

names, after erasing the names of a few, who have violated their pledge.

Your committee have to report, with pleasure, that, through their exertion, and with the assistance of the friends of Temperance in the city, they have been enabled to erect, and complete, a Temperance Hall, thirty feet by sixty-two; and, with the assistance of a grant from the Provincial Legislature, have been enabled to free it from every liability.

Your committee have to report, that this society is the only Total Abstinence Society, of which they have any knowledge, within eighteen miles below, and sixty miles above, Fredericton, with the exception of the Ladies' Total Abstinence Society of this city; but hope to be able, during the ensuing year, to organize several societies in different sections of our vicinity.

Your committee have to report, that there are now in Fredericton thirty-eight legalized rum-sellers, of which number twenty-seven hold retail licenses, and eleven wholesale; and there are probably about forty places where liquors are sold without license.

There are, in this city, eleven clergymen, of whom three are the pledged friends of our cause. There are thirteen magistrates, of whom four are decidedly favourable to the extension of our principles.

Your committee beg leave to report, that they are decidedly favourable to the legal abolition of traffic in intoxicating liquors, and to make the sale of liquors without license penal.

Your committee hail with pleasure the formation of a Provincial Temperance Union; and it would afford them extreme pleasure, in the event of such a union, to be able to "co-operate in large measures for general benefit;" and they would recommend that the central committee be located in St. John.

Your committee, fully coinciding with the opinions of Lord Bacon—that "No crime on earth destroys so many of the human race, nor alienates so much property as drunkenness," in conclusion, would earnestly recommend to all the friends of Temperance to be more zealous than ever in their exertions to promote our principles; and they hope to see the day when the lives and the properties of our fellow-men, the happiness of their families, and the service due to their God, shall no longer be sacrificed on the altar of intemperance.—THOMAS B. SMITH, Secretary.

TURKEY.

Bebek on the Bosphorus, July 27, 1847.

TO HENRY HILL, Esq.,
Treas. of the A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir,—I have recently become much interested in setting on foot a temperance movement among the English residents in the vicinity of Constantinople, and I address you this hasty line to beg you to furnish me, if you find it practicable, with a good assortment of temperance publications, comprising as great a variety as possible. There are now 70 or 80 Englishmen connected with the manufacturing establishment now in process of building in this vicinity, under the auspices of the Sultan. Many of them have their families with them, and their number is constantly increasing. The chief engineer of all these enterprises, remarked to me the other day, that in one year the residents connected with these works, counting the families, will not be less than 300, and that not less than 5000 men and boys, Turks, Greeks, and Armenians, but principally the latter, will be connected with these works as operatives and builders. Intemperance I have found to be on the increase most decidedly and visibly among them, and in danger of making shipwreck of the entire colony. When I first proposed to hold temperance meetings among them, the chief engineer readily fell in with it. Much apparent good has already been done. Sewell's plates have already done material service. It is important to push forward the work, not simply for the success of the great experiment of introducing the European arts into Turkey, that these should be temperate, moral and religious men, but highly important in view of the general influence in favour of evangelical religion. Now would not some friend of temperance, to whom perhaps you can hand this line, send us a liberal supply of sermons, addresses, temperance tales, reports, &c. &c.? Let us if possible have a good supply. Begging you to take this trouble upon you for the good of a common cause, I am, dear Sir, yours affectionately,

C. HAMLIN.

UNITED STATES.

CRISIS IN NEW JERSEY.—The present is a very important moment for the State of New Jersey. Her situation is such that she must have an unusual mind to walk by herself. Pennsylvania on the one side and New York on the other, give law to no small portions of her citizens. Had she had the License question submitted to her at the ballot-box a year ago, with New York to uphold her, there can be no doubt but that she would have carried the No License ticket in a large majority of her towns. But the prostration of the law in this State, after a most triumphant victory, is calculated to dishearten and perplex her. But we trust she will have independence enough to look to her own interests. She may depend upon it our Legislators are many of them ashamed of their deeds, and had they an opportunity, would reverse them speedily. The indignation of the public is powerful against them. Many in New Jersey say it will do no good to carry No License. If the law would not stand in New York it cannot stand here. It is not so certain. Besides it will do good. It will be an expression of public sentiment against the licensed traffic, all important; whereas if the license ticket prevails through the negligence of the temperance men, theirs will be the sin. They must bear it. They can never mutter a syllable against it. Let them remember that. They must now cleanse their garments. And the term is short. They must work hard for the conflict. And it is gratifying to hear they are working hard. Go on, friends. Be vigilant, self-denying, and laborious, and you will triumph.

CONNECTICUT.—Says the Fountain: "We are happy to perceive that many local temperance societies in this State, are beginning to make preparation for the fall and winter campaign. Weekly meetings are being resumed, and we think sparks about the State, indicate that there will soon be heat diffused, and a general warning up to the importance of our work. Mr. Hawkins addressed the citizens of New Haven in the Methodist Church, on the 17th ult, with great acceptance. Several of the County Societies have recently had full and encouraging meetings.

NORWICH.—Much is doing in this place in the cause. The legal action is proving itself very efficient.

INTEMPERANCE IN NEW YORK.—The comparative amount of drunkenness in the city of New York at one period or another, it is always exceedingly difficult and perhaps impossible properly to estimate. That there has been a vast work done here in the way of prevention and reclaim, and that the temperance community have found a rich reward in all their toil, admits of no question. And some of it is a work of permanency, while much of it is necessarily otherwise, while we have our four thousand licensed grog-shops, and an immense foreign and floating population. What right any city government has to impose upon this community such a set of leeches and landsharks, as are thousands of these licensed men, surely none can tell. It is all without right and against right. As well may they license dens of thieves and counterfeiters. But at present we have to submit to the evil, and probably shall continue to be burdened and oppressed with it until we come under a State law of deliverance. In the meantime all the instrumentalities we have, the pulpit, the Sunday-School, the temperance organizations of every description, need to be brought into full action, and should have all the support which can be given them. The Parent Washington Society has been recently re-organized under Col. Snow, as President, and from its action as in the past, much good, we doubt not, will be effected in the future. The new city Society is also marshalling its forces: and could we now, in addition to other means in operation, raise funds sufficient for the distribution of a good monthly tract, we might hope for a continued advance of the temperance enterprise. But our citizens need to be more deeply alive than they ever have been to the horrors of the grog-shop system.—*Jour. of Am. Temp. Union.*

Miscellaneous.

DRINKING AND PAUPERISM.—A gentleman of Sunderland very recently told the writer, that he had been a Poor-law guardian seven years, and that having heard a great deal of the efforts made for the suppression of the drinking practices so generally prevalent, and of the improvements which these efforts had produced in the character and condition of the people, he was anxious