humour, and showed without strong drink, they could be merry, and wise at the same time. The meeting broke up at 10 o'clock, when 20 persons signed the pledge, and we trust Teetotalism will be the means of increasing the happiness of many a family in Rugeley.

CHARACTER OF A SOT.—A SOT is a silly fellow without brains. His eyesight is best when he is stone blind, for till then he can never see his way home. He is a post-boy's horn, to alarm a quiet neighbourhood at the unseasonable hour of one in the morning. A brewer's pump, to keep store sellers dry. He is a good lawyer, for he understands conveying extremely well. Although he scarcely knows what a pulpit means, yet he is a most religious fellow; for the name of God is ever at his tongue's end; and he is particularly careful to teach his family the duty of fasting. He is a barefooted Carmelite, for you seldom see him with a pair of shoes on his feet. His frugality is very remarkable, for a shirt lasts him a month without washing, and a pair of stockings till they are worn out. His tailor is Jack Ketch, or his Grace of Monmouth, to one or the other of whom he applies, as often as he can afford it, for a left-off suit.—Strangers frequently mistake him for a Jew, because of his beard. He is a camel in his draughts. He is the famous chameleon, which is never seen to eat. Forcibly afflicted is he with serious distempers; being usually seized with the falling sickness at midnight, accompanied with the dead palsy in his tongue; St. Anthony's fire has visibly settled in his face; and so terribly does the ague shake his hand, that he cannot lift a full gin-glass to his head. He is a key to the doors of the work-houses, and keeps alive the charitable practice of burying the poor gratis. The pawnbroker is his banker, and the publican his chief creditor. In short, while he is alive, he is unworthy of any persons notice, and after his death, there are no traces of his memory, but on the chalked walls of the ale house.—  
*From the British Magazine of 1762*

THE PUMP AND THE TAP.—In a court behind the Liverpool Collegiate Institution, there is a pump which bears the following inscription. "This pump does not work on Sundays" it is suggested to be improved by the significant addition, that "the taps in the neighbourhood do."

POPULAR POISON.—When pure ardent spirits are taken into the stomach, they cause irritation, which is evinced by warmth and pain experienced in that organ; and next, inflammation of the delicate coats of this part, and sometimes gangrenes. They act in the same manner as poisons. Besides the local injury they produce, they act on the nerves of the stomach which run to the brain, and if taken in large quantities, cause insensibility, stupor, irregular convulsive action, difficulty of breathing, profound sleep, and often sudden death. The habitual use of ardent spirits causes a slow inflammation of the stomach and liver, which proceeds steadily, but is often undiscovered till too late for relief.—*London Medical and Surgical Journal.*

#### REVIEW.

*The Irish Temperance Herald.*—Published by P. DALBY, Dublin.

It is a remarkable thing that Ireland with its five millions of teetotalers has been for several years without a temperance periodical. An attempt was made to establish one, some years ago and it was not successful, but this we trust is commenced under more favourable auspices, and cannot fail of being eminently useful. The first number was published on the 1st of September

*The Orphan Sweep.* No. 91, Bristol New Series.—Published by Mathews & Son, Bristol. This is a tract which places in a strong point of view the effects of habitual drinking in hardening the heart, and effacing all the benevolent sympathies of our nature.

*The Philosophy of the Temperance Reformation.*—By RUSSELL, T. TRALL, M. D.—This is a prize essay originally published in New York, but a cheap and very neat edition has recently been issued by DR. F. R. LEES, of Leeds, price three half-pence, we recommend it to the notice of our readers as an able exposition of the chemical and physiological arguments, on which the temperance question rests.

*A Tract for Sunday School Teachers—Also a Tract for Sunday School Children.* No. 49 & 50, of the Ipswich Tracts, published by BURTON, Printer, Ipswich. The subject of these tracts is the History and benefits of the Teetotal system, and they well deserve the attention of all persons connected with Sunday Schools.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Received Rev. S. Minton, Mr. T. Price, Mr. John Travis, Mr. W. Edwards, Mr. M. W. Crawford, Mr. E. Heath, Mr. J. Harper, Jun. Rev. C. Wharton, Mr. Wilmore and several friends have suggested that our Agents should visit Malvern, but it appears to us that the friends there had better form a Committee, and if they wish to join the Association they will then apply in a regular way.

Printed and Published by GEORGE FAWCAY, High-street, in the Parish of West Bromwich, in the County of Stafford. October 1st, 1835.

# CENTRAL

# Temperance Gazette:

FOR THE COUNTIES OF STAFFORD, WARWICK, & WORCESTER.

When you sign the Pledge and become a Teetotaler you strike one link from the chain of custom and habit which binds the Drunkard.

No. 9.]

NOVEMBER, 1845.

[Price One Penny.

## AGENTS' APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER

|              | MR. B. GLOVER. | MR. R. HORN.     | MR. BOOTH.        |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 3 Monday     | Hales Owen     | Oldbury          | Burton-on-Trent   |
| 4 Tuesday    | Stourbridge    | Willenhall       | Tamworth          |
| 5 Wednesday  | Yardley        | Great Bridge     | Lichfield         |
| 6 Thursday   | Erdington      | Wednesbury       | Uttoxeter         |
| 7 Friday     | Smethwick      | Sutton Coldfield | Rugeley           |
| 10 Monday    | Stafford       | Kidderminster    | Madeley           |
| 11 Tuesday   | Longton        | Worcester        | Shrewsbury        |
| 12 Wednesday | Stoke          | Pershore         | Shrewsbury        |
| 13 Thursday  | Trent Vale     | Bromsgrove       | Ditto             |
| 14 Friday    | Macclesfield   | Droitwich        | Ditto             |
| 17 Monday    | Congleton      | Bell End         | Evesham           |
| 18 Tuesday   | Leek           | Bilston          | Broadway          |
| 19 Wednesday | Ditto          | Lozels           | Stow-on-the-Wold  |
| 20 Thursday  | Ditto          | Dudley Port      | Banbury           |
| 21 Friday    | Maer           | Toll End         | Banbury           |
| 24 Monday    | Darlaston      | Walsall          | Stratford on Avon |
| 25 Tuesday   | Wordesley      | West Bromwich    | Leamington        |
| 26 Wednesday | Wolverhampton  | Cradley          | Wellsbourne       |
| 27 Thursday  | Wednesfield    | Ettingshall Lane | Astwood Bank      |
| 28 Friday    | Coseley        | Town End         | Redditch          |

## 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.—Tunstall, Primitive Methodist School, Thursday.—Fenton, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Monday.—Cobridge, New Connexion School Wednesday.—Shelton Bedford School Thursday.

### Subscriptions to the Agency Fund.

|   |        |  |       |
|---|--------|--|-------|
| Per-shore                               | 10 0   | Willenhall, 2 quars.   | 1 7 0 |
| Brailles                                | 10 0   | W. Enfield, Esq. dona.   | 5 0 0 |
| Banbury                                 | 12 0   | <i>Received in Aid of the gratuitous Distribution of the Gazette:—</i> |       |
| Chance, Brothers, & Co., two half years | 10 0 0 | The Vicar of Trevechin   | 10 0  |
| T. Kenrick, Esq.                        | 5 0 0  | W. H. Phillips, Esq.   | 10 0  |
| Wolverhampton                           | 1 10 0 |  |       |

## PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

ALL Legislative enactments are abridgments of individual liberty; but in civilized states, and indeed in some degree in the most barbarous nations, laws are made to prevent such actions being performed, as would cause more evil to society at large, than would be occasioned by the restriction of liberty in these particular cases. It is on this principle that laws have been made to prevent a desecration of the Sabbath by Sunday trading; and it is to carry out these views that we desire this wholesome law to be extended to houses opened for the sale of intoxicating drinks. If the well-being of the community requires that a draper should be prevented from selling cloth on the Sunday, a miller from selling flour; articles which have no tendency to provoke a breach of the peace, or disturb the even tenor of the mind; surely a Gin

seller should not be allowed to sell a substance the very purpose of which is to produce unnatural excitement, and the consequence of which is exhibited every Sunday in numerous breaches of the peace and commitments to jail of persons who have frequented these houses. To such an extent does this evil agency operate, that the Sabbath-day which ought to be kept holy, is the day on which there is more drunkenness than on the average of the whole week. Take for instance the example of London for the year 1838, during which year 21,237 persons were apprehended for drunkenness, of this number 5765 or more than one fourth, were taken into custody between twelve o'clock on Saturday night, and 12 o'clock on Sunday night. The proportion of arrests for Sunday drinking at Manchester and Liverpool was quite as great as in London.

The evil had arisen to such a pitch that the Legislature interfered first in London, and subsequently in Manchester and Liverpool, to restrain the publicans from opening their houses before one o'clock on the Sunday afternoon. The act has worked well and Sunday commitments have been considerably reduced. The success of this first effort has shown the practicability of extending the measure to the whole of the Sunday, and its range should embrace the entire kingdom. We may con-

clude that Sunday tipping is more general in the country, where the superintendence is lax, than in the Metropolis, which is under the care of a most efficient police.

No fear need be entertained of the success of the measure which is now recommended. It has already been found practicable in the populous and flourishing city of New York, and in several of the American States; and if practicable we cannot doubt its beneficial effect on the community.

The popular and constitutional mode of proceeding; to obtain the desired object, is to petition both Houses of Parliament. Such petitions to be effectual, must be general throughout the country, and be supported by the Clergy, by Ministers of religion, and all persons who desire that the Sunday should cease to be a day set apart for drunkenness by a large proportion of the inhabitants of Great Britain. We see no reason why peculiar protection should be thrown round the Sunday morning alone, for to us and to our readers

"Sweet is the light of Sabbath eve,  
And soft the sunbeam lingering there;  
Those sacred hours this low earth leave,  
Wafted on wings of praise and prayer.  
Season of rest! the tranquil soul,  
Feels thy sweet calm, and melts in love:  
And while these sacred moments roll,  
Faith sees a smiling Heaven above."

We venture to suggest to every society connected with the Central Association the importance of getting up such a petition, and we would recommend that it be very brief, and it will then have a better chance of being heard and understood in the House. We need not say the petitions should not be confined to Teetotalers, but should also be got up where there is no temperance society, by respectable persons who wish to discourage Sunday tipping. We have proof before us that we may expect the aid of publicans themselves in our object, they have voluntarily taken the lead in this matter and carried out our views, as the following announcement will show.

*"There is now to be seen affixed to the church door of the parish of Forden, Montgomeryshire, a notice, signed by all the innkeepers in the parish, stating that they will not draw any ale, wine, or spirits on Sundays, Christmas-Day, or Good Friday."*

*We suggest either of the following forms of petition; the latter we have copied from the National Advocate, but think there may be some advantage in adopting one of our own. If any society is at a loss how to proceed, we will supply them with a form of petition ready for signature.—Ed.*

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The Humble petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of \_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_ and its immediate neighbourhood, sheweth.

That your petitioners have perceived with deep regret and alarm the great prevalence of drunkenness in this neighbourhood. That your petitioners desire to call the attention of your honourable house to the fact that the Sabbath is so far from being free from this vice, that it is the day peculiarly devoted to intoxication by a large number of persons. That punishment has been found ineffectual in checking this habit, which undermines the religious feelings of the people, and indisposes them to attend public worship. That great benefit having resulted from the introduction of the "Improvement Act"

into London, Liverpool and Manchester, by which public-houses are closed between 12 o'clock on Saturday night, and 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, your petitioners pray your honourable house to complete the measure, by extending the operation of the Act to the entire Sabbath-day throughout the Kingdom.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

*Or the following—*

That your petitioners deeply deploring the prevalence and evils of drunkenness, and impressed with the fact exhibited by the metropolitan and other police reports—viz. that drunkenness prevails more on Sundays than on any other day of the week—implore your honorable [if to the Lords, right honorable] house immediately to take the subject into your serious consideration, and to adopt measures calculated to diminish these great evils.

And your petitioners having ascertained that there has been a decrease of nearly 50 per cent. in the convictions for drunkenness occurring in London on Sundays, since the introduction of the Metropolitan Improvement Act in the year 1839, one clause of which enforces the closing of public houses from 12 o'clock on Saturday night until 1 o'clock on Sunday, pray your honorable [or right honorable] house immediately to pass a law for greatly restricting or entirely prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on that day.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.



The Eleventh Anniversary of the "METROPOLITAN PUBLICAN'S PROTECTION SOCIETY" was celebrated at White Conduit House, on the 7th of August. The Secretary, Mr. Bishop, made the following observations:—"The beer-sellers allege that good has been done to the trade in beer, in as much as agriculture has been encouraged by the great demand for Barley. And they allege also, that good has been done to manufactures, because the manufacturing labourer can produce the article at its lowest value."

It is not surprising that the *sellors* of beer should extol and magnify the value of the wares by the sale of which they obtain their wealth; even though they may be guilty of the inconsistency of recommending their customers to drink malt liquor, while they toast its virtues in wine grown on a foreign land. The "heavy wet" is for the people, "the choicest wines" for their own entertainment.

