

vated by us, if we would "grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ." Without wishing to interfere unduly with any person's liberty, we would most affectionately, and yet most urgently, press on all members and friends of the Methodist society, the rule above,—the observance of which, we believe, will do much to extend the happy influence of Methodism throughout the land.

Signed by order, and on behalf of the Dublin Leader's Meeting—

ROBERT MASAROOK,
JAMES B. GILLMAN,
WILLIAM CATHER,
THOMAS BRAMISH,
JOHN OUSELEY BONNALL,
ROBERT PANNELL,

Preachers.

General Stewards.

This Address has been submitted to the Annual District Committee, assembled in Dublin, and unanimously approved.

(Signed,)

HENRY DEERY, Chairman.

THE REV. THEOBALD MATHEW.—As several conflicting reports are in circulation respecting the recent grant made by Her Majesty to this distinguished advocate of Temperance, we insert the following, (extracted from the Dublin Freeman's Journal,) which, we are informed, states the case correctly:—"A Committee has been lately formed in London, consisting of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, Duke of Leinster, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Marquess of Sligo, Marquess of Lansdowne, Earl of Stanhope, Earl of Wicklow, Earl of Pitt-Rivers, Lord J. Russell, Lord Morpeth, Lord Montagu, &c., for the purpose of creating a fund sufficient to purchase an annuity of £800 a year for this public benefactor, to enable him to continue his unceasing exertions and most useful labours for the welfare of millions. Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen, anxious to aid in the accomplishment of so desirable an object, has been pleased to grant the sum of £300 per annum from the Civil List towards this praiseworthy object. With such an example of munificence before those who are anxious and able to promote so desirable an object, we trust that the labours of the noblemen and gentlemen who form the Committee will be speedily brought to a close in the realisation of the contemplated fund."

BELFAST.—Belfast is an important sea-port town. With respect to temperance, it is in the back ground. It has thirty-six places of worship, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Presbyterian, not one of the ministers of which advocate the practice of abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. The magistrates license new public-houses every quarter, without any remonstrance. There are not twenty bakeries in the town, while there are above 800 public-houses and spirit stores in Belfast and two miles about, nearly all of which are open every Sabbath day. Above £3000, it is thought, are spent every week in an intoxicating drink, while all the churches do not contribute that sum for the spread of the Gospel in a year. Connected with the drinking system, the use of tobacco and cigars now extensively prevail, so that in one week no less a sum than £5000 is frequently paid for duty on this poisonous weed alone. The clergy here, as others, with respect to slavery, say, "the Gospel will cure the evil," but they do not bring the Gospel to bear on the subject; they do not abstain themselves, and therefore the Gospel has little effect, and the people continue to manufacture, sell, and drink, while thousands are in want of bread, and our work-houses, prisons, penitentiaries, lunatic asylums, and fever hospitals, are full. In Belfast alone there are above 2000 at this hour lying in fever, brought on by want of food. We meet regularly to sing and pray, but still continue the drinking customs of the day.

SCOTLAND.

DINNER IN THE EAGLE TEMPERANCE HOTEL, MAXWELL STREET, GLASGOW.—The second annual dinner, commemorative of the opening of this hotel, was held on Thursday last, and attended by about sixty gentlemen. The Lord Provost, M. P., occupied the chair, supported by H. Dunlop, W. P. Patton, W. Chambers of Edinburgh, with Messrs. Anderson and Arnot, ministers, and Baillies M'Kinlay, Smith, Anderson, Mitchell, and Brodie. W. Campbell, Esq., officiated as croupier, supported by Messrs. D'Orsay and Scott, ministers, with Baillies Stewart and Whyte, and R. Kettle, Esq. The chairman, after dinner, read various letters of apology for absence, approved of such temperance houses, and

called upon Mr. Chambers of Edinburgh to address the meeting. He spoke on the relation that subsisted between deficient education and crime. From tables laid before the British Association, in six of the best educated counties of England, there was one criminal for every 1200 of the population, while in six of the least educated there was one for every 528. In 1845 there was not one educated convict in Middlesex. In these tables it appears that in Scotland there are more educated females than males. The doctrine that education tended to crime had been long since completely exploded; but reading, writing, &c., were but the means of education, which comprises moral and religious training as well as the culture of the intellect. He had visited most of the large cities in Europe, and for filth and wretchedness there was nothing to be found there that could be compared with what was to be seen in the large towns of Scotland and England. This difference he attributed chiefly to British intemperance. Hence he recommended in such an establishment as this, and he would like to see places of healthful recreation and rational enjoyment provided for the people. Mr. A. J. D'Orsay spoke at great length on the increase of disease and deaths arising from want of ventilation and personal cleanliness. He showed how defective Glasgow was in these respects, and in the matter of street drainage. Full provision should be made for pestilential diseases, so that infected persons might, on the very first outbreak, be removed and cared for, and contagion prevented; and he rejoiced that, through the care of the Barony Parochial Board, they had been furnished with so superior an hospital in the district of Anderston.—Mr. Andrew Patton strongly recommended the bath, so much in use among the ancient Greeks and Romans, and so common on the continent of Europe. In London there were baths from 80 to 100 feet long, and from 40 to 50 wide. He regretted that the attempt to get up public baths in Glasgow had completely failed. He would suggest that it was a fit subject to be taken up by the City Council; he believed they had power to erect baths on the public green. A large swimming pond might be made in the Fishers' Haugh for the safety of the young, as the river's inequality of depth rendered it so dangerous. He trusted that the Lord Provost, when in Parliament, would see to it that public baths should be made a part of the Health of Towns Bill.—Messrs. Anderson, Arnot, Scott, Kettle, Hedderwick, and Campbell, successively addressed the meeting on assurance societies—female influence—the necessity of shortening the hours of labour—teetotalism—lodging houses for the poor—rational amusements and coffee shops; and the meeting complimented Mr. Graham, the landlord, and separated well pleased with their temperate and rational entertainment.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

PASTORAL LETTER.

THE CLASSES OF NEW BRUNSWICK, TO THE CHURCHES UNDER THEIR CARE.

DEAR BRETHREN,—Permit us to address you on a subject intimately connected with the temporal and eternal welfare of men—the use of intoxicating liquors as a common drink.

The General Synod has at various times called the attention of the ministers, consistories and members of the reformed Dutch church, to this important subject, and strenuously urged every Christian to actively and zeal in the promotion of the cause of the Temperance Reformation. That there is a call upon the Church to use her influence in this matter, is manifest from the evils which inevitably result from the use of intoxicating drinks. These evils affect individuals, families, neighbourhoods, the State and the Church.

Intoxicating drinks destroy bodily health, impair the mind, blunt the moral sensibilities, debases the character, and finally consigns the body to a premature grave, and the soul to eternal perdition.

Intoxicating drinks breaks the peace of families, converts happy homes into the abodes of grief, want, and wretchedness.

Intoxicating drink spreads vice and immorality in neighbourhoods; produces idleness, disorder, profanity, and Sabbath breaking.

Intoxicating drinks causes a large proportion of the crimes which demand the action of the civil courts, and furnishes the inmates of the state prison. It is the immediate origin of pauperism, and (as abounding statistics prove) fills our poor-houses and burdens our townships with the wrecks of men, and with