

elected for the ensuing year are Mr. Wm. F. Brooks, President, Messrs. J. S. Ballentine and A. Page, Vice Presidents; Mr. Thomas Todd, Secretary; Mr. John Smith, Treasurer. Committee—Messrs. Wm. Francis, John M. Sulis, George Ballentine, Wm. Allan, John F. Bunting, and J. R. Currie, Esq. Committee for Distributing Tracts—Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Francis and Mrs. Stevens—Com.

ENGLAND.

Bristol.—"England's future destinies are deposited in her young." It is therefore important that these should be educated and trained aright before bad habits are formed, and anything that promotes this object must be very pleasing to every real lover of his country. Now there is no greater preventive to a man's performing in a proper manner the duties devolving upon him than temperance, and consequently every thing that serves to counteract it must be a blessing to society at large. Holding these views it is with pleasure that we observe, that during the past month a "Juvenile Temperance Society" has been formed in connection with the Friends' day school, which already numbers upwards of seventy members. This is making a move in the right direction, and we trust that ere many years pass away, we shall see such societies formed in connection with every public school in the kingdom.—*Bristol Temperance Herald*

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Notwithstanding that two or three rival houses have risen in Newcastle since Thomas Wilcke opened his Temperance Hotel, in the Royal Arcade, and George Dodds commenced a similar establishment in Newgate-street, the latter gentleman has found it necessary to move to larger premises, and has taken the huge inn in East Clayton Street, called the "Collingwood." "Facts are chieftains that winna ding," and there is no getting over this stubborn evidence of the progress of the Temperance cause. We may now add, while noticing this indication of progress, that a gentleman, now on a mission in the provinces, and who is almost, but not altogether, a total abstainer, informed us while in Newcastle, he had brought with him from London numberless letters of introduction, and nearly every person with whom he sojourned was teetotal.—*Gateshead Observer*.

EXTRACT FROM THE TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BURY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

How should we feel in reference to a man, the head of a numerous family here, who while his children and dependents were complaining of a scarcity of food, was found destroying, or converting into a useless, an injurious beverage, the *one-fourth* of all the flour that he could procure? Surely we could not consider him to be other than inhuman or insane. What should we think of the commander and officers of an emigrant ship, on her way to a distant port with several hundred passengers on board, all depending upon her stores for subsistence, if we found them employing a portion of their crew in the work of destroying one-fourth of their stores, whilst as a consequence the price of the remainder was increased, and some scores of the passengers in the steerage—the poorest, the most needy—were suffering all the pangs of hunger, and some dying of actual want? Should we not regard such conduct as most inhuman? But suppose that instead of burning the grain or throwing it overboard, they were to take the one-fourth and put it into a mash-tub, and by various means produce from it a liquor that would have a tendency, when partaken of, to destroy all order, corrupt morals, excite bad passions, and spread disease and death around, would their crime be less? Surely every one must see that this would be an aggravation of their guilt, as the grain would be worse than lost—made injurious.

And yet this is somewhat like what the distillers, brewers, and venders of intoxicating beverages in this country, during the past season of great distress, have been doing; and the consumers of those drinks have been patronising them in this destruction of 25 per cent. of what is necessary to keep the people of this country in comfort. Surely whilst it is meet and right that every prudent measure science suggests be adopted to increase the productiveness of our soil, and to apply a remedy to the disease of some of the products of our country, it is still more our duty "to put away from us the evil of our doing"—to put an end to this wholesale, God-insulting, man-destroying waste.

It has been computed that the grain necessary to make one quart of strong beer would keep a man from starving one day;

and that the grain necessary to make one gill of whisky would, ground into oatmeal, give in plain, wholesome food, a breakfast to a man, his wife, and three children. Does not humanity—religion—cry, especially in times of famine, "cease making the beer, the whisky, without which men can live very comfortably; and let the men, women, and children have the grain, without which they cannot live."

The adoption of this simple remedy by all our countrymen would drive famine from our shores—would rescue thousands from want—would direct the energies and capital of thousands more into other and better channels of labour—and would give an impetus to every branch of our national industry.

But there is another and a most solemn view of this question to be taken. There are in this town licensed for the manufacturing and vending of these liquors, 124 places of every grade of respectability. There are 14 other places where British wines, all of which are more or less intoxicating, are sold. There are of these open on the Lord's day, 122. In 5 of the beer-houses common prostitutes are kept. To counteract the baneful influence of all these, there are fewer than 20 Sabbath-schools in the whole town, and only about 18 places of worship of all denominations—122 synagogues of Satan open on the Lord's day—places of worship under 20! Men and brethren, are these things so? Must not the bare mention of the numbers chill our blood?—the intoxicating lava of strong drink pouring forth from 122 openings every Sabbath, and some of them the vilest of the vile, with all the fearful aggravations of prostitution; and it appears that in the worst of times these places are frequented. If such are the awful facts of the case, will not all who wish their fellow-men to be fed and to be clothed—all who desire to see education spread and morality prevail—all who wish to see the Sabbath honoured and kept—and all who pity the souls of men, and are praying for their salvation—*arise*, and by enlightened, vigorous efforts, labour to arrest, to overcome this evil? Let us all resolve upon the accomplishing of this—not by mob-law, riot, or force—but by abstaining from the use of these drinks ourselves, and by labouring to convince others that it will be well for them to "do likewise." In order to this, let the young be especially the objects of our care, and by Juvenile Societies in connection with our Sabbath-schools, day-schools, and, where practicable, boarding-schools, as well as with every religious society, try to raise a barrier against the encroachments of an evil which affects us vitally in our trade, the supplies of food, the morals of the people, the purity and energy of our churches, and the healthy and vigorous character of all our religious institutions. Then, in the name of these various momentous and solemn interests, we urge all the serious and moral of our country to act. The cause is good. Take your stand upon the sure ground of total abstinence. Strive manfully for it: and "may God defend the right."

WEST INDIES.

The Temperance cause is progressing most satisfactorily. In England, Ireland, and Scotland: in the East and West Indies, success attends the efforts of Temperance advocates. Last month we announced that Government had resolved to discontinue the Canteen system; to-day we have the satisfaction to lay before our readers intelligence concerning the cause which will fill every philanthropic bosom with delight.

It is not many years since a total abstinence society was formed in the Island of Bermuda. As usual, the friends were few, the enemies numerous; the former laboured, and amidst much opposition the good seed was sown; it took root, and now a rich harvest is being reaped. Under the patronage of Governor Reid, the society circulated large numbers of periodicals, and they found their way into high circles. Those periodicals did their work surely;—converts to total abstinence have been won from the highest rank—Bermuda has attained a point in reference to this cause reached as yet by none of these islands, as the following extracts from the legislative proceedings will show:—

"Mr. Ingham, sen., presented a petition from certain residents of Southampton Parish, praying that an Act may be passed that no License for the sale of Spirituous Liquors should be granted in the said Parish, without the consent of a majority of the legal voters of the said Parish.

"Mr. Washington presented a similar petition.

"The Bill to regulate liquor shops, taverns, and ordinaries, was read a second time and committed.