

The National Society now feel themselves so much encouraged, that they have established a weekly newspaper, to be devoted to this cause, and other kindred objects. It is called the "Journal of Humanity," is printed in an elegant manner, and will undoubtedly be conducted with distinguished ability. It is published at Andover, price two dollars a year, in advance. Mr. John P. Haven, 142 Nassau-street, is agent for New-York. There can be no doubt that it will be a very efficient instrument in promoting the objects of the society.

Effect on the Market.

The effect is already visible on the general market for strong drink. The diminution of sales the present season, is not, perhaps, all of it to be attributed to this cause—but this has had its influence. In Hartford, the wholesale trade is lessened more than half. In this City, distilled liquors are very low, and the sales comparatively limited. Multitudes of dealers in the country determine to purchase no more spirituous liquors; several, it is known, have at the same time destroyed their whole stock of the poison. In New-England, New-York, and New-Jersey, a large number of distilleries are closed, and some of the stills are wrought into articles of real utility. The inhabitants of numerous towns must go out of their boundaries to procure the means of getting drunk.

A Movement.

Men are opening their eyes to the truth—they shudder with amazement, as one would shudder at a coiled snake in his path, and a sense of crime comes over their minds, when they contemplate the precipice so near, from which the Temperance Society has rescued them and proposes to rescue the nation. The excitement on the subject has well been denominated by an eloquent orator, a "temperance movement," fully called for by the exigency of the case—such a movement, on any subject of public morality, the world has never seen. Nothing ever showed so triumphantly the omnipotence of truth, the efficacy of concentrated action and voluntary effort, in producing moral changes, which he beyond all the powers of law and government to accomplish.

New-York City Society.

An impression was made here in favor of this reformation, by the labors of Mr. Hewit, in the spring of 1827; but no general measure was taken to preserve or extend this reformation, until the last winter. At that time it appeared that New-York was behind the rest of the northern section of the country. In January last, at a large meeting of respectable citizens, a committee was appointed to take measures for the formation of a Temperance Society in this city. After mature deliberation, that committee prepared a constitution and a list of officers for the proposed society, and having secured the assistance of Mr. Hewit, called a public meeting at Masonic Hall, on the evening of the 9th of March. The impression made was a happy one, in favor of the importance of our enterprise, and the feasibility of our plans. A respectable board of managers was appointed, with their own consent first obtained. Judge Thompson, then absent from the city, in a letter accepting the presidency of the society, thus expresses his sentiments:—"The cause in which the society is engaged, meets my entire approbation and hearty concurrence. The beneficial effects of like institutions are already seen and felt in many parts of our country."

Encouraging Cammendations.

Soon after the Society was formed, Dr. Watts, President of the Medical College of New-York, in his valedictory address to the graduates of that institution, recommended the temperance cause to their support, as, "the greatest moral enterprise of the age." About the same time, at the close of a series of capital trials, all arising out of strong drink, Judge Edwards, in pronouncing sentence of death upon a criminal, spoke forcibly of the connexion of crime with strong drink, and denounced the traffic, as a calling, "the direct tendency and necessary consequence, of which is, to ruin the health and deprave the morals of thousands of our fellow beings." Thus encouraged at the outset of their undertakings, those who were appointed to manage the concerns of the Society felt themselves called to the immedi-

ate adoption of measures to extend the principles of temperance in our city, where a reformation is much needed.

Lectures on Temperance.

Immediately after their appointment, the executive committee engaged Mr. Hewit, to labor in the city as long as he could be spared from the more extensive plans of the parent society. He spent several weeks among us, and besides public addresses, preached in many of our churches, always with acceptance and with known and marked success. The effect of his eloquent appeals, in opening men's minds and changing their habits, is without a parallel among us.

The managers appointed a separate committee to procure the co-operation of the various preachers in the city. By request of that Committee, lectures have already been delivered by ministers resident in the city, of seven different denominations. The engagements of the clergy in the various public meetings of the season have caused a suspension of these lectures, but it is expected they will soon be resumed and continued, as our experience shall indicate their utility. They have been uniformly well attended, and have contributed much to the progress of the reformation.

Public Meeting in May.

Agreeably to a vote of the Managers, a public meeting of the Society was appointed during the week in which so many great institutions held their celebrations. It was designed to bring together the interest, and strengthen the confidence of the friends of reformation, from all parts of the country. Besides the eloquent addresses of Messrs. Hewit, Beecher, Frost and McIlvaine, that of Mr. Maxwell had a great effect in impressing on the hearers the necessity for a change, and moving their indignation against the customs which produce such horrid results. He stated that intemperance was the chosen ally of crime, and the prolific parent of fraud. Nearly all the cases of theft were connected with it, the forgeries, counterfeit money, and other kindred offences. The bond, by which this horde of miscreants were kept in connexion with a civilized and christian community, were, with few exceptions, retailers of ardent spirit. Mr. Maxwell declared that of twenty cases of murder, which he had prosecuted as a public officer, intemperance was in some way concerned in them all. He had once doubted whether Societies could do any good in removing such fearful evils, but he was now glad of an opportunity to testify his belief of their efficacy, and the obligation of all good citizens to support them.

Publications by this Society.

The executive Committee commenced their work by publishing an "Address to the inhabitants," explaining the principles and urging the necessity of their enterprise. In distributing, it was their intention to send it only to those worthy citizens, who might reasonably be expected to read with candor, and to unite in any direct measures to promote temperance. They have reason to believe the address was favourably received, only two cases having come to their knowledge, where their intentions were misunderstood, so as to give offence where nothing but respect was designed.

An "Address to Grocers" was extensively circulated among that class of citizens, and though we do not know that many have in consequence declined to renew their license for retailing, yet it has led to a very serious consideration of the subject, and in many cases induced persons to discontinue the sale of liquors to be drunk in the store, and excited in not a few, a sincere desire to be out of the business as soon as they can see it to be consistent with their interest.

An "Address to Physicians," has been very honorably noticed in the N. York Medical and Physical Journal, and it is hoped will stimulate the members of that profession to fresh zeal in the cause of temperance. Having confidential access to every family in the city, it is in their power to inculcate the principles of temperance with almost universal efficacy.

Temperance Associations.

The press, the pulpit, public meetings, and the like, are our means for rousing the community to attend to this great concern. But to preserve the impressions thus produced, and to give a permanent

extension of our views in the community, we attach great importance to *Auxiliary Associations*, whose articles of association contain a clause of some sort, obligating the members to abstain from ardent spirit, except when rendered necessary as a medicine. We have already a considerable number of such, highly respectable both for numbers and character. Some of them are in congregations, others in Sunday Schools, and others still, of great efficacy, among the operative mechanics of some of our large establishments. One of these latter now includes more than 100 members, all happy in the change of their habits, and zealous to extend the influence of temperance principles. The most interesting of their branches is the Young Men's Temperance Society, where some hundreds of our young men are united in the good cause. Whatever may become of the present race of drinkers, it is delightful to know that the next generation are determined to be free from the evil habit of drinking, which is ruining so many of their seniors. We hope soon to see associations spontaneously springing up through all the ramifications of society.

Practical Results.

It is plain that the results of such a course of operations, during the first quarter of a year, are not to be easily stated on paper, or reducible to matters of positive testimony. The most of its effect is a matter of judgement rather than of positive affirmation. We have the opinion of many persons well qualified to judge, that there has been in the city a very manifest change in the social customs of respectable people, in regard to the use of intoxicating liquors; that there is a great diminution of drinking in hotels, boarding houses, and eating houses; that the amount of sales, both by wholesale and retail, is lessened probably one half; and that many persons, who still continue to drink, consume much less than formerly, and begin to make apologies for even that little.

It is a matter of testimony, that a considerable number of vessels have sailed out of this port, some on long voyages, without taking any spirit for the use of the crew. A number of large mechanical establishments are known, from which not only strong drink, but drinking men are excluded. Several respectable commission merchants have declined to receive consignments of that, which cannot be sold without doing vast injury to their fellow men. Many respectable persons, who were, as they confess, within a step of destruction, now bless the temperance reformation for their deliverance; and the heart of more than one wife, sister and mother, swells with unutterable joy, that the Temperance Society has snatched the dreadful cup from the hand of him who reeled under its influence.

The Work to be Continued.

Though we have much reason to bless God for so much favor and success, yet we feel that the evil has only just begun to yield. Our efforts must be continued with untiring zeal, or the flood, which is now a little stayed, will soon bear down with redoubled force. Multitudes, are yet deluded with the idea, that though others cannot, they can take a little and be safe.—Thousands of fathers are still setting an example of indulgence, which will probably be the ruin of their children. No apparent diminution is made of the vast numbers in our streets and marts of business, who carry the marks of the evil on their countenances.—Multitudes, even of these, we hope, will be secured through our exertions. But if they will not, let us at least be instrumental in preserving the temperate from ruin, and handing down safe principles and practices to the generation that shall soon occupy our places.

ELEAZAR LORD,
ANSEL W. IVES,
JOSHUA LEAVITT,
JOSEPH M. SMITH,
JOHN TORREY,
RICHARD T. HAINES,

Executive
Committee.

New-York, June 12, 1829.

A captain of militia, at Foster, R. I. has been tried, for taking his company to a tavern and treating them with rum. He was fined 20 dollars, and sentenced to pay costs of prosecution.