

after which they commenced to form the procession. About ten o'clock the band and the soldiers were marched on the ground. The latter were directed by the President, who was on horse-back, dressed in an elegantly made and chastely decorated green scarf, with the harp of "old Ireland," and the crown on the breast—the whole being the design of a fair countrywoman of his own,—to fall in two deep at certain distances among the people. The banners were then unfurled, and the band having taken up its position in the front of the procession, the word of command to march was given, when Patrick's Day was struck up amidst a burst of cheering that was deafening. Mr. M'Grath, one of the Vice Presidents, dressed in a green scarf, rode in front of the band, and well he did his duty. Immediately in the rear of the latter the artillery-men walked, dressed in scarfs; Major Locke, of the Royal Artillery, having in the most handsome manner given them his permission to join their brother Teetotallers.

The first Banner had upon it a very well executed likeness of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, on blue silk, with the following inscription:

"OUR QUEEN—MAY GOD BLESS HER."

The President, and the Senior Vice President on horseback. Father Mathew—in the act of administering the Pledge to a number of postulents, on their knees.

[This Banner was composed of white silk. At the top there was the following inscription:—]

"The Very Rev. Theobald Mathew, the Apostle of Temperance," Underneath—"The St. John Catholic Relief Society, founded October, 1841, J. R. Fitzgerald, Esq. President."

Next was the figure of St. John in a recumbent posture, with the following printed in gold letters, on a scroll:—"For he shall be great before the Lord, and shall drink no wine, nor strong drink."—St. Luke, i. 15.

The Boys' Banner had the figure of a Guardian Angel holding a little child by the hand, and pointing upwards. The inscription upon this was—"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

The procession moved exactly in the order laid down in the programme, which had appeared in the city papers several days before. A better disposed, or a more peaceably demeaned body of men could not have been found in any part of Her Majesty's dominions. In fact the vast multitudes which accompanied the procession throughout were equally peaceably and well conducted, and during the whole time that this dense mass of human beings were together, we had not one single occasion to express an angry word. Never were men more respectful and obedient to the wishes of their leader, and if any attempt had been made to cause a breach of the peace we had, we think, the power to induce the teetotallers not to resent the insult. Fortunately there was none made, and sincerely do we rejoice at the fact.

Upon the return of the procession to the starting place it moved round the square, the band playing in slow time the "Days when we went Gipsying."

The head of the procession having reached the Court, it halted, when the President dismounted and ascended a temporary platform to address the people, the number amounting to, at least, five thousand.

He first proposed three cheers for our beloved Queen,

which were given with the utmost enthusiasm. The Ban then struck up "God save the Queen."

He next proposed three cheers for the high-minded Representative of the Queen, Sir William Colebrooke, which was most heartily responded to.

Three cheers were given for the Mayor, at the request of the President, who, he said, was deserving of their thanks, for the firm manner in which he had held out for them.

Three tremendous cheers were then given for the Apostle of Temperance, the Very Reverend Theobald Mathew. Three cheers for Colonel Maxwell, three cheers for the Ladies, and three cheers for the President.

The President then addressed the multitude that surrounded him, in terms of congratulation, upon the progress of Temperance, and upon the noble manner in which they had behaved. He requested them to disperse quietly and orderly. Having taken off his scarf, the whole of the procession followed his example, and in ten minutes there was not a single person to be seen on the Square.

Thus terminated this glorious moral triumph; not the slightest breach of the peace was committed; and the City of Saint John was exactly in the same state after as before the Procession.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE HANGOR TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION—ADOPTED MARCH 3, 1842.

This Society was formed in February, 1835. It has entered on the eighth year of its existence. Its pledge is as follows:—"It shall be the duty of each and every member of this Association to abstain entirely from all concern with intoxicating liquors, as an article of drink for themselves or others; and by example, persuasion, and other suitable means, to induce others to adopt a similar course."

After noticing several things which have been done for the promotion of temperance, either directly or indirectly under the patronage of the Society, during the year, the report proceeds to speak with much favor of the formation and benevolence of the Washingtonian and Martha Washington Societies; the Young Men's Temperance Society, and the Temperance Society among the Irish.

1. They have educated the principles on which the Temperance Reformation is based, and poured a flood of light upon the whole subject.

2. These Societies have reformed a vast number of moderate drinkers—their own members and others.

3. Under the influence of the old Societies, a vast many persons have been induced to abandon the sale of intoxicating drinks.

4. Where the trade in spirits have not been abandoned, a public sentiment has been formed and sustained, which has driven this traffic into corners, and concealed it almost entirely from public view.

4. The old Societies have been the means of changing almost entirely the customs of respectable society, in regard to the use of intoxicating drinks. These points are all illustrated in the Report, and dwelt upon, at considerable length.

Among the important objects remaining to be accomplished by this Society, two only are mentioned.

1. To arrest the progress of wine drinking, especially among the higher classes of Society. And

2. To persuade all traders in spirits who can be persuad-