And when these beer-sellers address a thinking people, as well as a reading people, it will be necessary that they prove that value is given, before the people part with thirty-one million of their money, annually, for *Malt Liquor*. A wise nation would not give away every year an enormous sum of money, which would afford a comfortable maintenance to every poor man in the kingdom, on any article of doubtful or uncertain value. They would require that the absolute necessity of this article should be proved, and made so plain, that those "who run might read," before they would consent to the nations wealth being so appropriated.

All, however, that they allege in support of this expenditure is, that agriculture is encouraged, and the manufacturing labourer can purchase beer cheap (that is, it only costs 31 millions!).

We are prepared to show that neither agriculture nor manufactures, are really benefitted by the beer drinking customs which the publicans recommend.

1st.—With regard to the agriculturist, it is to be observed, that the 31 millions spent in beer gives a consumption of about 5 millions' worth of Barley and Hops. But supposing that value was spent in fattening cattle and hogs, the farmer would have a purchaser for an equal quantity of Barley, and his customers would have 26 millions of money

to spare. When a man is poor he is half-fed, when he has a superfluity, his consumption of food and, particularly of the better kind of food, is much increased; and the people having 26 millions of money saved from the beer-barrel, would spend at least 2 millions of it in an additional quantity of good flour, and an extra supply of beef and mutton.

Again the expenditure for the relief of the poor, and casual charities in the country, amount to 8 millions a year, of which three-fourths is the consequence of the drinking habits of the people. Therefore about one-half of the 6 millions, or three millions, falls upon the agriculturists, as their portion of the tax paid for maintaining the drinking customs of our ancestors. The present supply of flour and animal food produced at home is not sufficient for the daily increasing population, and we have to resort to foreign markets, whereas, when the reformation which we now propose has taken place, there will be an abundant supply of food of home-growth for some years to come, and the landed interest will be relieved from the payment of 3 millions of poor rates besides other charges which press equally on land and manufactures.

2nd.—We come to consider the manufacturing interest, and we declare that as an article of diet the beer in question is not necessary for us; we have no occasion for it, and therefore, "at its lowest value, and in its purest state" it is worth nothing to us, we would not use it if delivered at our doors free of all charge. The reasons for declining the gift are very weighty. In the first place we should like the landed interest to save three millions a-year in poor rates. We should have two millions more per annum with which to buy flour and meat from the farmers. And there would still remain 24 millions of money for us to expend jointly, in improving our homes, and making those which are occupied by the working classes more comfortable; in draining stagnant pools and ventilating the courts and narrow streets in our large towns, from which cause we lose many days from sickness, and the duration of human life is shortened by infectious fevers; in erecting and maintaining good schools throughout the country, so that every working man would have the opportunity of obtaining a useful education; and in building and supporting additional churches and chapels to accommodate the millions who are now kept away from public worship by dissolute habits, acquired and fostered at the public-house and beer-shop.

We have the highest authority for saying, that "every tree is known by its fruits, whether it be good or evil," and when we try the beer drinking question by this standard, it is thereby condemned. We might call in evidence almost every Judge who has sat on the Queen's Bench, of late years, to prove that the drinking system is the fruitful parent of crime, but we shall be content with one of the most recent instances. At the last Warwickshire Summer Assizes, Mr. Justice Maule in charging the Petty Jury, said—"there are 77 cases for trial at these assizes, and had it not been for drink there would not have been more than 7 cases," shewing that 10 criminal cases out of 11 arise, from "beer in its purest state" of which the publicans boast. This is, however, a narrow view

of the matter, for five crimes are committed for one which is brought to trial; therefore, we may say that 350 offences against the laws were committed in this county through strong drink. But even this does not exhibit the whole extent of the mischief, for there are far more crimes committed which are not punishable at assizes. There are the crimes of profane swearing, sabbath-breaking, ill-using parents, beating wives, starving children, and that gradual deterioration of manners, which leads to reckless depravity, and terminates on a hardened death-bed. Drunkenness is not only sinful in itself, but it insidiously, but effectually saps the foundation of virtue in the soul, and makes a fitting preparation for vice to flourish on the ruins it has caused.

Magistrates! Iron and Coal Masters! Employers of every degree!—You possess a moral influence over the great mass of workmen employed in this district, which it is your duty to exercise for their improvement, otherwise you will be answerable, to a certain extent, for the vices, follies, and crimes which they commit! No talent is bestowed upon you without a corresponding responsibility being attached to it. If in accordance with that duty you search into the causes which produce crime and misery among the people, (who will naturally be influenced by your counsel and example) and do all in your power to remove those causes, and lead the people to seek for happiness in intellectual and moral improvement, instead of in sensual excesses, you will have absolved yourselves from any participation in their guilt. But, if from indolence, apathy, or either worldly or spiritual pride you disregard their struggles, trials, and temptations, and turn away with contempt from the consideration of the temporal and eternal interests of these men of toil—if they yield to temptation, you are not free from the guilt of their fault. High station has its duties as well as its privileges, and one of the former consists in exercising a beneficial and moral influence over those, who in worldly advantages are placed in a less favourable situation in life.

We believe you will agree with us, that the following circumstances shew an unhealthy condition of the population, which ought to be, and must be counteracted.

Mr. Booth reports that on the 9th Sept. he held a large Temperance meeting at BILSTON, in the open air, and the working men listened with praiseworthy attention. At the conclusion the Superintendent of Police said to him, "I wish you could do something with the people, for I think there is not such a place in the kingdom for drunkenness, they give us no peace night or day. I wish they would follow your advice." The police office was at that time crowded with people, in consequence of a drunken row. A woman told Mr. Booth she had been looking for her husband at the public house and could not find him. Her husband worked at the same pit with Turner of Bridgenorth, and they were companions as well as fellow workmen. They had separated at 12 o'clock the previous night, after drinking together at Lea Brook; and Turner, though he had 5s. a-week income, besides his wages, yet could never spare money enough to pay for lodgings, but slept at the hut, or pit bank, and that last night he lay down near the pit, and being drunk, rolled down to the fire and was burned to death! Yet this was no warning to his companion, whose only reply was, he should have taken better care and slept in lodgings! Mr. Booth had not walked two miles towards his home, when he overtook another woman who told him that a young man at Great Bridge was found dead that morning, in the canal. He was formerly sober, but had lately been given to habits of intemperance, and it

was supposed he had fallen into the canal by accident, while returning home in a state of intoxication. She was about to mention several other instances, but he had heard enough. Thus it is, that speak to whom you may, and you may hear a long catalogue of deaths, and every variety of misery, which has been brought upon men by strong drink.

**BRIERLEY HILL**—An inhabitant of this place said he could always tell the condition of the trade here, by taking a walk for half a mile in the evening through the main street. If he saw half-a-dozen battles in that distance, and the people staggering along the street, he knew they were in a highly prosperous condition.

**COSELEY**.—We are informed that after the pay night, which is once a fortnight, at the coal and iron works, the colliers drink on Saturday night, on Sunday, and on Monday and Tuesday. In fact most of the colliers cannot go to work till all their money is spent. Our informant thought that not more than one man in eight went home sober on the Saturday pay night!

**DARLSTON**—When the drinking habits of society have operated in such a manner as to induce a parish clerk to allow drinking in his house on a Sunday morning till near the time of service; then to turn a number of men, perhaps twenty, into the street, who are more or less intoxicated, and directly proceed to the desk and give his response to the prayer "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil"—when such things occur, we cannot say that the publican's beer has benefited those persons.

**SMETHWICK** is an increasing place, and contains a large population, a considerable portion of the men are employed in various branches of the iron trade. We were told that in one work there were but two working men who did not occasionally get drunk! Many of them are very drunken.

This is a frightful account, and we shudder at the picture of the country which is here portrayed. This state of demoralization is not confined to the places mentioned, we may say

Ex uno disce omnes.

Yet in the places specified no Ironmaster, no Clergyman, and with one noble exception, no Manufacturer, has come forward to assist us in checking this frightful state of things. We trust before long they will assist the temperance movement by influence, example, advice, and by procuring adequate rooms for holding Temperance meetings.

Whilst we have these enormous evils before our eyes, arising from the use of intoxicating drinks, we cannot but allow that as the fruit is bad, the tree which bears it must also be bad, and that the Christian and Philanthropist must acknowledge that not "good" but evil, has arisen to the agricultural and manufacturing interests of this kingdom by the supply of beer with which the publicans have deluged the country.

The only way to remedy the evil is to remove the cause, and when the people become sober they will gladly receive the blessed influences of the gospel, and eagerly seek for a religious education, and take pleasure in exchanging their sensual gratifications for intellectual enjoyments!

We are enabled to support our opinion as to the mode of checking crime, by the authority of Lord Denman. At Worcester this eminent judge, who is an honour to the bench, uttered sentiments which are worthy of grave attention.

"It is not," said his lordship, "the punishment of men for crime that is the most effectual means of preventing it; we ought to remove its cause, by attending to the wants of those in the humble ranks of life, and providing them with a useful and religious education, giving a higher moral tone, and worthier operations to their minds; thus elevating them from the degrading position in which, unfortunately, too many of them now are. The desire and endeavour to benefit the people, and thus prevent crime, which has been too long neglected, ought to actuate those placed in affluence and authority, instead of a

total carelessness about the cause, and an over anxiety to punish the criminal, banish him from his family and friends, and consign him to the contaminating influence of a gaol. Our true duty is to prevent, not to punish."



**WHAT IS TO BECOME OF THE BARLEY?**—Suppose an individual to consume the very moderate quantity of one pint of beer per day, in the year it amounts, at two-pence per day, to £3. 0s. 10d; with this amount of money, at different times in the course of the year, the teetotaler purchases—

|                           |      |         |
|---------------------------|------|---------|
| 29 lbs of meat            | ...  | £0 12 1 |
| Eight stone of good flour | ...  | 0 18 0  |
| 12 lbs. of butter         | ..   | 0 12 0  |
| Three sacks of potatoes   | ..   | 0 12 0  |
| Six stone of barley meal  | .... | 0 6 9   |

|                                |       |        |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------|
|                                | s. d. | 3 0 10 |
| Take off profit to the butcher | 1 3}  |        |
| Ditto to the bake              | 2 7}  | 0 3 10 |

And a nett sum of ... 2 17 0

is left to the farmer for the produce of the soil. When this sum is expended for beer how stands the profit to the farmer? To make 365 pints of twopenny beer, about five bushels of barley is required; this is purchased of the farmer for 16s. 8d. and that is all he receives of the money, the remaining £2 4. 2d. goes to pay the Queen's duty, for labour, licences, and profit to the brewer or distiller, and retailer.

|  |                         |    |         |
|--|-------------------------|----|---------|
| Thus under the teetotal system, the farmer | receives out of £3 0 10 | .. | £2 17 4 |
| Under the drinking system                  | ..                      | .. | 0 16 8  |

Leaving a balance of .. 2 0 4

in favour of agriculture, by carrying out universal sobriety. Here are the plain facts and figures! Let the farmer or his labourer carefully examine the above statements before he again inquires what is to become of the barley?

A FARMER, farming 750 acres."

Mark Lane Express.

#### VARIETIES.

**A GRATEFUL TOPER**.—William Edge, a shoe-maker, was on Wednesday charged by one of the police with being drunk and disorderly on Sunday. He pleaded guilty, and said he was very much obliged to the officer for doing his duty. He thought every drunken man should be stopped in his career on the Sunday. He was made to pay 5s. to the borough fund.

**A GUARDIAN OF THE PEACE**.—Wm. Ridings, a watchman, was, on Wednesday, fined 5s. for being drunk and disorderly on Sunday.

**DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE**.—Last night, about half-past six o'clock two young men, brothers were drowned in the Clyde at the Green, under circumstances of very distressing nature. The names of the deceased are George and Robert Linn, the former a bleacher, in the employment of Messrs H. Monteith and Co., at Barrowfield, and the latter a tailor, who has recently been working, we believe, in Paisley. It appears that in the course of yesterday (Sunday,) the two brothers, who had not seen each other for a considerable time, met in town—so far as is known, accidentally—and had some whisky together, by which they both became somewhat intoxicated. They afterwards proceeded along Glasgow-green, where they were seen quarrelling. George, the elder brother, repeatedly pushed and knocked Robert about, and once or twice threw him on the ground, at which the latter appeared vexed and mortified, but so far as we have heard, made no attempt at retaliation. Their conduct attracted the notice of a number of blackguard boys in the green, who followed and assailed them with expressions of jeering and mockery, such as are frequently used towards persons found in a state of intoxication. When they reached the well, situated immediately beyond Dominic's Hole, a short way westward of Allan's Pen, the elder brother threw the younger down upon the ground, and soiled his clothes, which were wiped by a little girl who chanced to be upon the spot. While she was doing so, he complained to her that his brother had been teasing and ill-using him. He then went to the brink of the river, and at the moment his brother George was drinking at the well, exclaimed "Farewell Geordie," and threw himself into the water. The elder brother at once plunged in to his rescue, but fell upon him, and they both went below. They came again to the surface, however, and Robert, the youngest brother, contrived to get to the shore, where he lay for a short

time half in and half out of the water. He then saw his brother struggling for life, and went back into the river, obviously to render him assistance: but by this time the strength of both was gone, and they sunk to the bottom. The bodies were recovered in the course of the evening.—*Glasgow Argus*.

**DEATH OF GENERAL JACKSON.**—This eminent man, who has been in the senate, and been twice placed at the head of its government, died at his seat in Tennessee, on the 8th of June, in the 79th year of his age. He died in the triumphs of christian hope. Among the distinguishing traits of his life, we speak with pleasure of his temperance. During his presidency, he assured us, that for fifteen years he had laboured assiduously to banish ardent spirits from the army. On witnessing their effects he banished all intoxicating drinks from the presidential levee; and with five other presidents, he cheerfully signed the declaration 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."

**TEMPERANCE IN THE WEST INDIES.**—There is a railroad now in progress from Kingston, Jamaica, to the interior. Some fifty labourers were brought from England, and have been toiling under a vertical sun, in an insalubrious district in the neighbourhood of swamps and morasses, and yet not a single person has died, and only one was slightly indisposed, and the cause of this was attributed to the fact that not a single man was a *rum drinker*.

**SIR EDWARD B. LYTTON, BART, ON THE WATER CURE.**

SIR E. B. LYTTON is well known in the literary world, his name has been rather celebrated in fashionable society, and he is not unknown in political circles. The prominent space which he has occupied in the attention of the public in these various walks of life was not earned without serious sacrifices; his health was completely undermined, and for some years he had not passed twelve hours without pain or illness. In fact he was one of the class of patients, who make the fortune of a medical man—for ever being cured, yet never well. So weak, feeble, and low, as to require wine as a stimulant, so stimulated by wine, as to continue ever weak, feeble, and low. Depressed in spirits, as a last resource, he placed himself under the care of Dr. Wilson at Malvern, to try the cold water cure. The result of the cold water system is that all his deep seated ailments have vanished like a dream, and he is restored to buoyant, triumphant health. We give a few extracts, pointing out those cases in which cold water is the most efficacious.—

"Those cases, on the other hand, in which the water-cure seems an absolute panacea, in which the patient may commence with most sanguine hopes, are, first, *rheumatism*, however prolonged, however complicated. In this the cure is usually rapid—nearly always permanent. Secondly, *gout*. Here its efficacy is little less strutting to appearance than in the former case; it seems to take up the disease by the roots; it extracts the peculiar acid, which often appears in discolorations upon the sheets used in the application, or is ejected in other modes.

Thirdly, that wide and grisly family of afflictions classed under the common name of *dyspepsia*. All the derangements of the digestive organs, imperfect powers of nutrition—the malaise of an injured stomach, appear precisely the complaints on which the system takes firmest hold, and in which it effects those cures that convert existence from a burden into a blessing. I have seen diseases of the heart which have been pronounced organic by the learned authorities of the profession, disappear in an incredibly short time—cases of *incipient consumption* in which the seat is in the nutritious powers; *hæmorrhages*, and various *congestions*, *shortness of breath*, *habitual fainting fits*, many of which are called, improperly, nervous complaints, but which, in reality, are radiations from the main ganglionic spring; the disorders produced by the abuse of powerful medicines, especially mercury and iodine, the loss of appetite, the dulled sense, and the shaking hand of intemperance, skin complaints, and the dire scourge of scrofula—all these seem to ob-

tain from hydropathy relief—nay absolute and unqualified cures, beyond not only the means of the most skilful drug doctor, but the hopes of the most sanguine patient."

"The safety of the system, then, struck me first; its power of replacing by healthful stimulants the morbid ones it withdrew, whether physical or moral, surprised me next; that which thirdly impressed me was no less contrary to all my preconceived notions. I had fancied that, whether good or bad, the system must be one of great hardship, extremely repugnant and disagreeable. I wondered at myself to find how soon it became associated with pleasurable and grateful feelings, as to dwell upon the mind among the happiest passages of existence. For my own part, despite all my ailments, or whatever may have been my cares, I have ever found exquisite pleasure in that sense of being which is, as it were, the conscience, the mirror of the soul. I have known hours of as much and as vivid happiness as, perhaps, can fall to the lot of man; but amongst all my most brilliant recollections, I can recal no periods of enjoyment, at once mere hilarious and serene, than the hours spent on the lonely hills of Malvern—none in which nature was so thoroughly possessed and appreciated. The rise from a sleep, sound as childhood's—the impatient rush into the open air, while the sun was fresh and the birds first sang; the sense of an unwonted strength of every limb and nerve, which made so light of the steep ascent to the holy spring; the delicious sparkle of that morning draught; the green terrace on the brow of the mountain, with the rich landscape wide and far below; the breeze that once would have been so keen and biting, now but exhilarating the blood, and lifting the spirits into religious joy; and this keen sentiment of present pleasure, rounded by a hope sanctioned by all I felt in myself, and nearly all that I witnessed in others—that that very present was but the step, the threshold, into an unknown and delightful region of health and vigour; a disease and a care dropping from the frame and the heart at every stride."

**BARNACLE.**—It makes my heart rejoice to hear that so many worthy men in this, and the adjoining counties, are devoting themselves to a cause, which bids fair to be of far more utility, and to be crowned with more inestimable blessings than any other that has yet been established and supported by the christian patriot, and enlightened philanthropist—the cause of Total Abstinence. This cause has been blessed by our Heavenly Father, and will, I have no doubt, be both blessed and embraced, ere long, by all men who have sense sufficient to understand its principles, and hearts warm enough to feel for their fellow creatures. Long established customs are not likely to be easily overthrown. It will require a great amount of tact as well as courage in us Temperance pioneers, to uproot the drinking customs, and usages of society, and cause the drink and them to be banished the land. Still what has been done argues well for this being done. But ere this can be effectually consummated we must attack the enemy in his strong-holds, and give, and take no quarter. Many ministers of christianity, and a host of good and enlightened men are on our side. The books of nature and of God are with us; and we have only to be true to ourselves, and to one another to make our cause triumphant! That a majority of the leaders and professors of a religion, whose two great principles are love and self denial, should not only stand aloof from the Temperance movement, but endeavour to retard its progress, is a matter both of surprise and regret, and it is no wonder that it does excite the indignation of some in our ranks, who feel, perhaps, more individually alive for the cause, but who do not sufficiently possess that kindness of heart, that universal charity, which is the distinguishing characteristic, alike of the good man and true christian. Let the ministers of the gospel, and the enlightened and influential, of the christian world generally embrace our principles, and while the amount of good they will do by this means will be incalculable, they will destroy the foundation of the opinion which is gaining ground, that there is some jealousy at the bottom of their opposition, and a strong, if not a good reason, why they do not join the ranks of the Teetotalers—namely that they are themselves, more than they themselves really believe, the slaves of strong drink. Let them join our ranks, and whether this opinion be well or ill founded, they will gain many advantages themselves, and confer innumerable blessings on the children of men. Let them sign the pledge without making futile objections to it. Why there are feelings connected with the signing the pledge with which the Angels of Heaven can sympathise! there are effects which arise from signing the pledge at which the Angels of Heaven must rejoice! and all good men take courage and push forward. Christian ministers and people! oppose the cause no longer, but arise and advocate it in the spirit of your faith! Stand aloof if you please!

on you be the responsibility! The cause will still progress, and will triumph, when the people come to understand the nature and properties of Alcohol, and the many and horrid evils it engenders, when they are sufficiently taught the duties they owe to themselves, and the duties they owe to society, and to God. Then will the crime, disease, poverty, wretchedness, and tears, which drink gives rise to, be banished; and virtue, health, plenty, peace, and songs of thanksgiving and joy, be established in, and echo through the land! A general evil requires a general remedy. The evil is exclusively of man's creation, and he can destroy it when he pleases. Alcoholic drinking is at all times unnecessary, it places every man who practises it in danger of drunkenness, and it engenders this vice in multitudes, and not only this vice, but the innumerable others of which this is the prolific parent, or fond nurse. It attacks the good and gentle, the talented, and great, as well as the vicious. To the last it is only used as a means to an end, to the first it often becomes the end of their existence.

—000— R. WAKELIN.  
THE SPECTACLES, A FACT.

One gloomy afternoon in the month of November, 1840, after having enjoyed the blessings of Total Abstinence for more than seven years, I found whilst sitting at work, my eyesight was growing no stronger, I thought, well, Teetotalers eyes cannot last for ever, and I suppose I shall sometime need Spectacles. At that moment I saw a man approach the door, he entered the room, and with a voice which seemed to come from the earth where he stood, he implored me to buy a pair of Glasses which he held in his hand. A more wretched looking object I never beheld, his clothing was most ragged and filthy, his face was haggard and pale, his eyes seemed sunk in his head, and his palsied hand shook, as he continued to entreat me to buy the Spectacles. I thought well, here is one too far gone even for Teetotalism to save. At length I said if I buy them you will spend the money in that which has evidently brought you to your present miserable condition. He replied quickly, "I know I shall, and if I do not get some drink, and soon too, I shall die!" I spoke to him kindly, and found he had once been a respectable man and a moderate drinker. I told him that seven years ago I was as wretched as himself, but said God is good, and through the instrumentality of Teetotalism. I was what he then saw me. He replied again with a wildness in his look which I shall never forget, "'tis of no use now, I shall die if I do not get some drink," "buy them, buy them, he said, and I will come at nine o'clock in the morning and sign the pledge." I bought them, some will say I did wrong. However he came according to promise. He had indeed increased his misery both in appearance and by the loss of his remaining small stock of goods. But it seems as if it must needs be that some men be brought to the greatest extremity before they can resolve to leave their wretched course of life. He placed his mark to his name, which I had signed, he took the pledge, and a selection of such tracts as I thought would be useful. Three months after I met him in the street, I knew in a moment he had been true, by his improved appearance. His hollow cheeks were now filled up, his eyes sparkled, and complexion glowed with health; he was dressed very respectably and his box well filled with goods, he seemed almost ready to embrace me with joy, he said "I have kept my pledge, and shall have reason to bless God whilst I live, that I called to sell you the Spectacles. But I have more good news to tell you, my wife who was as intemperate as myself is now a Teetotaler, she is now in that shop purchasing goods in which she deals." On the moment she came out, and I was introduced as the saviour of her husband. I received their heartfelt thanks, and at that moment I experienced a satisfaction which those alone can feel who have been the means of saving a fellow creatures life! I often saw them afterwards at the Temperance Meetings, and have every reason to believe they are still Teetotalers, and doing all they can to make others so. I have not yet begun to wear the Spectacles.—J. BOORN.

DUDLEY.—On the first of last month, a Silver Medal was presented to Mr. Joseph Trueman, of this town, for his unremitting exertions in the Temperance cause.

On Monday last, a Temperance meeting was held at Oldbury, Mr. W. Mainwaring in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Freeman, Mr. Ford, and several other friends, after which 12 signed the pledge, and were very anxious that we should visit them again soon. The meeting was numerously attended, and an impression was made which will not soon be forgot.—W. MAINWARING.

Port's Corner.

OLD OAK BUCKET.

How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood,  
When fond recollection presents them to view,  
The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wild wood,  
And every beloved spot which my infancy knew.  
The wide-spreading pond, with the mill that stood by it,  
The bridge and the rock, where the cataract fell;  
The cot of my father, the dairy house nigh it,  
And e'en a rude bucket that hung over the well.  
An old oak bucket,  
An iron-bound bucket,  
A moss-covered bucket that hung over the well.

That moss-covered vessel I hail as a treasure,  
For often at noon when returned from the field  
I found the source of an exquisite pleasure,  
The purest, the sweetest, that nature could yield;  
How ardent I grasp'd it with hands that were glowing  
And soon to the white-pebbled bottom it fell,  
And then with the emblem of truth overflowing,  
And dripping with coldness it rose from the well.  
The old oak bucket,  
The moss-covered bucket,  
The iron-bound bucket that rose from the well.

How sweet from its green mossy rim to receive it,  
When poised on the curb it inclined to my lips;  
Not a full blushing goblet should tempt me to leave it,  
Though filled with the nectar that Jupiter sips;  
And now far removed from that beloved situation,  
The tear of regret will intrusively swell,  
As fancy reverts to my father's plantation,  
And sighs for the bucket that hangs over the well.  
The old oak bucket,  
The moss-covered bucket,  
The iron-bound bucket that hangs over the well.

Wordsworth.

WATER.

Thou eldest of the Elements which sprang  
From underneath the Spirits brooding wings,  
When Chaos heard that potent voice which rang  
Commanding life and being to all things.  
Hail WATER!—beautiful thy gushing springs,  
Thy lakes and rivers—shrined in clouds or dew,  
In ice or snow; or where the rainbow flings  
Its radiant arch—in every form and hue,  
Thou, glorious element; and ever fair and new.

Tour of the Dove.

AGENTS' REPORTS.

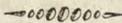
MR. B. GLOVER.

