

consequence of this resolution on their part, is the breaking up of upwards of a dozen public-houses in that village, in which the labourers in question were accustomed to spend the greater part of their earnings."

The *Limerick Chronicle* says, "the average of persons committed to the city goal for intoxication, was seven in a day, and upwards of twenty every Sabbath. There is but (upon an average) one in a whole week at present. For this moral reformation we are indebted to Rev. Mr. Mathew, a greater benefactor to his country than any man living in Ireland."

"Limerick Fetto Sessions, Nov. 2.—There were no prisoners to be disposed of, which was considered very satisfactory, and attributed to the progress of temperance."

"Five Roman Catholic Priests took the teetotal pledge from Rev. Mr. Mathew in this city."

NEW YORK CITY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Semi-Annual Report of this Society, delivered 7th December, 1839, contains many pleasing facts. The temperance publication gratuitously distributed by the Society since 1836, equal forty-three millions of duodecimo pages. Within the past four years and a half, 55,481 total abstinence pledges have been obtained, and 9827 names pledged to abstinence from distilled liquor. Since the Society commenced in 1829, licensed liquor-stores have decreased, compared with the population, 75 per cent. In 1837, there were in operation in the city and vicinity, seventeen large grain distilleries; now there are but nine. The decrease in the number of gallons of domestic liquor inspected, in one year, was in the proportion of 3½ to 18; and the importation of distilled liquors into the city shows a decrease, the past year, of 25 per cent. Facts equally conclusive as evidence, are found on the *pauper and criminal records*.

But with all this success, the Committee of the Society feel that there has been a radical defect, in allowing the "old pledge" to stand upon the books; and since this Report was delivered they have

"1. Resolved,—That in the future operations of the Society, no other than the total abstinence pledge be circulated."

"2. Resolved,—That at the next annual meeting, it shall be recommended to its members, so to alter the constitution as hereafter to include none other than the total abstinence pledge."

STATE OF NEW YORK.

The friends of Temperance seem to be active here, and their agents doing much good in different places. In the city of Troy, "many a fashionable wine drinker, of either sex, has made the sacrifice of fashion, or appetite, or both, in order to remove the obstacles which impede the progress of the cause."

At Pleasant Valley "an elder in the church, and the richest man in the community, has been excommunicated from the church, for persisting in selling liquor, and public sentiment approves this righteous act."

"In Pleasant Plains, as in hundreds of other places, the temperance cause has 'prepared the way' for the reception of gospel truth. In about one year from the formation of the temperance society, a church of 13 members was organized. It now numbers 106; all but three of the additions have been received from the world. All feel that had there been no temperance society here, their church would never have been formed."

At Cohoes, "every lot the Cohoes Company have sold, by a condition is forfeited, if alcoholic drinks are manufactured or sold on it."

In Hudson, the people are unwilling to give up their wine at convivial parties, but even here the cause is far in advance of its position two years since.

The writer says, "One prominent, commanding obstacle to the progress of this noble cause, is seen in almost every place, viz:—The opposition or apathy of ministers of the gospel, officers of churches, and other professors of religion, to temperance societies and their principles and practice."

"The state of morals in any community will never rise higher than the standard exhibited by the professedly religious in that com-

munity. The curse of Gilba usually rests on those churches and pastors which tolerate such flagrant breaches of christian propriety, and the law of love. How many private christians 'cleave' to these wine-drinking clergymen, and officers in churches who manufacture or sell intoxicating drinks, was not learned. But the openly vicious and profane, with the keepers of groggeries and bars, laud such clergymen and church officers, and exclaim as Satan is said to have done on another occasion, "You're the ministers and deacons for me."

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.—Our columns are this month enriched with much interesting original matter from Correspondents, detailing the progress of the cause in various sections of the two Provinces; and we are happy to learn from them, that Teetotalism is rapidly taking the place of the "old pledge;" and that the watchword of our friends is "ONWARD!"—The account promised of the discussion at Ouhville has not been received.—An interesting report from the Prescott Society came too late for insertion this month.—Our Correspondent, T. C. W., has touched upon legislative action in this number, and we are glad to see it. In the United States, they are doing great things in this way; and is it not time to talk about it in Canada?—The accounts from Ireland are intensely interesting: Rev. Mr. Mathew is a Roman Catholic.—The attention of the Ladies is respectfully directed to the touching lines on the last page; and when they have read them, we are convinced their influence will be strenuously exerted in the cause, for they have a tremendous interest at stake.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

"It is good neither to eat flesh, nor drink wine, nor do any thing by which thy brother is made to stumble, or to fall, or is weakened." Rom. xiv. 21.—*Macnigh's Translation.*

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY, 1840.

ON WHAT DOES THE SUCCESS OF OUR CAUSE DEPEND?—Some imagine that measures are every thing; and that on the measures adopted, is the success of our cause depending. Others seem to believe, that could we get the Ministers on our side, we should succeed. Others still, point us to the principles of moderate drinkers, saying, if these were universal, intemperance would cease. Many would have it, that were the distillers and brewers to stop their nefarious business, and the venders abandon the traffic, then it would be utterly exterminated, and brought to nothing. But others say, the evils of drunkenness will never terminate, until the law forbid the manufacture and the traffic; and others pretend the church is sufficient, of herself, with her present practice, to remedy for ever the tremendous mischiefs of intoxication, and deliver the world from their curse.

We say, not in measures, nor in Ministers, nor in moderate drinking, nor in the present distillers, and brewers, and venders abandoning their trade, nor in law, nor in the Church, lies our hope of success. These may do much; they ought to do more than they are now doing; and the day is coming when they will do more for the suppression of intemperance. But our eye is on something distinct from them all. We look elsewhere for success. To an enlightened and Christian public sentiment, proclaiming the use of intoxicating drink useless and always injurious, will the victory and the glory of the victory over intemperance be ascribed. This would operate as a sovereign cure. Infallibility attends it. Enlightened public sentiment carried the Reform Bill, extinguished Slavery in the British West Indies, and it will yet emancipate the world from this great and terrible evil.

THE CHURCH.

LECTURES OF REV. ROBERT MURRAY, OF OAKVILLE, U. C.

The last lecture of this gentleman is intended to point out a Society "founded on holy principles, requiring pure and Scriptural temperance; and to urge on all, as they value their present peace and future happiness, to become members of it."