

an open-air campaign was attempted with the most complete success. Large and attentive audiences of all classes, and especially of the industrious operatives, assembled to hear the addresses. Altogether about fourteen meetings were held every week, and the cause brought under the notice of upwards of a quarter of a million of the people. Systematic personal visitation has been carried out in several of the larger towns, especially London, Bristol, and Manchester. A bazaar was held in Manchester in April 1856, the gross receipts of which amounted to £2,777. In twelve months, they issued of Maine Law literature, thirty-three and a quarter tons. The income of the association amounted, we believe, to upwards of £20,000. Some five or six of the leaders contributed £100 each. They were occupied in dividing the country into districts, appointing over each district an agent, who shall be responsible for the working of the cause in his bounds. During the late election they addressed two queries to candidates for Parliament, to ascertain if they would support a motion for a committee of inquiry into the working of prohibitory laws, and if they would vote for a bill, leaving it in the power of the inhabitants of defined districts to prohibit the sale within their own limits. To these queries about sixty members have given favourable replies. The visit of the Honourable Neal Bow has given a great impetus to the cause. He has already addressed large meetings in the principal towns, and is still occupied in this work. A conference of ministers of the Gospel favourable to entire prohibition has been held in Manchester during the month of June. The report of this meeting has not yet reached us. It is interesting, however, to know that nearly on thousand ministers of all denominations have given in their adhesion.

Besides the Alliance there are in England several associations for the promotion of total abstinence. The principal of them is the National Temperance League, the British Temperance League, and the Band of Hope Union. The first and last operate principally in London and the South. The British Temperance League undertakes the northern and midland counties. There are local associations in York, Somerset, Bristol, Sheffield, Bolton, Hull, Huddersfield, Stockport, Leicester, &c., all of which are centres of district unions, and head quarters of several societies. Several monthly publications are issued in advocacy of the cause, and a large staff of lecturers are in constant employment. There are also hundreds of intelligent workmen who are regularly engaged in devoting a portion of their spare time to visiting drunkards, distributing tracts, and giving addresses at meetings in doors and out of doors.

## SCOTLAND.

The Forbes McKenzie Act is still working well, though very inadequately enforced. The licensed Victuallers, as they can't do without the Sabbath sale, organized a crusade against it. For so far their efforts have not been successful. To their credit be it told, the Scotch members to a man refuse to take up their cause. They applied to the Scotch members individually, but couldn't get one to be their champion.

The publicans, however, have overleaped themselves. The noise they have made, has raised a hornet's nest about their own ears. The Scotch people are beginning to be disgusted with them, and a counter movement is in progress. The cry now is in all their leading towns, and by the leading men, not merely for the retention of the Sabbath law in its integrity, but for the utter extermination of dram shops. Dr. Guthrie, Professor Millar, Dr. Heggs, Mr. Arnot, &c., are the leaders of this onslaught.

The Scottish Temperance League held its

annual meetings in the month of May. Forty-eight sermons were preached in one Sabbath in Edinburgh and Glasgow. These were followed by a public meeting, on Monday evening, in the City Hall, Glasgow, a breakfast party on Tuesday morning, a business meeting on Tuesday morning, and a tea meeting on Tuesday evening.

The position of this association may be judged of by the following facts brought in the annual report. They have three periodicals—*The Scottish Review*, quarterly; the *Weekly Journal* and the *Advancer*, children's paper.—The circulation of the last is now 40,000. This time twelve months it was only 25,000. During the last twelve months they have issued nearly twenty million pages of letterpress, solely on temperance.

Twelve agents have been regularly employed, and the income has amounted to £6,268 16s. 9d.

Country agencies have been formed in Berwick, Ayr, Haddington, Forfar, Roxburgh, Dalkeith, and Renfrew.

They have agreed to offer a prize of £100 for a narrative on a Temperance subject; and one of £25 for a tale suited to children between the age of six and twelve.

The Free Church Temperance Society held its annual meeting during the sitting of the Assembly. The Report we hope to have for circulation at our own meeting in July. They have circulated about half a million of pages of tracts. The Secretary and Agent of the Society has called upon upwards of 200 ministers, besides a large number of elders, deacons, and other members of the Church. Lectures and sermons have been delivered in great numbers by many ministers and several laymen. Several have contributed largely to their funds.—One gave £20, and three gave £10 each. At present there are enrolled 152 Free Church ministers, 9 of the English Presbyterian Church, 63 probationers, 89 students, besides a large body of elders, deacons, teachers, Sabbath-school teachers, &c., &c.