Sep. 15.—I lectured at Kidderminster to an attentive audigace. 16.—Worcester. Athenæum was crowded by a respectable audience, who appeared to listen to the addresses with great attention. H. Stone, presided; 15 signed. The meetings here much improve, and temperance principles gain in the estimation of the people. 17.—Persnore. Had the best meeting I have attended in this place, the room was crowded and many went back unable to get in, the attention paid is as much improved as the attendance, they being tried and kind friends here have had much to discourage them, but we trust prosperity will now reward their uncompromising perseverance. Mr. Corn presided; 8 signed. 19.—A good meeting, Mr. G. F. Gillett presided, and opened the meeting with a neat speech. 22.—Stow-on-the-Wold. Could procure no place for a meeting, so held one in the open air, in Mr. Varney's yard. Mr. Varney has been a great drunkard, but reformed by teetotalism, he is now a sober and respectable man, there is a Rechabite tent here with 17 members, several of them were once the worst inebriates in the town, their zeal for the spread of Temperance principles is well worthy the imitation of other Rechabite tents. A man in this neighbourhood had spent a fortune of several hundred pounds in intemperance, had brought himself to poverty, and was keeping a small beer house; one day when drunk he determined to abstain, went home, and to the surprise of his wife, took a ham-

mer, knocked down his sign, broke it to pieces, and not satisfied with this, proceeded to destroy all the ale measures he had used in retailing his drink. He has kept his determination, has since had some money left him, and is doing tolerably well in the world. 23.—Banbury. Not so large a meeting as on the occasion of my last visit. 24.—Evesham. A good meeting in the Town Hall. 25.—Leamington. This meeting was not numerously attended, but there was that kindly feeling manifested that increases our attachment to each other, and to the work in which we are engaged. 26.—Barnacle, near Coventry. Mr. R. Wakelin opened the meeting, and the people were very attentive. There are but few teetotalers in this place, most of them are reformed drunkards, and have many difficulties to contend with, we wish them every success. 29.—Willenhall. Opened a fresh place of meeting, which the friends have taken here, had a good meeting and 6 signatures. 30.—Walsall. The meetings here are not so good as they were a few months ago, but they will improve with increased zeal and unity amongst the friends. It is pleasing to find that the various auxiliaries that form the association, (with a few exceptions) are in a prosperous condition, many of our meetings are much improved, both for numbers and attention, the societies are better organised, and more effective in their operations. As the winter months are the most favourable for our meetings, we trust there will be a general effort on the part of the friends of our cause, that the coming winter may be one of success, in our efforts for the benefit of mankind.

MR. R. HORN.

Since my last report I have visited the following places. Sept. 15, Rugeley tea party, an account of which appeared in the last number of the Gazette. On the following day I lectured at Cannock; there was a good attendance and 4 signed the pledge. I was at Wolverhampton on the 17th, where there was a very large and lively meeting, and 12 signed. At Redditch on the 19th, the band went round the town, and there was a good attendance. On the 20th at Newcastle, Mr. Turner in the chair, and Mr. Taylor spoke; the friends here are doing well. 23d.—A meeting in the Town Hall, at Tamworth, and a good attendance. 24th.—A small meeting at Tutbury, 2 signed. 25th, Uttoxeter.—There was a tea party here, and a good meeting afterwards, when the Rev. Mr. Catton took the chair, Mr. Wilson and another gentleman assisted, and 13 signed. 26th.—Spoke at Lichfield in the Town Hall, Mr. Smith in the chair, there was a good meeting, and 2 signed. 29th.—A tea party at Ettingshall Lane, which went off very well, and 6 signed. Cradley.—The meeting was held in the National School, 4 young persons signed; may the old ones follow their example! Oct. 1st, Dudley Port.—A good meeting, and 2 signed. 2nd, Brierley Hill.—The fuddlers were a little troublesome, and the professors seem wedded to the drink; Teetotalism is much wanted in this place. A good meeting at Wordsley on the 3d, and 4 signatures. 6th, Darlaston.—This town is in an awful state, yet profession runs high with some, who do not seem willing to deny themselves a gratification to save the drunkard; they pray that God's kingdom may come, but forget that they should do something as well as pray. There was a better meeting than was expected, and 1 signed. 7th, Stourbridge. A large meeting, and 5 signed. 8th, Toll End.—A very wet night, but I thought a small meeting better than none. 9th, Wednesbury.—They want stirring up, 2 signed. 10th, Coseley.—Visited the place from house to house, and got a good meeting, and 5 signed the pledge. If the committees would bestir themselves we should do better, and from what we hear and see, a great deal requires to be done.



REDDITCH.—The Temperance cause in Redditch has for some time been rather flat. We held a meeting on the 2d and 3d, when Mr. Glover delivered two lectures on Total Abstinence, which left a good impression. Two signatures were obtained at the meeting, and six persons signed the pledge afterwards at Mr. Duggin's house. Our meetings were enlivened by the brass band of the society, playing through the principal streets of the town. On Monday Oct. 6th, the Rev. Mr. Carthy, of Leicester, delivered a lecture on Total Abstinence in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, and at the close 8 adult signatures were obtained, among whom were 4 local preachers of the Primitive Methodist connexion. The Rev. Mr. Graham, the Itinerant preacher, promised to give the subject a fortnight's serious consideration, as it was the first Temperance lecture he was ever at.—WM. ELLIS.

BRILES, Sept. 27.—On Wednesday last I had the pleasure of accompanying your Agent Mr. B. Glover, to Evesham, for the purpose of holding a meeting there in the evening. We had many difficulties to encounter before he could obtain a meeting in this town at all; no one being willing to co-operate with or assist him, and no suitable place for holding the meeting, except the Town Hall, and the Mayor being a Wine and Spirit Merchant, it seemed rather doubtful whether the use of that could be obtained. Mr. Glover however went to him at his wine vaults, when, in the most gentlemanly and most courteous manner, he not only granted the use of the Hall, but allowed the bills to be headed "by permission of the Mayor." A most excellent and satisfactory meeting it proved, the Hall was well filled. Mr. Glover spoke for upwards of two hours, and delivered a most impressive and eloquent lecture, one, too, of which no one could disapprove, being a statement of facts, none could deny; with a spirit of charity, that no one could condemn; and such impressive and heartfelt energy that, during the whole time, fixed the attention of the audience, and elicited at intervals their unanimous applause. Several drunkards were present, and listened with great attention throughout the lecture.

I think Mr. Glover's perseverance, with regards to this town, is highly commendable, and hope his labours may be attended with success. He has at least opened the cause well, and if properly followed up, it may be the means of re-establishing this Society. Mr. Warner, of Pershore occupied the chair. Mr. Burlingham also kindly countenanced and supported Mr. Glover, tho' not being a Teetotaler himself, he could take no active part in the cause, his kindness with that of the Mayor, were very warmly acknowledged. I have also accompanied Mr. G. to several other meetings, and felt great pleasure in hearing him speak; his sentiments are so charitable, and free from that intemperate language which sometimes disfigures the speeches of temperance lecturers.

G. F. GILLET.



R. GAMBLE'S JOURNAL.—Tuesday, 9th, attended the annual meeting of the Taunton Society; in the afternoon, strayed round some of the back streets and courts of the town and I do think, if those who rank among the professors of the day, and who oppose temperance societies, were to go from house to house in those places, and see the misery and wretchedness which intemperance inflicts among the working classes, they would lay down their weapons of hostility, and unite in driving the desolating curse from our land. I saw there the necessity of missionary efforts, as those people seldom ever hear of a Temperance meeting. I must think if some active person were established as a Temperance missionary at Taunton, and occasionally visiting the neighbouring towns and villages, much good might be done. In every house I was most civilly received; and how many, alas, could tell of the ravages of strong drink! The Temperance Hall was filled with a tea party, who seemed exceedingly happy. The meeting commenced about seven o'clock; Mr. Bowly in the chair. A report was read, which spoke of the progress of the cause. Addresses were given by the town missionary, a staunch teetotaler, the Rev. Mr. Fenning, a Catholic priest, who signed the pledge, and myself. Towards the close the Rev. J. Montgomery, Unitarian minister, took the pledge, and spoke in high terms of the society. Several followed the example set them, and at nearly ten o'clock ended one of the best meetings I have witnessed for some time; the Taunton friends are in high spirits. A new committee was formed, who have pledged themselves to work in the cause with vigour.

On Thursday the 11th, at Lewin's Mead School Room, the children of the Infant School, the Middle School, and Stoke's Croft School, assembled at four in the afternoon, and were addressed by the Rev. W. James, Mr. W. Mathews, Secretary of the Juvenile Society, Mr. Geo. Houlson, Mr. Saunders, and Mr. Churchill. Nearly all the children present two hundred and fifty in number, were enrolled.—*Bristol Herald*.

IN MASSACHUSETTS, only one county out of fourteen now grants licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

PROFESSOR POTTER, a devoted friend of the Temperance movement, has been elevated to the bishopric of Pennsylvania.

THE MAYOR of New York has given official notice that the laws forbidding all trade on the Sabbath, except in certain articles within specified hours, and especially the laws pro-

hibiting all traffic in spirituous or malt liquors at all hours, will be rigidly enforced.

OHIO.—The late Court of Common Pleas in Loraine county, Ohio, refused to grant any licences to liquor-selling taverns.

IN RHODE ISLAND, twenty-one towns, including nearly all the larger towns have, by a popular vote, decided not to grant licences. A few years ago, 600 licences were granted in this little State.

THE GRAND ARMY.—The number of Temperance Societies in the United States is estimated at *ten thousand*, with *four millions* of members.

### RESPECTABLE DRINKING.

#### LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE AT HOUNSLOW BARRACKS.

An occurrence of a melancholy character took place on Sunday night, at the barracks of the 4th Regiment of Light Dragoons, stationed at Hounslow, during which Quartermaster Thomas Tarleton was stabbed in the stomach by Lieutenant Martin Kerwan, of that regiment. Various reports were immediately in circulation as to the particulars of the transaction, one of which was, that in consequence of the promotion by purchase, of Major Harcourt Masters, of that regiment, to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Unattached, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of Friday week, that officer on Sunday last gave a dinner to his brother officers, which took place in the mess-room of the regiment at Hounslow Barracks. The convivialities of the evening were kept up until a late hour. Most of the officers drank freely, and it is stated by some who profess to be well informed, that about twelve o'clock, while under the influence of wine, Lieutenant Kerwan took umbrage at something that occurred, and finally quitted the mess-room for his own apartments, whither he was attended by Quartermaster Tarleton, who endeavoured to soothe his irritated feelings, but on reaching the Lieutenant's apartments, that officer immediately seized his sword, and stabbed Tarleton as above described.

Lieutenant Kerwan was much intoxicated at the time, and had, during some wrestling which took place after dinner, been thrown twice with great violence on his head.

Colonel Daly expressed his readiness to enter into any amount of bail for the appearance of Lieut. Kerwan at a future day; but the Bench said the charge was of so serious a nature that they could not take bail, and it was their duty to remand the prisoner to Tothill-fields Bridewell, until the fate of Quartermaster Tarleton can be ascertained, or his recovery be such as to enable him to attend. The prisoner, accompanied by one of the officers of the regiment, was then removed to Tothill-fields Bridewell.

Quartermaster Tarleton has since been examined, and is in a fair way of recovery. He states as follows:—From the exceeding kindness I have on all occasions experienced from Lieut. Kerwan, since my promotion, I am perfectly confident that, had it not been for the excited state in which Lieut. Kerwan was at the moment, arising from the blows he had received in the falls while wrestling, and the effects of the wine he had drunk, he would not have done me an injury; and, on my oath, I am also convinced that at the moment Lieut. Kerwan did so, he entertained no malice or ill-will against me.

SHOOTING A POLICEMAN.—We regret to say that an affair of this nature, which may turn out one of fatal consequence, occurred at Hotham-street, Bridewell, about half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning. It appears that about that hour, three very respectably-dressed persons, gentlemen by their exterior, were found drunk and disorderly in one of the neighbouring streets, and in the act of attempting to break open a door. Upon being conveyed to Hotham-street Bridewell they were searched, and upon the person of one a brace of pocket pistols was found. The pistols were laid upon the counter for a minute or two for the purpose of completing the search, and the person upon whom they were discovered seems to have put those present upon their guard, for, as our informant states, he distinctly declared in an audible voice, that they were loaded. Immediately after, the youngest of his companions seized one of the pistols and fired at police-officer No. 413. The contents entered the bridge of the unfortunate man's nose, and passed, as was subsequently ascertained, in a slanting direction through his head. The three prisoners, on being booked, gave fictitious names; but it has since been ascertained that their real names are Emanuel Bromilow, Thomas Benbow, and Thomas Francis Russell. The latter who had the sum of 28*l.* upon his person, fired the

shot. One of them states that he is a medical man, and another that he is brother to a timber merchant; Russell is an attorney. The unfortunate police-officer is an Irishman by birth.



