

night of folly, and emerged into the sun-shine of bright and glorious day. The means which had hitherto been successfully used to keep her people ignorant, divided, and enslaved, might now be tried in vain, for she had become moral and temperate. Together with total abstinence, her sons were animated with that spirit of industry and carefulness so necessary and so useful to a poor and dependant people. Formerly, if they could enjoy the excitement of intoxication they cared not what became of them—they were reckless illiterate, and barbarous—but now they were animated with the feelings of the patriot. They had become proud men; every teetotaler was too proud to be guilty of a base or a cruel action. He reckoned now more than five millions of teetotalers in Ireland, and he was confident that the sun in his course, did not shed his rays upon a purer or more moral body of men. (Cheers.) The records of the late assizes proved it. With the exception of one barony in the county of Tipperary the decrease of crime had been a theme for the approbation of all the judges; and though there had been rumours that the teetotalers had been unfaithful to their pledge, it could be proved by reference to the facts in any part of Ireland, that not one in a thousand had been base enough to break through their solemn covenant. (Cheers.) Their own Mr. Smith, of Deanston, when at a late cattle show in Cork, had taken a tour through the different streets and alleys of the city, and acknowledged, with satisfaction, that he had not met one individual on whom was the breath or perfume of intoxicating liquors, and this in one of the most populous cities in Ireland, with a population of 150,000, was surely satisfactory evidence of the good effects of teetotalism. It was pleasing also that they had now in Ireland a society of all classes for this great object. Numbers in the higher ranks of life had joined that society from the best and purest motives—that they might produce good in others. For this purpose his Grace the Duke of Leinster had joined, and many others of rank and respectability. Nearly one-half of the Roman Catholic clergy had become members, and he was happy to say that a great many Presbyterians and Episcopalians and Dissenters had enrolled themselves under its spotless banner. (Cheers.) It was surely the duty of all to show a good example in this respect. He was also happy to inform them that the females of Ireland, of the higher and middle ranks, had not refused their countenance and support. (Loud cheers.) When in Dublin, administering the pledge at the Custom-house, he happened to allude to the necessity and importance of the ladies doing their duty in this respect when he was told that if they could get a convenient place a number of them would take the pledge. Well, a meeting was called in the Royal Exchange, and 500 ladies enrolled themselves teetotalers. (Reiterated cheers.) And certainly the ladies, whose distinguished characteristic was humanity, were well entitled to take a part in this movement, and use their utmost exertions to stay the ravages of intemperance. Enlisted in this cause they would have the pure and holy gratification that they were saving families from ruin and degradation, and meriting the blessed reward of Him who willeth not that a single soul should die.—There were many interesting facts connected with the total abstinence cause in Ireland, so many indeed that he should not know where to begin. He felt, at the same time, that he would perhaps tire them if he were to continue. (Loud cries of No, no.) Well, as he had already told them, a society had been commenced in the city of Cork by the Society of Friends, with whom he had joined. (Cheering.) Their progress, however, at the commencement was very slow. For the first month not more than 20 members had joined them. It was then that he had visited Limerick, and a great impetus indeed was given to the cause. In a short space of time more than 200,000 people, as if by some hidden impulse, rushed from every part of the province of Munster to take the pledge, and, from weakly infancy, their society all at once sprung up into vigorous manhood. Now they had branches of it in every town in Ireland. It was said that they owed their success at first to the warm and ardent temperament of the inhabitants of the south, and that it would be a different thing when they came to the north. Such was not the case, however. Differences of religion or constitutional character made no difference in the progress of this movement. From the one end of the country to the other it had been one glorious triumph of their principles. (Cheering.) Persons of all ranks, creeds, and professions, came forward to join their society, and in Ireland he had no doubt their associations would be permanent. On this subject, Dr. Channing of

Boston said, "The Ireland of the past had disappeared—the crime and drunkenness and folly which disgraced her once has passed away, and a new Ireland has sprung forth, untainted by the vices of its parent." (Cheers.) Thus day, he could assure his Scottish friends, had been one of the happiest of his life. His fondest expectations, as to the progress of the cause in this quarter, were more than realized. He could scarcely have dreamt of the appearance of their meeting that day. It had always been his hope that temperance would prove a beautiful chain to unite all the people of this empire in one fraternal bond of charity and brotherly love, and he was happy to see that his anticipations were not disappointed. He felt truly grateful for the honour they had that night shown him; in fact he would have been entirely overpowered, but from the consciousness that it was not paid to him, so much as to the great and glorious cause of which he was the humble impersonation. Notwithstanding the rapid progress of their cause, and the unprecedented success of their exertions, they had still much to do, and he, along with them, had yet many difficulties to encounter. It was gratifying to him, however, to be thus received by such great bodies of his countrymen, and his path through life would be assuredly illuminated by rays scattered from that day's glory. (Tremendous cheering, during which the Rev. gentleman resumed his seat.)

Mr. Cuyler of Philadelphia, Mr. Grubb, Rev. Mr. Enraght, Messrs. Henderson, Wm. Reid, and Mason afterwards spoke but we are unable to give even an outline of their eloquent addresses. At the solicitations of many of the party Father Mathew came down from the platform, in the most affable manner, to receive the congratulation and hand-shaking well wishes of those who had not been privileged in this way throughout the day, and not a few ladies availed themselves of this opportunity of kindly expressing their esteem. A levee was to have been held at the close, but Father Mathew was so exhausted with the labours of the day that he was unable to wait upon it. The meeting broke up about half-past nine, after voting thanks to Father Mathew and to the Chairman. The fine band of the 66th Regiment was present and performed several pieces of music in a most skilful manner. This was altogether one of the very best soirees that has ever been held in Glasgow. The addresses were of a most superior description, and seemed to be thoroughly appreciated by the large and enthusiastic assemblage. 'Twas indeed a delightful spectacle to see so many persons met together from various parts of the country in the exercise of brotherly kindness, animating one another to continue unwearied in all well-doing, and all testifying their determination never to cease the strife till intemperance be extirpated, root and branch, from the land.

The Banquet was numerously attended by a most respectable company, but from its having been rather uncertain, till he arrived in Glasgow, whether Father Mathew would be present, and from the Executive Committee not being permitted to announce that he would take a part in the proceedings at the Banquet till after the sermon on Monday, the hall was not so full as it would otherwise have certainly been.

On Wednesday, Father Mathew was engaged in administering the pledge in the Cattle Market from ten o'clock morning till near six evening, when it is calculated that about 30,000 persons took it. Those who wished to receive the pledge at his hands were made to kneel in ranks, by hundreds at a time; Father Mathew then announced, in a loud voice, the words of the pledge, clause by clause, which the postulants repeated after him. He afterwards said, "May God bless you all, and enable you to keep your pledge," then crossed the forehead of each individual, and hanging medals round the necks of those who wished it. The pledge was administered gratuitously to all who chose; medals were sold at another part of the market by Father Mathew's secretary, but it was not obligatory on any to purchase them. Kneeling, when taking the pledge, we may remark, is not done out of any religious reverence for the administrator, but simply as a matter of convenience. Father Mathew left Glasgow on Wednesday evening at eight o'clock on his way to Belfast, accompanied by the good wishes of every lover of humanity.—*Scottish Tem. Journal.*

## UNITED STATES.

TEMPERANCE IN MAINE.—We take from the *Maine Temperance Gazette*, the following statistics: