

The contemplated change will involve additional labor and expense. Those concerned in it are prepared to act, if the temperance public will sustain them.—The question will be decided by the amount of patronage enjoyed between this time and October.

The Annual Session of the National Division will take place at Providence, R.I., on Monday, June 8th, and will probably continue through the week. The following is the list of Representatives for Nova Scotia, elected at the Annual Session of the Grand Division in October last:—

G. W. P. Rev ALEX. McARTHUR,
G. W. A. JAMES MOSHER,
P. G. W. P. Rev J. M. CRAMP, D.D.
" " JOHN S. THOMPSON,
" " Rev GEORGE CHRISTIE,
" " WILLIAM M. BROWN,
" " WILLIAM BURRILL,
" " Hon. J. W. JOHNSTON,
P. G. W. A. W. A. S. BLEWETT,
" " Rev JOHN CAMERON,
" " LAW. E. VANBUSKIRK.

It is probable that the publication of our next number will be delayed a few days, in order to give some account of the proceedings of the National Division.

The Legislature was prorogued on Friday the 1st inst. Its action on Temperance questions may be stated in very few words.

It has favored the rich by lowering the duty on imported wines.

It has refused to aid the temperance cause. Mr Morrison of Londonderry proposed, on the 29th ult., a grant of £360 towards the employment of Temperance Lecturers. The motion was supported by Messrs. Annand and Wier, but it was rejected by 21 to 18.

It has continued the indulgence granted to Officers of the Army and Navy, whereby the wines imported for their use are admitted free of duty. This, we believe, is a long-standing abuse. But prescription does not confer right. We know no reason why those gentlemen should be singled out in this manner. It would be far better to prepare them for the Prohibitory Law era by requiring the full price for their drinks, thus placing them on a level with Her Majesty's other subjects.

The inference is, that the advocates of temperance must take the work into their

own hands, and adopt such measures as shall tend to the creation of a Temperance Legislature.

THE MATHEW TESTIMONY.—The cherishers of the memory of the late Father Mathew, in Cork, are taking steps to raise a monument thereto, and have already collected about £800, chiefly from working class contributions, for this purpose. A bronze statue is talked of; to be set up in some conspicuous part of the city of Cork. The sum required for the erection of such a memorial is about £1,200; so much, at least, it is hoped, will be subscribed by those who have been so much benefitted by his philanthropic labours; and, should more be contributed, the surplus will be devoted to some useful public and unsectarian purpose, such as Father Mathew, when amongst us, would himself have approved of.—*Alliance Weekly News*.

Some remarks on the use of Tobacco will be found in this number. While we cannot endorse all the denunciations against it which some persons allow themselves to indulge in, we think that the subject demands the earnest consideration of the community, partly on the score of health, and partly on economy. The injurious effects of tobacco on the human constitution are well known: many a man's health has been ruined, and many a man's life shortened, by it. Regarding it as an indulgence, it is enormously expensive. The value of the tobacco exported by the United States in 1855 was nearly ten millions, currency. The duty paid on tobacco in Great Britain amounts to about five millions sterling *per annum*. Add the cost, and then ask: "To what purpose is this waste?"

Our English brethren are very active. They have to encounter formidable opposition, but their measures are judiciously devised, and there is so much sagacity and cool perseverance in carrying them out that success may be confidently expected.

We mentioned in our last that the committee of the United Kingdom Alliance had issued a Circular to parliamentary candidates, asking them whether they would vote for a committee of inquiry into "the operation and results of intoxicating drinks," and for a Bill, involving the principle of prohibition. Sixty-five gentlemen agreed to vote for inquiry, and

thirty-three promised to support both measures. This is a good beginning.

At Stoke-upon-Trent, Mr Pope, the Hon. Secretary of the Alliance, was nominated on the day of election, and had thus a favorable opportunity of diffusing Maine-Law sentiments. He was warmly supported, and would have gone to the poll had not the other candidates, who had previously represented the borough, answered the above-mentioned questions in the affirmative. That advantage being gained, he withdrew, but a committee has been formed to organize an "Alliance Registration Association," with a view to bring Mr Pope forward as a candidate at the next election.

There is before us a list, comprising the names of 589 clergymen, of various denominations, who have signified their willingness to attend the "Ministerial Conference" to be held at Manchester next month. The whole subject of Temperance will be brought before them, and the utmost freedom of discussion enjoyed. This will be a very important and influential movement.

The Hon. Neal Dow arrived at Liverpool on the 20th ult., where he met with an enthusiastic reception. He is now engaged in an extensive tour on behalf of the Alliance, and will visit the principal cities and towns of England and Scotland. At a public meeting held in Portland previous to his departure, it was agreed to send an "Address from the citizens of Portland to the inhabitants of Great Britain." It is as follows:—

"Friends,—The citizens of Portland, in the State of Maine, having assembled together for the promotion of the temperance reform, and to hear from Mr Sinclair, of Scotland, some account of its progress in that country send this word of greeting and cheer to the friends of Prohibition in Great Britain.

"We have been cast down, but we are not destroyed. Though we were defeated in 1855, and are still waiting for the restoration of the Maine-law, we are not disheartened. We are confident that we do not wait in vain. Under our form of government the public will will be sure to embody itself in public law. But this is not done without a struggle. And while that struggle lasts, the friends of any cause, however noble,—or however strong they may be in numbers, are liable to reverses. So it has been with us.

"In the strife of political parties, dishonest men obtained the control of the government, and in shameless violation of public pledges to the people, they struck down the Maine-law. But the people have now stricken them down, and have cast them out from the places of power. Of the ninety-six members of our legislature who voted to repeal that law, only