### ONE WEEK'S DRINKING, & ONE WEEK AFTER.

No man can disobey the laws by which his constitution is governed without suffering some punishment for his temerity and folly. Intemperance brings many evils on its votaries, such as gout, dropsy, liver complaint, dyspepsia, fever, and even madness. There is another disease partaking of the nature of some of these, but dissimilar in other respects which often result from hard drinking, and is called delirium tremens by medical men, but it is familiarly known by its victims as the HORRORS, and there never was a name coined more descriptive of the thing meant, than this. As an instance we will give you the Artist's story. "I had been drinking all the week, and on the Sunday I was at home, and had the horrors strong upon me, and my wife was apt to be nervous, and could give me no consolation, but on this occasion was made more nervous than usual, and told me she was at death's door, and in a few days she should die, and begged me to take care of the children! Talking of death was too much for my feelings at that moment, I could not bear it, so put on my slippers and left the house, and walked away to get rid of the oppression of my spirits. I went first to Stoke, then to Newcastle and stopped all night at — Public house, where they put me to bed. The next morning I had the horrors so bad that I determined to go to Longton, and after having some drink I set out, and after walking for some time I asked how far I was from Longton? Why you are going in the contrary direction and are ten miles off, near Whitmore. My money was getting very low, but I had more drink, and walked on towards Drayton, for I had got the horrors so bad, I thought I could walk as well without money as with it; when I got to Drayton I had some drink and was put to bed. The horrors were as bad next morning, so I started for Wolverhampton, and found that the wet and the mud had spoiled my slippers, and my stockings were worn into such holes, that I was ashamed to look at them. It was getting late, my money gone, and I stood kicking at the gate of Wolverhampton workhouse, without being able to make myself heard, when a stranger passing by, and seeing I was respectably dressed, took me to his house and gave me a night's lodging. I was not in a condition to travel any further and stopped there till Saturday, *working out the hunger question*. My sufferings were at last relieved by some money and boots from home, and I found my wife had given up all hope of seeing me again, and supposed I had destroyed myself. If any teetotaler was to get hold of this, what a story he might make of it! Such histories need no colouring, we prefer giving the above in the simple language in which it was conveyed to our ear. The only escape from the horrors, the gout, and similar visitations is to remove the cause. To give up the drink in the most likely way to remove a disease caused by drink.



IN BAINBRIDGE, Indiana, the people are talking of having a general jubilee, on account of the success of the cause of temperance, and the total annihilation of drunkenness in that place.

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 hear of any other medical practitioner curing disease by it."

THE ANCIENT BRITONS were noted for being swift of foot, having fine athletic frames, and great strength of body; *their only drink was water.*

Received:—MR. G. PORTER. REV. S. MINTON. MESSRS. T. B. GREGORY. G. N. GEO. F. GILLET. W. MAINWARING. FRED. HOPWOOD. WM. LEEKE. F. BATTAM. JAS. BEVAN. WM. HORNSBY. CHARLES TRAFFORD. T. T. S. WM. EDWARDS. REV. R. L. CARPENTER.

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

\* \* \* Several Communications are unavoidably postponed.

Printed and Published by GEORGE FAWCETT, High-street, in the Parish of West Bromwich, in the County of Stafford. November 1st, 1846.

# CENTRAL

# Temperance Gazette:

FOR THE COUNTIES OF STAFFORD, WARWICK, & WORCESTER.

When you sign the Pledge and become a Teetotaler you strike one link from the chain of custom and habit which binds the Drunkard.

No. 10.]

DECEMBER, 1845.

[Price One Penny.]

## AGENTS' APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER:

|              | MR. B. GLOVER. | MR. R. HORN.      | MR. BOOTH.       |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 Monday     | Oldbury        | Barnacle          | Tutbury          |
| 2 Tuesday    | Stourbridge,   | Leamington        | Tamworth         |
| 3 Wednesday  | Yardley        | Coventry          | Ashbourne        |
| 4 Thursday   | Erdington      | Wellsbourne       | Uttoxeter        |
| 5 Friday     | Lozels         | Stratford on Avon | Rugeley          |
| 8 Monday     | Kidderminster  | Birmingham        | Burton           |
| 9 Tuesday    | Worcester      | West Bromwich     | Derby            |
| 10 Wednesday | Pershore       | Wednesbury        | Bilston          |
| 11 Thursday  | Alcester       | Dudley Port       | Toll End         |
| 12 Friday    | Droitwich      | Wordesley         | Tipton           |
| 15 Monday    | Madeley        | Hales Owen        | Darlaston        |
| 16 Tuesday   | Iron Bridge    | Ettingshall Lare  | Rowley Regis     |
| 17 Wednesday | Much Wenlock   | Dudley            | Dudley Woodside  |
| 18 Thursday  | Shrewsbury     | Redditch          | Sedgley          |
| 19 Friday    | Wellington     | Ditto             | Smethwick        |
| 22 Monday    | Market Drayton | Penkhull          | Astwood Bank     |
| 23 Tuesday   | Newcastle      | Longton           | Bell End         |
| 24 Wednesday | Macclesfield   | Stoke             | Bidford          |
| 25 Thursday  | Congleton      | Tunstall          | Evesham          |
| 26 Friday    | Leek           | Portobello        | Cambden          |
| 29 Monday    | Walsall        | Willenhall        | Banbury          |
| 30 Tuesday   | Cannock        | Town End          | Banbury          |
| 31 Wednesday | Wolverhampton  | Cradley           | Stow-on-the-Wold |

## 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.—Tunstall, Primitive Methodist School, Thursday.—Fenton, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Monday.—Cobridge, New Connexion School Wednesday.—Shelton Bedford School Thursday.

**T**HE enterprising and dauntless traveller who scales the lofty Alps, in accomplishing his arduous undertaking often yields to the difficulties of the ascent, and seeks to recruit his exhausted powers by a temporary cessation of his toil, and to refresh his mind by a retrospect of the distance already trod. And then with nerves re-strung and renewed spirits, he sets his face again to the hill of difficulty, and resolutely perseveres till his foot is planted on the snowy summit. When this is achieved he turns round to view the glorious prospect, and beholding the noble amphitheatre of snow clad mountains before him on which the rising sun is shedding that rosy tint which is unequalled for splendour and beauty, he forgets all his labour and toil in the rapture of his triumph. Such were our sensations, in crossing the elevated pass of Mont Cervin, where the spectator realizes the powerful description of the poet, and experiences a deep and thrilling excitement which will not be forgotten as long as life continues.

\* \* \* \* \* Above me are the Alps,  
The palaces of Nature, whose vast walls  
Have pinnacled in clouds their snowy scalps,  
And throned Eternity in icy halls  
Of cold sublimity, where forms and falls  
The avalanche—the thunderbolt of snow!  
All that expands the spirit, yet appals,  
Gather around these summits, as to show [man below]  
How Earth may pierce to Heaven, yet leave vain  
It was amidst storms, difficulties, and obstructions on every side that the Temperance Reforma-

tion had its birth. It was assailed on all hands for every conceivable reason, and for no reason; and to its first champions the eminence which it has now attained, and the favour with which it is regarded by good men appeared as distant as the pinnacle of Mont Cervin to the inhabitants of the valley. Let us therefore bestow a moment in the retrospect of our past labours, and a survey of the difficulties which beset our crowning victory; the sobriety of the **WORLD**. The first advocates of Teetotalism were told that it was mean, low, contrary to Scripture, impracticable, and that the system would be so injurious to health, that a speedy death would soon release the disciple of the fountain from the sufferings which his folly would bring upon him. No epithet was too degrading to be applied to the Teetotaler, and in some instances excommunication was launched against the obstinate individual who refused to break his pledge, and again drink of the intoxicating cup. The temperance advocate and his convert were alike exposed to contempt and reproach, nor were these the only weapons used against him, brute force, and personal assault were freely resorted to, and there were few of the original advocates whose existence had not been endangered by their advocacy of the blessings which would accrue to the people, if they embraced the principles of the temperance movement. The lives of some of these worthies were continually in danger, from the attacks of mobs of drunken people, too often incited to their unholy work by those who were engaged in the sale of strong drinks.

Many of the meetings were held in barns or private houses, because no public room could be engaged for such a purpose.

At the present moment there is no "Wod-bridge" in the united kingdom, where a temperance meeting may not be held in a peaceable manner; and the school rooms, town halls, and chapels, are thrown open for the advocacy of temperance in every part of the country. What is the cause of this great change in the feeling of the nation, towards Teetotalers? Experience has proved the fallacy of the objections against our cause; time has set its seal upon our principles; they are founded on TRUTH, and therefore they have prevailed against all the assaults of prejudice and error; and they will prevail till temperance becomes universal. Most of the original friends and advocates of our cause, are alive now to prove that teetotalism does not injure the health, but is conducive to its greatest enjoyment. Numbers of persons whose constitutions appeared to be destroyed for ever, by debauchery, have washed in the fountain of teetotalism, and have been cured of their ailments. And not only is water good for persons in health, but physicians have found that it is the most effectual remedy for many forms of disease.

Some of the greatest outcasts in the country, when reclaimed from their drunken habits, have become useful members of society, and have exchanged the impious ravings of the public house, for the contrite prayer in the house of God. Profligate men and women who could not spare the smallest coin from the gratification of their animal passions, are now amongst the most liberal, according to their means, in subscribing to the maintenance of Christian worship, and the support of charitable institutions. Men who follow the most laborious employments find they are better without intoxicating stimulants. Persons of sedentary life, and studious habits find they are better without wine. Ministers can preach, and visit the poor with less fatigue. Children are better fed, better clothed, better lodged, and better educated. The amount of crime is diminishing as temperance progresses in a town, country, or hamlet. The people have observed these facts, and perceived that they were mistaken in the hasty opinion they had formed of Teetotalism; they now acknowledge it is a GREAT GOOD, and a powerful instrument for the moral reformation of the country; they bid us therefore God speed, and they do well.

We think it desirable to give some of the many testimonies which have been borne by eminent persons, to the value of our labours, and the encouragement which others have given us by their wishes for our success, with statements of the effects of the drinking customs of society on the morals of the people.

In Ireland, Judge Crampton has borne his testimony to the great decrease of crime, and faction fights, in consequence of the Temperance reformation. The same observations have been made by Judges Perrin, Burton, Pennefather, and Baron Richards—Lord Cloncurry, at a large meeting held in Dublin, stated, that a remarkable improvement had taken place in the manners and habits of his tenantry, and the labourers on his estate, since

the introduction of Teetotalism among them. J. H. Perry, Esq. said, that no person had a better opportunity of observing its effects upon the working classes of Dublin than he had, as he came so much in contact with them, and the improvement in their manners, habits, and condition was extraordinary. Lord Fortescue, Lord Monteagle, and Lord Morpeth, have done justice to the advantage which has resulted to Ireland from the sobriety of the people, and one of the noble Lords made use of these words in the House of Commons, in 1840. "And let me observe in passing, let not the House think lightly of this subject (unqualified temperance)—this is no trivial, no unimportant feature in the present moral aspect of Ireland. I am not saying of this, that we can calculate on it for more, or for longer, than it has already gone. But I boldly say, that so far as it has gone, it is an immense good—and gives prospects of more good—leaves room for good habits to grow and become permanent—affords opportunity for happy results to manifest and develop themselves."

At the assizes at Galway, a criminal proceeding was tried before Judge Perrin, issuing from that once fertile source of blood and violence, a faction feud, and ending in a homicide. The parties engaged on both sides were proved to be influenced with drink; a fact which is now sure to excite much surprise in an Irish court of justice. The learned Judge publicly noticed a *circumstance so remarkable*; he enquired of the witnesses whether the Temperance Society had been introduced into that part of the country where the riot occurred. It appeared that the scene of that outrage fell within a circle as yet unblest by the visits of Father Mathew; the Roman Catholic Bishop, Dr. M'Hale, having declined such *aid as irregular*. Hence it appears, that there is more drunkenness, in that diocese than in the whole province of Connaught besides.

In England, we find that a man of the name of Rolfe, was tried at the Norwich assizes, for having cut, wounded, and stabbed Robert Burton, while under the influence of strong drink; the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Stabbing, but done in a fit of drunkenness, and the prisoner did not know the consequences;" Mr. Justice Coleridge, addressing the prisoner, said, "I confess I am rather sorry for the verdict given by the jury; but they will forgive me, I am bound to speak with sincerity. Any verdict that seems to hold out that persons when drunk are not equally criminal, seems to me wrong, and I am bound to take the first opportunity of saying, that if the jury believes that you did not know the consequence of the act, because you were drunk, it makes no difference in the crime. To hold that a drunken man can do what a sober man cannot do with impunity, is to encourage people in drinking, and there is nothing that occasions so much crime and misery, as the habit of drinking; and if there be one thing more than another, that is incumbent on every master, husband, father of a family, and every person who has the least influence over others, and wish to promote the public good, it is to put down the shocking habit of intoxication now so awfully prevalent in society. I do not agree, that a person is to be exempt from punishment because he com-

mits an offence while in a state of drunkenness." He was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment and hard labour. Charges, if possible more severe, have been delivered by Barons Alderson, Gurney, Justice Maule, Judges Erskine, and Patterson, which are supported by the experience of Sir G. Gipps, the Governor of New South Wales; J. Poynder, Esq Under-Sheriff of London; the late Mayor of Waterford, and the Chaplains of various jails in the kingdom. We will conclude our evidence by the statements of various members of the House of Lords. On the first reading of the "Spirit Duties Bill," a noble Earl having expressed his fear, that the operation of the Bill would be to check the progress of the temperance movement; the Earl of Ripon admitted that "the temperance movement in Ireland had been *productive of very great social advantages*," and that the zeal, energy, and success of Father Mathew, certainly intitled him to the highest commendation. Lord Western touched upon another point. He said there was but little probability of any extensive supplies of corn from Ireland, as in consequence of the people having become sober, they were able to keep the corn at home and eat it themselves. The Earl of Wicklow said, that "he should indeed regret anything which would have a tendency to impede the miraculous movement in favour of temperance, which was at present going on in Ireland. To the extraordinary man who was the author of that movement, he felt that the country was deeply indebted." The Earl of Clanricarde said, "that if the genius of mischief had determined to inflict on Ireland every possible moral evil, he could not have devised a scheme more favourable to his purpose than that of bringing back the peasantry to those habits which they had, as was truly said, in an almost miraculous manner, been induced to abandon! The late Viceroy of Ireland said, "that knowing from his own observation, what had been justly termed, the almost miraculous movement made in favour of temperance, and the moral and social benefits every day accruing from its continuance; he could not but add his humble entreaty that their lordships would not precipitately sanction a Bill which must revive all the temptations to crime which had been happily abandoned.

