

nothing short of teetotalism could effect this desirable object.—Mr. Jabez Inwards forcibly described the evils of intemperance, calling upon all, (but especially Christians) to come forth to the rescue of their fellow-men, by setting an example of entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. Each of the speeches, as well as the chairman's address, were heartily responded to. After a vote of thanks to the friends who kindly lent the spacious room for the meeting, and to the Chairman, the meeting broke up.

STREET LAWYER.—Meeting two men who had been drinking, and were quite intoxicated, the missionary spoke to them. They said, "It is high time we changed—we cannot stand this game much longer. We are now what is called, *regularly stumped*. We have not a *mag* left. Can you tell us where there is a temperance meeting? When asked what they meant to do at the temperance meeting? they replied, "sign the pledge to be sure." The missionary, producing his pledge-book, said, they could put their good resolve into practice now. They both signed the pledge.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The Committee, some months ago, issued an appeal on behalf of funds to support a series of efforts in contemplation. In consequence of the distress in Ireland, and other causes, this appeal was only attended with very partial success. The heavy visitation which has passed over us, is another argument, however, in favour of increased exertions in behalf of the temperance cause. Every consideration of sound policy calls upon them to oppose a system which is wasting the food of the people, and spreading abroad the seeds of crime, poverty, disease and irreligion. In order to make efforts commensurate with the greatness of their object, the Committee must have placed at their disposal much larger funds. Applications are being continually made to them for assistance they are unable to render, and fields of usefulness are left uncultivated for want of means. They have resolved to resume their application, and to make an energetic attempt to raise up the fund of £5000, originally proposed, and which was stated as necessary to sustain the Society's operations for the years 1847-8-9. In order to do this effectually, they have engaged four agents, who, in addition to public lecturing on the principles of the Temperance reformation, will be employed in collecting funds. The Committee trust that the friends of Temperance will support their efforts to spread the principles of Temperance, and place the Society in a position to make greater exertions than ever to destroy the drinking system.

PRESTON.—On Friday evening, October 29th, the Thirty-first Half-yearly festival of this society commenced with a meeting held in the Theatre. Mr. Lowe, silversmith, presided, and briefly addressed the meeting; after which the Honorable Judge Marshall, of Nova Scotia, delivered a most interesting and instructive address, which will not be soon forgotten. On the motion of Mr. Swindhurst, seconded by the Rev. J. Jenkins, a vote of thanks to the learned gentleman was carried by acclamation. The theatre was well filled. On the Sunday evening following, a Temperance Sermon was preached in the Independent Chapel, Grimsshaw Street, by the Rev. R. Slate, from the 1st verse of the 28th chapter of Isaiah. The Rev. gentleman, in the course of his sermon, described some of the national, moral and physical evils resulting from the use of intoxicating liquors; the divisions of the subject upon which he treated were, "The divine testimony against the sin of drunkenness," the testimony thus borne illustrated and confirmed by matters of fact, and "The duty of Christians in reference to drunkenness." From these premises, he fully proved abstinence from intoxicating drinks to be a Christian duty. The attendance was good, including many of the leading advocates of the cause in Preston. On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, Nov. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th, Washingtonian Meetings were held in the Temperance Hall, which was crowded each evening, and hundreds of pious were unable to gain admission. The following gentlemen presided: the Rev. Thomas Weston, on Tuesday; Mr. Livesey, on Wednesday; Mr. Swindhurst on Thursday; Captain Emley, on Friday, and Mr. John Teare, on Saturday evening; and the meetings were addressed principally by reformed characters, and 117 signatures to the pledge were obtained. On Sunday evening, November 7th, a Temperance Sermon was preached in Lady Huntingdon's chapel, by the Rev. J. Jenkins, and on the following evening, a Total Abstinence Society, in connexion with that place of worship, was formed.—J. S. FRY.

SESSEX.—A public meeting was held in the chapel of this little village, on Tuesday evening the 2nd inst.; the chair was taken

by the Rev. H. Rogers; addresses on the various bearings of the great question were delivered by the chairman—who officiated at the chapel—Rev. G. Veales, of Forest Row, Mr. Mills (who has lately left the army) and Mr. Cramp, Secretary to the East Grinstead Temperance Society. There was a good attendance, and a most respectful attention given to the several speakers. The testimony of Mills, who is a native of East Grinstead, secured special attention. He enlisted at the age of seventeen, accompanied his regiment to Ireland, to the West Indies, and to Canada, and after nine years' service obtained his discharge, with a temporary pension, in consequence of broken health—the result of his drinking and irregular habits. His strict sobriety and steady conduct have reinstated him in the possession of sound health,—and having added to his temperance, godliness, he has just been appointed an agent in the London City Mission.—T. C.—Nor. 3rd, 1847.

TOTTENHAM.—On Tuesday evening, the 2nd of November, a lecture was delivered in the New Hall, Tottenham, by Mr. Thomas Beggs, late Secretary of the National Temperance Society. Samuel Fox, Esq., in the chair. It was the first of a series of monthly lectures which the Committee of that town are arranging for the winter. The hall was filled with an attentive auditory. The lecture, which abounded in facts, was intended to show that the drinking system had a most powerful influence upon youthful depravity—by debasing parents—destroying the domestic affections, and wasting the means which ought properly to be employed in providing home comforts and education for youth. It was shown, too, how many attempts at education were rendered abortive by the love of drink. The object of the address was to show, that, besides building schools and appointing schoolmasters, it was necessary that efforts should be made to destroy the barriers which opposed the spread of education. Mr. Beggs concluded by an appeal to parents on the importance of making total abstinence a branch of home discipline.

CRAWKERNE.—In the town of Crewkerne, a Baptist Church has been established about thirty years; but during the last five or six years, since teetotalism was introduced into the town, the Church has received more additions to its communicants, than during the whole period of its history. More than one-half of the whole number of members, which now amounts to upwards of one hundred, have been added in consequence of teetotalism.—The two ministers previous to the present pastor, one of whom had laboured twelve, and the other six years, amongst them, declared in their farewell addresses, that nine out of every ten of the expulsions from that church had taken place through the use of intoxicating drink, and, with tears in their eyes, exhorted the people to keep away from the public house. (Why not advise them to abstain from intoxicating drinks which did the mischief?) In Mr. Dammitt's sad cloth manufactory, before teetotalism prevailed among the workpeople, there were very few who were members of any Christian church, but now there are more than thirty, most of whom, if not all of them, had first become connected with the temperance society. In other families in the neighbourhood, where teetotalism had not entered, conversions were very rare, though much Christian labour had been bestowed upon them. Is it not astonishing, with facts like these before him, that a man can become the pastor of such a church, and still stand aloof from the temperance movement? Yet so it is. The above particulars were given to me on my visit to Crewkerne in April, by a respectable man who is a member of the church referred to, and also an overlooker or manager in the manufactory mentioned in this communication.—J. SWANN.

LECTURE.—The Rev. Mr. Wight, of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, recently delivered a temperance lecture in Manchester, England, which contains many important facts respecting the progress and influence of dram-drinking in England. The lecturer, among other things, stated the whole number of paupers in the country to be 914,295. If this is the pauper population of England alone, it gives one pauper to about every *seven* inhabitants; if this is the pauper population of the United Kingdom, it gives one pauper to about *twenty-eight* inhabitants. In either case the story is a frightful one. The chief cause of this pauperism the lecturer declared to be the drinking customs of the country. To the same cause might be chiefly attributed the fact that there were 111,193 children (according to parliamentary statistics) without education in that enlightened country. To the same cause might be ascribed the fact that, in a provincial town, in a single year, 16,000 persons had been taken into care.