Some years ago—so late, indeed, as 1847—Total Abstinence was looked upon in Scotland with great disesteem. It was regarded, in fact, as semi-infidel, a supplanter of the Gospel of the grace of God. Now, thanks be to God, these opinions are giving way, and at the time the writer is penning these remarks, there are upwards of 500 ministers in Scotland, some of them among the ablest and the best in the country, who are avowed abstainers.

The Report of the Committee on Temperance was presented to the Free Church Assembly by Professor Millar. In submitting it he boldly and powerfully advocated the cause of Total Abstinence. An abstract of his address we hope also to have immediately for circulation. It is one the signs of the times.

## IRELAND.

The most striking event of recent date has been the address of Judge Crampton to the two Grand Juries in Dublin, which he ends with this memorable sentence, "We are told that a sturdy Roman concluded his every speech in the Roman senate by the words '*Defende ad Carthago*;' and so, gentlemen, would I now conclude, by saying to you, and to the British Parliament—*Public-houses are nuisances and should be suppressed*." This has, of course, excited the violent wrath of the publicans; and at a meeting held in Dublin, they denounced the respected Judge, and threaten to petition for his removal from the Bench.—If they had any sense they would keep themselves as quiet as they possibly could.

The Temperance Association in connexion with the Presbyterian Church in Ireland has been progressing steadily. At the last annual meeting it was resolved to take energetic steps for the promotion of the cause, and instructions

to this effect were given to the executive committee. Accordingly, the committee have carried out the following matters:—

1. Deputations have been sent out to visit the leading towns and villages. In several places societies have been formed, both adult and juvenile, and in some monthly meetings are held. The deputations were, in every instance, well received, and their statements listened to with attention.

2. A series of tracts has been commenced.—Of these, five have been issued during the year—No. 1, "The Temperance Movement;" No. 2, "Look not Every Man on his Own Things," by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, Belfast; No. 3, "Appeal to Ministers of the Gospel," by Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, Dublin; No. 4, "A Word to Working Men," by Rev. William Johnston, Belfast; and No. 5, "Nabal; or the Dangers of Drink," by Rev. John Hall, Armagh. The two latter are now out of press, and will be ready for circulation at the Assembly. Besides the above, the Association have received grants of tracts from Mr. Drummond, of Stirling, the United Alliance, and the National (London) Temperance League. Mr. Millar, of Lurgan, has also been issuing tracts on this subject. Altogether about sixty thousand tracts have been circulated during the year throughout Ulster.

3. Attention has been directed to securing the adhesion of ministers, students, and probationers. A society has accordingly been formed in the Presbyterian College, Belfast.—Our applications to ministers have always been received with courtesy, even when our brethren did not see their way clear to join us, and many who could not give us their names felt themselves called upon to wish us God speed, and, in some instances, aided us with subscriptions. At the time we write 123 ministers have enrolled themselves, being 50 since the last meeting of the General Assembly. While, then, we have reason to thank God for the progress that has been made, we should remember that our work is but begun. There are hundreds of habitual drunkards about our doors.—There are hundreds more who at this very moment are tottering on the verge of drunkenness. The sign-boards of whiskey houses are legion, and glare upon you in every city, town, and rural village. Drinking customs, often attended by immediate delinquency, are still maintained even in respectable society. There are whole Presbyteries of our Church in whose bounds there is not to be found such a thing as a Temperance Society. These facts should stir us up. God has opened a door for us, wide, effectual. In this tremendous battle we should, therefore, go forward, and quit ourselves like men.

We cannot refrain from concluding this article with the stirring remarks of Professor Millar, addressed to the last Free Church Assembly. Would to God that all Christ's people would lay them to heart:—

"The Temperance Movement is right in itself, and at the same time, both desirable and expedient; and such being the case, is it the duty of good men to stand aloof, and allow the devil to have his own way in giving it a bias in his direction? There was an esteemed minister of the Free Church who got into lugging-heads with the extreme Temperance men, and this led him to say hard things of Temperance men in general. But after a time he ceased to say anything, and when asked the reason, said, '*I find the devil has so much to say against these men, that I am determined to say nothing. I won't be on the same side.*' He thought the Church had a great work, in this respect, to perform—to marry Temperance to Religion.—He would refer to another point, the importance of the members of the Church giving some support to the cause of abstinence by their example. As a medical man, he pledged his pro-