In the report of the SANATORY STATE OF THE LABOURING CLASSES, we find the following statement. "The great cause of poverty and abject want and disease among this class is their abominable habit of drunkenness, which brings them to want, enervates their bodies, and renders them very susceptible of the attacks of destructive maladies, and, when attacked, is what enables disease to feed with so much ravage upon them. The object then should be to ameliorate this condition by moralizing them, by general and religious instruction, and by endeavouring to disabuse their ignorance of the bad effect of all fermented liquor, even when taken in small quantities as ordinary food, which, with them is almost sure, ultimately, to lead to their immoderate use, and then to destroy the morality, the mental faculties, the corporeal stamina, and the domestic comfort of all, and produce that carelessness of filth in their own persons and houses, which make them live in a far worse state than that of the gross-

est quadruped. Only last month Mr. Broughton, the magistrate of Worship street, London; enlorgised from the bench, the efforts of the temperance advocates, and used these remarkable words, "he considered that drunkenness was far worse, and had more victims in this country, than the plague at Constantinople." We ourselves, have had the pleasure in another county, of hearing the Lord Lieutenant speak highly of the beneficial influence of Teetotalism, and in this county the Deputy Lieutenant expressed his wishes for our success on the occasion of Father Mathew's visit to Birmingham.

Seeing the position we at present occupy, and looking back at the odium which everywhere attended Teetotalism at the commencement of our career, it must be acknowledged that a mighty and most important change has been wrought in public opinion. We have great reason to thank God for his blessing on our past exertions, and to have faith in the future!

We rejoice that noblemen take an interest in the progress of temperance; that the judges deprecate the drinking habits of society, that the magistrates bid us God speed; but while we thank them for their good wishes, we beg to remind them that good wishes will produce no harvest, unless allied with good deeds. That their position in society calls upon them to take an active and prominent part in this great question, and to exert the influence which they possess, in forwarding our great cause, by becoming themselves abstainers. When the judges say that nine criminal cases out of ten are caused by the drinking habits of society, and state that they should have little to do in the criminal court, were it not for strong drink, what a noble opportunity is offered to them to set an example of self denial, by signing the pledge of Teetotalism! Their exhortations to temperance would be increased a hundred fold in power and efficacy, if they were to add example to precept. The insane love of strong drink which actuates the people, is a great NATIONAL CALAMITY, and all lovers of their country are called upon to unite in checking this parent of crime, by the only means which has been found effectual, the temperance reformation!

#### THE COME-ALONGS & GO-ALONGS.

"In looking round upon the busy walks of life, we find that not a few consist of this Go-along kind of people. They will listen attentively to your benevolent projects; they will express their approbation of your principles of action; they will profess unqualified admiration of your mode of proceeding, and their cordial sympathy with the end you have in view; but immediately you solicit their countenance and aid, they shrink from your appeal, and endeavour to shuffle you off by protests of inability, or by plausibly insisting that they shall require time to consider of it; and endeavour to hide their indolence or parsimony under the plea of waiting to see 'how it will work.' They are convinced that the end is desirable, and the means unexceptionable, but any one may do the work, so that you will not trouble them; and sinking back in their easy-chairs, these well-meaning Go-alongs sigh over the ignorance and wickedness of the world, bidding you good speed in your enterprise, but do not dream of putting a finger to the work."

"Now, it is evident that if every one acted in this manner, no plan or project, however excellent, could by possibility be carried out. If every one thus shrunk from taking a part in the initiative, no benevolent enterprise would have a practical beginning, and its cradle would be also its grave."

Chambers' Journal.

Birmingham, 28th October, 1845.

I most cordially concur in your remarks of last month, on the system of licensing public-houses; one more pernicious could hardly have been devised—nor one less suited to the present times. It must be known to most of your readers that previously to the year 1830, every house in the kingdom open for the sale of intoxicating liquors was under the absolute control of the neighbouring justices, who had virtually the power to grant, suspend, or annul licenses, as they pleased; I say virtually—because, in effect few or any who imagined themselves aggrieved by their decisions, possessed the means of setting themselves right. Application to a superior court for a rule to shew cause was always uncertain in its results, but most certain in the great expense it entailed on the applicant. But during the year in question, the law was so far altered, relaxed, or amended, whichever you, Mr. Editor, please. To a considerable degree the power was taken out of the hands of the Magistrates, and persons under certain restrictions were allowed, on paying an annual sum to the excise, to open their premises for the sale, and in many instances, the consumption of Beer and Cider, but not what are technically denominated "Spirituos Liquors;" these are well-known as "Beer Shops," and are thickly scattered over the land. Viewed in one direction, this was an improvement on the old law, as tending to break up monopoly and irresponsible power—yet, in many instances, there can be no doubt that the remedy has proved worse than the disease; the direct tendency has been to increase the already widely-spread evil of drunkenness, especially in the rural districts—for in large towns, such as the one I now write from, I believe the regular frequenters of public-houses prefer the old justice licensed place to the beer-house. Indirectly, the mischief, I am persuaded, has been yet greater—and in this way—very bad, and most defective as the old system was, yet it had this recommendation over the one now established:—that under it all public-houses were on a level, all were equally under surveillance, and one class was not apparently preferred to the derogation of the other; but by making two classes—one under the patronage of the Magistrates, and the other not; a spirit of favouritism has sprung up—the results of which are disastrous to the morals and comforts of the population. From the first, the magistracy have set themselves in complete opposition to the beer-shops, because removed from their inspection, and from the same cause the houses yet left to them have risen considerably in their estimation. The Licensed Victuallers are continually spoken of, as a most respectable body of men, the Beer-shopkeepers never receive this flattering designation—the police have rigid orders to keep the latter within the strict letter of the law, and so far all is well. Are the Licensed Victuallers as strictly watched? Now, Mr. Editor, I have never been at our Police-Office, or any other place of Petty Sessions on a licensing-day, and I have no manner of knowledge how the proceedings are conducted; yet I cannot but wonder how it is so many public-houses are judged necessary—I will not say for Birmingham, but for every town large or small. In a considerable manufacturing town in an adjacent country, I was some twelvemonth back surprised and pained to see so many of these places, and on enquiry, I found that drunkenness was more than commonly prevalent there: surely there is a fault—a grievous wrong somewhere? The true remedy appears to me, to abolish the system of licensing altogether—I mean licensing by the Magistrates. Let all public-houses stand on the footing of the beer-shops, and then the laws will be more strictly enforced on all. This is but common justice and equal dealing! I do not presume to blame individuals, and have no doubt that the best intentions actuate them; but it is a weakness inherent in human nature to desire authority and to look with unfavourable eye on that which whilst it opposes cannot be effectually controlled. I am the more anxious to put my sentiments on record, as until lately, my opinion had been, that in order to check, in some degree, the fearful evils which flow from indulgence in intoxicating drinks, the control of the Magistrates was necessary, and so I still think, but not in the way it is now exercised.—I would have the publican as free as the grocer or tea-dealer, who has equally with him to pay for his license to trade; but as the grocer's license depends not on the Magistrate, so neither should the publicans; but, on the other hand, I would make laws against tippling, gambling, and disorder, very stringent, as well as the regulation of hours, especially on the Lord's-day—and by abolishing the present licensing system, these laws would be far more effectually put in force. It is, Sir, very necessary that we should endeavour to go to the root of every evil, and the way I have aimed to point out is one. Take away facilities for tippling and you go far to ba-

nish it. It may be said my plan would go far to increase the evil we so much deplore: I think not—for a very short time it might, but it would very soon correct itself. I believe the licensed public-house is now far worse than the beer-shop, because less watched. A poor woman, whom I not long since saw, told me that her husband had become, in her own words, "a villain to her"—he had recently got into full work, and spent nearly all his earnings at a Licensed Victualler's house—he was continually drunk, and seldom came home till one or two in the morning; the house, as she was informed, being frequently kept open all night. On my intimating doubts as to the truth of this latter statement, she said, "other houses were thus kept open, and she had heard there was no law to prevent it." I cannot believe this, but must plead ignorance as to the law of licensing, and shall feel obliged by you, or any of your correspondents, giving me information—at all events, if there be a law it is most sadly infringed.

Being most desirous to diminish the prevalence of drunkenness, I trouble you with the above remarks, if you think them worth the notice of your readers, shall be glad to see them inserted in your excellent periodical.

ALIIQUIS.

[We believe any thing which would give a facility to the traffic in strong liquors would be an evil, because it would increase the temptations to drink; and the more houses there are for the sale of beer the greater will be the number of tipplers. Would it not be better to limit the number of houses of this kind, and only allow of one house for a population of 1000 persons? The license might then be sold by auction to the highest bidder, and the proceeds of the sale paid over to the parish officers for the maintenance of the unfortunate persons who by frequenting the said houses would be consigned to the poor-house, the lunatic asylum, or the jail.

Public-houses are supposed to be established for the accommodation of way-faring travellers, who may arrive at any hour of the night, and not for tipplers, and on the strength of this plea they enjoy immunities which are not granted to the beer-shops.

ED.]

FROM A LADY TO THE PRESIDENT OF A  
TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

MY DEAR SIR,

May I ask you to be kind enough to urge upon my husband, this evening, the necessity of his not making any reserve relative to his not keeping the pledge during the occasional indisposition, which he is subject to, as I fear he may do so; and, I think, if you would be so kind as to name it, at the time he signs the pledge, it will perhaps prevent the evil which would undoubtedly occur, if he were, under any circumstances, to suppose it to be necessary, at those times, for him to break the pledge.

After attending the last Temperance meeting, it occurred to me, that it perhaps would be a help to my husband, with regard to his firmly adhering to the pledge, if I signed it with him, as I have long been convinced of the benefit in general arising from total abstinence.

I hope, and trust, with the blessing of God, it may be the means of much good to us. I hope we shall have the pleasure of seeing you to tea early this evening, and believe me,

My dear Sir, yours, very truly,

Worcestershire,

October 7, 1845.

Vicarage, October 18, 1845.

MY DEAR SIR,

I think it most important that whenever the pledge of total abstinence is taken, it should be done without any reservation, and that it is of equal importance that the wife should unite with her husband in this great transaction, as a help to her husband and as an example to her children.

The accompanying letter recognises these principles, and I shall be glad to see it inserted in the Central Temperance Gazette.

I remain, dear Sir, your's, faithfully,  
H. H.

To G. S. Kenrick, Esq.

**CROFTS.**—Although I cannot boast of a very protracted or extensive experience either in morals or human nature, yet, in the course of my reading, and during my past association with my fellow mortals, I have become acquainted with this remarkable and well known fact, that the first conception of important truths, and the early rise of great and unprecedented achievements have almost invariably incurred a great measure of enmity and suspicion; and I have found this to have been increasingly the case, if such principles or undertakings affected the passions and prejudices of mankind. We need no stronger proof of the truth of this opinion, than is afforded us by a view of the early struggles of Christianity, with the vice and enmity of a depraved and hostile world. How great and numerous were the difficulties with which the first promulgators of the Gospel had to contend! How mighty and countless were the foes arrayed against the little band of twelve! Again, we have seen how the cause of foreign missions was hindered and opposed in our own country; and how the design of evangelizing the heathen world was looked on as a mad scheme—a mere enthusiastic chimera, even by good and enlightened people. And thus, for the same reasons, we see how the principles of Total Abstinence, now almost in their infancy, have provoked the opposition and scorn of many, even in this *our day*. At present, we are the objects of ridicule and calumny; the selfish, the worldly, the weak-minded, and the profligate, are opposed to our principles, because they have never felt their importance and value; and too many christians stand aloof from us, because they cannot understand their duty. But, as the steady and continued progress of the Gospel soon lessened the numbers of its foes—and as the happy success of our devoted Missionaries, in different parts of the world, removed the doubts and overcame the prejudices of those who opposed the attempted conversion of the heathen, so as very quickly to thin the ranks of the enemy, and to increase the number of its patrons and friends, so will the noble, salutary, and truly benevolent principles of Total Abstinence gain ground, advance, and go on, “conquering and to conquer,” and lead the minds of men to feel their duty with regard to them, and to understand their value. The advocates of Total Abstinence are now comparatively few; we do not number amongst us the noble or the mighty of the earth; we attack the deeply-rooted prejudices of men; we condemn their long indulged appetites, and set ourselves in opposition to the darling follies and established customs of society. Therefore our enemies are numerous, and hence the reason of our being viewed by many with ridicule and scorn. But we are fully sensible of the excellence of our principles. The experience and testimony of good and enlightened men, confirm our convictions of their reasonableness and importance, and we know that nothing but ignorance of this can produce opposition in the minds of others. Principles which tend to prevent and counteract vice of every description—which promote the growth of Religion and virtue—which contribute to the health, wealth, and happiness of mankind.—I say, such principles *must* be fundamentally good, and worthy of universal reception; they *must* put down all opposition; they *must* prosper. Unhappily, men are more powerfully influenced by the cravings of appetite, and the impulses of inclination, than by the dictates of reason, or the guidance of judgement. One successful effort in conquering themselves—one well-formed, and strictly-observed resolution to abstain from the *slightest* gratification of appetite, would suffice to show men how to secure the mastery over their inclinations; it would raise them in their own estimation, and a feeling of personal dignity would lead them to shrink, with virtuous pride, and noble abhorrence, from the indulgence of those pernicious and depraved propensities which once held them bound in chains of moral slavery. If our fellow men were sensible of the obligations they are under to God, to Religion, and to Society at large, they would soon feel it their duty, as Christians, as Patriots, and as Men, to refrain from the gratifications of their passions. But they are blinded by appetite, and so cannot view their duty as they ought; they are hardened by a long course of selfish gratification, and therefore cannot feel for the miseries and crimes of others, although encouraged and confirmed by their pernicious example. This is a consideration too often overlooked; even the pious and intelligent are too indifferent to the necessity which is laid on them of

setting a good example in this respect. If professing Christians cannot resist their inclinations, the openly profane and irreligious have, alas! too strong an argument to palliate their conduct. Let us hope, and pray, that the Lord's people, at least, will soon be led to endeavour “to adorn the doctrine of God their Saviour” in this respect as well as in others. The more I see and read of the evils caused by the use of intoxicating drinks, the more resolutely do I determine, in the strength of grace, to abstain from “every appearance of evil,” and the more I know and *feel* the benefits of Total Abstinence, the more deeply am I impressed in its favour, and the more forcibly am I convinced of the necessity imposed on me, to adhere to, and promote its principles, with the best of my influence and ability, and to the end of my days. In accordance with these feelings, I write to request that you will insert my name on the list of your members, as a Teetotaler for life, as I signed my name at first for two months only. You are at liberty to apply this letter to any purpose you may deem it worthy of; and if it should be the means of leading others to come to a decision similar to mine, I shall feel that I have not lived in vain.

Yours most faithfully,  
GEORGE PORTER.

**TEMPERANCE LECTURE,  
S. C. HALL, ESQ, T. S. A.**

This gentleman, who has been on a visit to the Potteries, collecting materials for his illustrated tour through the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland, delivered an address on Temperance, (of which he is a most ardent advocate,) in the Bethesda School Rooms, on Saturday evening. Although but a few hours notice was given of the meeting, it was very numerously attended, and the address, which was admirable, both in conception, delivery, and application, was listened to with the most cordial delight and satisfaction, indeed it would be a difficult task to find a speaker, capable of enlisting the sympathy of his hearers more than this gentleman. It is grateful to know that he has in the most kind and handsome manner, agreed to attend on any future occasion that his services may be deemed of advantage to the cause. The Rev. H. C. Gray, incumbent of Trent Vale, was in the chair. A vote of thanks was given both to the lecturer and chairman at the close of the meeting.

*Port's Corner.*

**THE TIPPLER'S FAREWELL.**

Farewell to the ale-tap—farewell to the cup—  
Farewell to the dearly-loved, oft-taken sup.  
The reign of strong liquor is ended and o'er,  
I have long been its slave, but I'll serve it no more:  
'Twas a tyrant who wrung soul and body with pains,  
But I've conquer'd my foe, and have cast off my chains.  
Oh! once I had money, friends called every day,  
Now my pockets are light—and my friends—where are they?  
While Sober my cheeks might have vied with the rose,  
But now! they are pale, and the red's on my nose,  
I could eat with a relish—but oh! scarce a bit  
Of the food I now take on my stomach will sit.  
Once I sat with my wife and my children at night,  
By our tea table snug in the pleasant fire-light.  
My sweet little children! they came at my call,  
And like a fond father I romped with them all.  
But, alas! like a fool, my sweet fire-side I left,  
And too quickly of comfort and peace was bereft,  
Now I mean to reform—and my pleasures renew  
Home—home—sweet home is again within view;  
To my fancy sweet visions domestic arise,  
And joy shines again in my little ones' eyes.  
I'll quaff from the fountain—be blithe as a king,  
And enjoy the pure glass from the Temperance spring.  
Farewell to the wine cup—farewell to strong drink,  
Men on water *may* swim, but in liquor *must* sink.  
I'll tittle no more, nor use artful pretence  
To allay my false thirst—and I'll pocket my pence,  
And when years have gone by I shall bless the glad day  
When I took my first step in the Teetotal way.

## NORWICH GREAT TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.

The Eighth Anniversary took place in this city on Tuesday 14th, and Wednesday 15th of October. A great improvement in the mode of celebrating this occasion was adopted by the committee; and instead of a public procession parading the streets, as in past years, a fancy Bazaar was held in the Corn Exchange, which was well sustained by the contributions of the ladies of the district, and afforded strong proof, that the principles of the society were respected and espoused by a powerful body of friends. The admission was six-pence, returnable to the visitor in payment for his purchase. The hall was tastefully hung with flags and banners, bearing various mottos indicative of the necessity and advantage of Temperance. Some stalls were covered with books and fancy stationery, and all were superintended with great efficiency, which was especially evinced by the persevering, and we may add, successful endeavours, to effect sales.

A TEA PARTY was also announced in St. Andrew's Hall, and this was attended by about 900 persons, the admission being by tickets, 1s. 6d. each. The sight was a splendid one, and the feast was not only of "good things" to please the palate, but more particularly "a feast of reason and a flow of soul." In the midst of the tea, the LORD BISHOP of the Diocese entered the hall, accompanied by the Rev. Thomas Clowes, the President, and, were enthusiastically received by clapping of hands as they passed along the tables. Tea being over, and the tables cleared, his Lordship addressed the assembly from the upper end of the hall. In the course of his speech, he said, "I could wish that every enemy of Temperance Societies was in the place in which I now stand, and could see what I now behold; because I am persuaded the sight could do no harm, and I am sure this meeting is doing the Temperance Society much good. (Cheers) I am the friend of Temperance Societies. (Cheers) I have been so for many years, and from all that I have seen, heard, and read, I have found nothing to stagger the opinion I had formed of them."

## EFFECTS OF DRINK ON THE ARMY.

SIEGE OF GIBRALTER.—"The evening of the 14th, the enemy's shells set fire to a wine house in the green-market, and four or five houses were burned to the ground. From this moment we may date the commencement of the irregularities into which, through resentment and intoxication, the soldiers were betrayed. Some died of immediate intoxication, and several were with difficulty recovered, by oils and tobacco water, from a dangerous state of ebriety. The first and second days they conducted themselves with great propriety; but on the eve of the third day, their discipline was overpowered by their inebriation, and from that instant, regardless of punishment, or the entreaties of their officers, they were guilty of many and great excesses. The enemy's shells soon forced open the secret recesses of the merchants, and the soldiers instantly availed themselves of the opportunity to seize upon the liquors, which they conveyed to haunts of their own. Here, in parties they barricaded their quarters against all opposers, and insensible of their danger, regaled themselves with the spoils. Several skirmishes occurred amongst them, which if not seasonably put a stop to by the interference of the officers, might have ended in serious consequences. A great quantity of liquor was wantonly destroyed and incredible profusion prevailed. Among other instances of caprice and extravagance, a party of soldiers roasted a pig by a fire made of Cinnamon. The garrison orders of the 26th expressed, that any soldier convicted of being drunk or asleep upon his post, or found marauding, should be immediately executed. These measures rigorous as they may appear, were become absolutely necessary, and, in reality, had been too long deferred. The soldiers were now arrived at so high a pitch of licentiousness, that no respect was paid to their officers, and scarcely obedience to them even when on duty."

STORMING OF CIUDAD RODRIGO.—"The town was taken by assault . . . . I returned to the regiment which was formed, and Colonel M'Leod immediately detached officers, with guards, to take possession of all the stores they could find, and to preserve order. These parties ultimately dissolved themselves. If they had not done so, they would have been engaged in the streets with our own troops, for when the troops had sipped the wine and brandy in the streets, the extreme disorders commenced. To restore order was impossible; a whole division could not have done it. Three or four large houses were on fire—two of them were

in the market-place, and the town was illuminated by the flames. The soldiers were drunk, and many of them for amusement were firing from the windows into the streets. I was myself talking to the barber Evans in the square, when a ball passed through his head. This was at one o'clock in the morning. He fell at my feet dead, and his brains lay on the pavement. I then sought shelter, and found Colonel M'Leod, with a few officers, in a large house, where we remained till the morning. I did not enter any other house in Ciudad Rodrigo; and if I had not seen, I could never have supposed that British soldiers would have become so wild and furious. It was quite alarming to meet groups of them in the streets, flushed as they were with drink, and desperate in mischief. In the morning the scene was dreary: the fires just going out; and about the streets were lying the corpses of many men who had met their death hours after the town had been taken."—*Peninsular Sketches.*

It is with great regret that we learn that the Duke of Wellington has sent out orders to India to forbid the formation of Temperance Societies in the army—It is much to be regretted, when we find that the lives of the officers have often been put in jeopardy by the drunkenness of the privates, and occasionally the safety of the army compromised. In addition to which the mortality from sickness in India is at least ten times as great among the spirit drinkers as it is among the teetotalers.

## POWER OF THE PUBLICANS.

Birmingham, Nov. 1845.

The writer respectfully asks your attention to the "Monster Fact," that the dealers in strong drinks in this great town, have, by organization, contrived to secure absolute control over nearly all the appointments dependent upon the municipal or parliamentary constituencies. Nearly all Ward meetings are held at public houses, and nearly all addresses emanate from these places. The influence of the Tavern is becoming all powerful. Not the least chance exists for a man of strictly sober habits; however unimpeachable his moral character may be, or let his talents for public business be ever so suitable, he is not considered eligible to be a representative, unless his voice and purse be employed to advance public house interest.

Nothing can be more humiliating and revolting to the minds of the moral and religious portion of the community, than that we should be governed by men, whose position in society is supported at the expence of the peace, health, and happiness of a large portion of our working population. It is therefore quite time that christian men and women made a decided effort to put a period to the existence of this terrible evil.

A FRIEND OF TEMPERANCE.

Lozells, Nov. 10, 1845.

DEAR SIR,

I am happy to say the cause of Teetotalism is making some progress in this place, within the last three months we have had several meetings and lectures, delivered by your agents, with abundant success; a few staunch friends, devoted to the good cause of Teetotalism, have fitted up a room for the purpose of holding public meetings, and propogating in this locality, its happy and benevolent principles. Since Teetotalism has been introduced into this neighbourhood, there have been upwards of eighty adults, and others are coming forward to sign the pledge, and many cases have occurred which give us reason to rejoice and say "surely the Lord is with us." In addition to the above number, we have about thirty-five juveniles. I cannot look upon these things without saying, "what has God wrought." A few months since we had scarcely a total abstainer in our village, but now, thanks be to God, we begin to muster strong. Although we meet with the frowns of some who refuse to come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty, yet we know that there is one who, bending as it were from his exalted throne, looks upon us with approbation. Keeping this in view we are determined to go forward, believing that in due season we shall reap if we faint not.

I am, Dear Sir, your's truly,

THOMAS PERKINS.

[One of the causes of the great success of our friends of the Lozells is, that the Rev. Mr. Baker has assisted them by his influence and able advocacy, the effect of which cannot be over estimated, and the other, which is passed over by Mr. Perkins, is, that his own efforts have been constant and most energetic, particularly in that very important means of success, visiting from house to house, and superintending the arrangements for the public meetings.

Ed.]

INTELLIGENCE!

*The Ninth Annual Report of the Bridgwater*  
TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

At the request of the committee, who believe that the spread of useful knowledge must indirectly promote Temperance, the Rev. H. Trend kindly delivered some lectures on Astronomy, illustrated by the Magic Lantern: although there was a small charge for admission, the audiences were very large, and the instruction thus given has been highly appreciated. Mr. Philp, whose lectures were so popular last year, has delivered two others on "Human Physiology," which were beautifully illustrated; and the Rev. P. P. Carpenter, B. A. of Stand, Lancashire, gave a valuable lecture on the "Application of the principles of Professor Liebig to Teetotalism." Three suggestive, practical, and important lectures by Mr. T. Beggs, of Nottingham, on the "Moral Elevation of the People," excited considerable interest.

There are, in this town, 49 licensed dealers in spirits, &c. and 46 licensed sellers of beer.

It may be calculated that the sum *actually spent* in this town, is £25,863 4s. yearly, or £497 weekly; and £71 daily, goes to purchase this fruitful source of poverty, disease, and crime. Many persons feel the poor's rates burdensome, this sum would pay those of last year (£3936 17s.) more than six times over; it would pay the rent of more than 4300 houses at £6 a year; and would furnish employment for nearly 500 families at £1 per week. If this sum (£25,863 4s. was spent in food, three times as much would go to the farmer as he now gets for his apples or barley; and if it was spent in manufactured articles, there would no longer be any want of employment, for it is reckoned that at least six times as much labour is required in the manufacture of clothing, furniture, &c. as in that of strong drink; and a proportionate number of working men would obtain a livelihood.

Did the limits of their report permit, your committee could show, more at large, that it is not a matter of visionary hope, but of actual calculation, that Teetotalism would remove the chief causes of poverty. They believe that, were their principles universally and steadily carried out, they would be spared the melancholy sight, of some hundreds of their fellow townsmen soliciting charity,—that the working classes would be in a condition to support themselves in independence,—and that homes, which are now darkened by want, and embittered by discord, would become the abodes of peace and comfort. They hope that in their efforts to promote the welfare of *all* classes of the community, (because if one member suffer the others suffer with it,) they will eventually meet with the co-operation of all; and above all they rely on the blessing of that Great Being, who looks with favour on those who would deny themselves, in order to follow his Son in his work of love.

IRELAND.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM FATHER MATHEW.

The following statement having appeared in several of the public papers, we thought it right to inquire into the matter, and have much pleasure in publishing the subjoined satisfactory explanation. The statement in question was to this effect:—

"Irish Temperance appears to be seriously on the decline in Mr. Matthew's own district. Seven hundred and eighty prisoners were committed to Cork Bridewell, during the month of September. Of this number, no fewer than 653 were drunkards. During the corresponding month of the past year, the number of drunkards committed to the same prison was 344; shewing an increase of 309."

Mr. Mathew's letter is as follows:—

Cork, Oct. 22nd, 1845.

On my return to Cork this morning, from a great Temperance meeting, near Blessington, in the county of Wicklow, I found your esteemed letter on my table. Before replying to it, allow me to state, that five years have elapsed since my first visit to the scene of last Sunday's labours, and that out of many thousands who at that time joined our society, not five had violated the pledge. More than three thousand *new* members were enrolled, which is proof to demonstration, that our glorious movement is triumphantly progressing. It is true that 653 drunkards were committed during last September, but the statement was made with a view to damage our cause. If it had not proceeded from an enemy to Temperance, he would have qualified it by saying, that it was during the Cork Races, these and worse excesses were perpetrated: and that the drunkards, weekly taken up by the Police are generally the same persons, and for the most part, prostitutes and their bullies. We have, at present, in Cork, ten thousand teetotalers more than we had last autumn. There is at present, in Ireland, a great increase of employment, and the shopkeepers, tradesmen, and labourers, who have not taken the pledge, are becoming deep drinkers.

The criterion by which to judge of the success of the movement, is to compare the whisky and porter consumed in Ireland, in the years 1836-37, and part of 1838, with the consumption of the same articles in 1844 and 1845.

Drunkenness, as a national sin, has been for ever banished from Ireland.

As I never depended upon the arm of the flesh, but upon the Lord, I am not discouraged. In the might of the great Jehovah, I proceed; and no matter who is against us. His right hand will complete the work. Pardon this long letter, but I wished to prevent you from being misled by partial prejudiced statements.—*National Temperance Chronicle.*

The Earl of Kinmare has contributed £100 to the building of the Temperance Hall in Killarney.

We are happy to say that Dr. Grindrod's Lectures at Shields, were well attended. The audience at both places were numerous and respectable. At South Shields a number of the medical gentlemen attended, and five of them signed the pledge, and two of their assistants. Thus acting as intelligent men, hearing and judging and acting for themselves.

ANCIENT TOTAL ABSTAINERS.

POLEMON, of Athens, in his youth, led a life of debauchery and drunkenness. When about thirty years of age, he entered the school of Zenocrates in a state of intoxication, while the philosopher was delivering a lecture to his pupils on the effects of intemperance. He was so struck by the eloquence of the academician and the force of his arguments, that from that moment he renounced his dissipated habits. *Henceforth, as a beverage, he drank no other liquor than water.* He died in extreme old age. Lempriere Francis Secardi Hongo, died A. M. 1702, aged 114 years, 10 months, and 12 days. He left behind him forty-nine children. He was never sick; and his sight, hearing, memory, agility were the surprise of all. At 110, having lost all his teeth, he cut two large ones in his upper jaw, one year before he died. He used for drink only *water*, never wine, strong waters, coffee, or tobacco. His habits in other respects were temperate.—*Eugenius Philalthes.*

It is told of John Bailis, who lived to the age of 128 that his food for the most part consisted of brown bread and cheese, and his drink water and milk. He had buried the whole town of Northampton many times over, excepting three or four, and said that strong drink killed them all. It is told also of Lord Heathfield, so well known for his hardy habits of military discipline and watchfulness, that his "food was vegetables, and his drink water, never indulging himself in animal food or wine." And Sir John Sinclair, in his work on longevity, says in his account of Mary Campbell, then aged 108, that "She prefers pure water to any other drink."

Weatherhead.

AGENTS' REPORTS.

MR. B. GLOVER.

October 1st.—Agreeable to your arrangements I visited Yardley, and lectured in the school-room. The Curate presided and Mr. Kemp kindly assisted; the attendance was not numerous, neither were there any signatures at the meeting; but I am happy to find that some persons have since signed who were

present at the meeting. Thus we find if we continue to labour, in due season the fruit will appear. 2d, and 3d, Redditch.—To me it is at all times a pleasure to visit this place, there are many warm and devoted friends to our good cause in Redditch, and truly Teetotalism has done much for them “whereof they have occasion to be glad.” The worst drunkards have been reclaimed, and the most miserable have been made happy, several of them are members of religious churches, and those who had once wretched homes, have now as comfortable dwellings as any working man in England need desire. One man had spent all the money he could get for drink, pawned or sold his clothes and furniture for drink, and as a last resource sold his body for a sovereign to the publican for drink; that man is now a teetotaler, comfortable in his home, respectable in his character, doing well in his business, and a member of a religious church; whilst the publican who bought his body is a transport in Van Dieman’s land. Both meetings were well attended, the band played through the town each evening, and some signatures were obtained. 6th, Sutton Coldfield.—The evening was exceedingly wet, and the attendance small. At the close of the meeting a woman called me aside and expressed herself thankful we had ever come to that place; for previous to her husband attending temperance meetings he was both drunken and irreligious, but he has become sober and religious. So in this town where the soil is so barren, the difficulties so numerous, and the opposition so great, “we have not laboured in vain or spent our strength for naught.” 7th, Tamworth.—Here I met with kind friends. A full meeting, good attention, and received 2 signatures; the cause here is working well. 8th, Burton on Trent.—The weather, as well as other things very unfavourable, received 1 signature that fully repaid the journey. 9th, Uttoxeter.—A full meeting in the Wesleyan School-room; the people not only listened attentively, but appeared to feel the importance of what was said; some signatures were obtained at the meeting, and the following morning a most notorious drunkard signed. 10th, Rugeley.—A good meeting in the Town Hall; Mr. J. Wilson in the chair. 13th, Birmingham.—A crowded meeting in Moor Street, many went away unable to get in; 16 signed. 14th, Worcester.—A crowded meeting in the Athenæum. The meetings here increase in importance and the society appears to be doing well; it is in the hands of some “good men and true,” who are united in their efforts, and liberal in their conduct, permitting no other question to interfere with Teetotalism, dreading no frown, courting no smile, but sincerely labouring for the extension of this one great principle. Mr. Stone presided and 10 signed the pledge. 15th, Pershore.—A good meeting in the Wesleyan School-room. Mr. R. Warner presided, Mr. Gibbs, of Droitwich, assisted. At several towns in this part of our district, they have lately had what is called the “mop”—servants come from different parts of the country, and stand in the streets to be hired, and this was the day for hiring at Pershore. It was painful to see both male and female servants, who had been labouring hard in the field and dairy, come there and spend their hard earned pittance in a single night. The public houses were crowded, and “lads and lasses” busily engaged in singing, dancing, drinking, and fighting. What a pity it is that the sober and wise portion of the community will not provide for these poor creatures, some source of innocent and profitable amusement, to counteract the temptations offered at public houses, and save them from thus becoming victimised by designing men. Something of the sort must be done before the evils of drinking are overcome. The spending of their money is not the worst evil; upon such occasions as these young men and women mix together, under the influence of drink, and become an easy prey to evil. There are the eyes of no good man to watch them, the warning voice of no parent to check them, and young women are guilty of indiscretion that embitters their future life, and young men often take their first step in crime. Surely these are evils that need to be attended to. 17th, Campden.—A small meeting; the Baptist minister presided. 20th, Brails.—Another full meeting at this place, ably presided over by Mr. G. F. Gillett, 5 signed; one of them the worst drunkard in the village. The friends have formed themselves into a committee, and are collecting subscriptions, distributing tracts, and increasing in number. 21st, Banbury. 22d, Stratford-on-Avon.—A tea meeting. The Baptist minister, Mr. Porter, and Mr. E. Hudson, kindly assisted. 22d, Wellsbourne.—This is an infant society, and not yet able to walk alone, it has hitherto been chiefly carried on by Mr. Rose, and a few other of the Stratford friends. We trust, as it grows older, it will gain strength. 24th, Alcester.—Meeting held in the Town Hall; the Baptist minister in the chair. Our good friends here are still going on well, and they begin to depend more upon themselves. We feel assured that their doing so will tend to the interest of their society. 27th, Walsall.—We

were glad to find our old and staunch friend Mr. Hill once more at his post; this was the best meeting we have had at Walsall for some time; and to raise a prosperous society here, there only needs perseverance and unity on the part of the committee. 28th, Willenhall.—The friends here are doing very well, they are up and working; the meeting room was filled, and 2 signed. 29th, Wolverhampton.—The society here has lately been deprived of the room in which they have been accustomed to hold their meetings; upon this occasion the public office was kindly lent, and well filled with an attentive audience; 9 signed at the meeting, and 2 the following morning. 30th, Lichfield.—This was by far the best meeting I have had the pleasure of attending here; the audience was more numerous, attentive, and respectable than on any previous occasion. Mr. Curtis presided, and opened and closed the meeting with appropriate remarks. The friends here have now a very suitable place in which to hold their meetings, and we trust they will be more prosperous than they have hitherto been. 31st, King’s Norton.—In company with Mr. Wilkins of Birmingham, and a kind friend from Redditch, we visited most of the houses, left tracts, and invited the people to the meeting. Several came and were very attentive to the addresses given. Mr. Wilkins has bestowed much labour upon this place, and we trust he will meet with his reward. Thus has ended another month’s labours; and the opinion humbly expressed last month has been confirmed, namely, that our association upon the whole, is in a healthy state. Where apathy existed, it is giving way to zeal. Unanimity is triumphing over disunion, and our friends give indications of an increasing attachment to our principles, and willingness to labour for their promotion; and with humble dependence upon the all wise governor of human events, we trust “they will not labour in vain.”

**SHROPSHIRE.**—An important movement has been made during the last month for the establishment of Temperance Societies in Shropshire, from which we anticipate great results. The REV. H. GWYTHEN, who is President of this fine county, devoted a week to the promotion of this good cause assisted by Mr. KEMP; and Mr. BOOTH, who is one of the Agents of the Central Association. Two public meetings were held in the Old Market Hall at Shrewsbury, one at Grinsel, at Wen, at Much Wenlock, at Madeley, and at Wellington. It is proposed that the interest which has been awakened in these places should be kept up by periodical visits of the Agents of the Association. For want of a well considered plan of this kind, the praiseworthy efforts which have been made in this county have not met with the success which the benevolence of their object merited. Many signatures have been obtained to the pledge at various times on the visit of a friend or agent of the cause, but after his departure, these persons might not be visited again for three, six, or even twelve months, and in the interval their zeal has cooled, they have considered themselves as standing alone, and have yielded to the many temptations by which they are surrounded. Now that a better organised system of operation is adopted, we feel convinced that Shropshire will not be behind other counties in welcoming the Temperance Reformation, which is calculated to diminish crime, to empty the public houses, and in a corresponding degree to fill the churches with devout worshippers. T. CORFIELD, ESQ. has for some time given his valuable assistance to bring about so desirable a consummation.

### The Central Temperance Gazette.

We find the pages of our paper too much confined, to admit all the information which the increasing range of our Association requires; and on this account we are obliged to postpone to next month Mr. HORN’S Report, and a communication from Mr. WAKELIN, Mr. FLINN, and others. We have therefore given way to the pressure from without, and propose increasing the size of the January number to 16 pages, of the same size as the *National Chronicle, & Temperance Recorder*, and we have the promise that the paper and type shall do credit to the printer. We have also made arrangements for stamping as much of the impression as may be required to go by post, or to be forwarded to the Colonies.

#### Subscriptions to the Agency Fund.

Penkull £1 — Market Drayton & Miss Wedgwood £1.

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

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